I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FEDERATION OF JEWISH BAKERS'

Union Decides to be With The Bakers Alliance and Not to Permit An Undesirable Person to Become The Boss of The Bakers' Local

Representatives of all Jewish unions allied with the Federation, after a meeting held yesterday in the Labor Lyceum, unanimously agreed to apply all necessary measures in order to remain with the International Bakers Union. Another resolution is not to permit Mr. Braverman's getting into the union to become the boss over the bakers and their transactions.

The resolution was accepted after the delegates of the bakers' local 237 and the organizer of the Federation of Jewish Unions gave their reports on the situation of the bakers' union.

According to the reports given by the representatives of the union, Mr. Braverman appointed himself delegate of local 237.

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

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The officers of the International have instructed their Secretaries that action is to be taken immediately to check Mr. Braverman's leadership by informing the members who permitted him to become a delegate, which is against the constitution, [of the action taken].

It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the bakery workers be informed that the Federation of Jewish Unions will go hand in hand with the International Bakers' Union and do everything in its power not to permit Mr. Braverman to have any connection with the union whatsoever.

The Federation, and the International are against him. Under no circumstances will organized labor movement have any business with a man of a questionable reputation.

In case any union will have any business with Braverman, the whole labor movement will condemn that union.

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Federation has also elected a committee of five delegates who will come to a meeting of Bakers Local 237 to deliver the decision of the delegations of the unions.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 18, 1931.

SECOND EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE INTO THE ACTORS UNION WILL BE GIVEN SOON

At a meeting of the Actors Union, the question was debated as to whether or not to re-examine new applicants who failed on their first examinations.

The popular Jewish Actress, Helen Zelinska, who failed for the first time, has asked the union authorities in a letter to please give her another chance to take the examinations. She believes that the sentiment among most actors is that she should be admitted into the Actors Union.

Miss Zelinska, therefore, asks the union for another chance. She also said that should she fail to make the grade this time, then she will know that the actors don't want her in their union, and that she'll never again burden them with examinations.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 18, 1931.

The executive committee submitted her request to the union.

Many speakers participated in the debate. One could tell from their speeches that the members are in favor of giving new examinations.

There were various opinions on whether new examinations should be held right away or later in the season.

However, Mr. Guskin, manager of the Actors Union, solved the problem by suggesting a compromise.

Mr. Guskin spoke frankly and impressively, outlining the whole situation. He admitted the fact that the Jewish Press has antagonized the union and that the union did not deal fairly with some actors.

Mr. Guskin said: "The union was not only unfair to its candidates, but it

PROJECT WPA

was also unfair to itself." He added that many of the rejected members whom we failed to accept will be given another chance very soon.

The union will feel then morally justified. Mr. Guskin, therefore, proposed that the week of June 15. should be set aside for those actors who failed / to pass/ their first entrance examinations.

This proposal was accepted by the union in order to get new members.

Madame Fishon, the wife of the first organizer of the Jewish theaters in Russia, gave a very profound talk. She spoke in behalf of her daughter, Mrs. Arde, an actress, whose application was rejected by the union.

Mrs. Fishon gave a very vivid and accurate account of the history of the Jewish Theater in Europe and in America. She related the hardships and struggles she went and is still going through for the sake of art and beauty.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 18, 1931.

She concluded her speech saying that since her family has sacrificed their happiness for the welfare of the Jewish stage, they deserve a little more consideration by the union than that which they were given.

There were tears of sympathy in everybody's eyes.

Mr. Guskin and the committee assured her that Mrs. Arde will be reccommended to take another examination.

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JEWISH PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 6, 1931.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH UNIONS
Semi-Annual Report

Mr. Gertler, secretary and organizer of the F. J. U., gave a report last evening, at a meeting of the Federation of Jewish Unions, of the work accomplished by the union in the past six months.

He spoke of the wonderful relief work that at the initiative of the Federation, was carried out among the Jewish unemployed of the city of Chicago, a work that has brought light, glory, and food to many unemployed homes, helping hundreds of unemployed get their sustenance when times were hard.

He also mentioned the relief given by the Federation to the striking bakers,

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Forward, Apr. 6, 1931.

expressing the hope that this strike will end victoriously.

He reported on the educational campaign the Federation plan to carry out on the question of "Can the trade union movement solve the problem of unemployment?" This question will be discussed at all Jewish unions and Symposiums by lecturers of the Federation.

The Federation is now organizing a union for the pocket-book makers, and so far it has succeeded in unionizing over one hundred persons engaged in this trade.

We sincerely wish and hope that this will be a very strong union.

At the meeting it was decided to celebrate the semi-annual anniversary

JEWISH PROJECT 30949 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 6, 1931.

of the Federation with a banquet, to which all Jewish Workers of the city of Chicago will be invited., and in which reports of different unions will be read, enabling the delegates to get acquainted with one another, with their work and with other organizations.

PROJECT 30048 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Mar. 2, 1931.

THE BLESSING OF UNION BREAD.

(Editorial)

If one should attempt, in the future, to write a history of Jewish immigration into America, one would certainly not skip the wonderful records of the Jewish Bakers' Unions. It was accepted even in the old country that baking was one of the hardest and most unhealthful trades.

We still recall the filthy bakeries kept in the dark, damp basements in the old country. The baker worked day and night, and into each loaf of bread he baked, he kneaded his sweat and his sorrows.

The Jewish bakeries in America were not any better than those in Europe, in the early days. Wherever there was a dark, damp basement, there was a bake shop. The workers were literally slaves.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Jewish Forward, Mar. 2, 1931.

There were no definite working hours, nor were there living wages. The boss could do almost anything with his employee that he wished. There were more consumptives among bakers than among any other workers.

From this darkness, from this slavery, grew up in almost every American city Jewish Baker Unions, which have revolutionized the bakers' trade completely. The baker got more suitable working hours, better wages, - enough to make a respectable living for himself and his family. Baker bosses were forced to keep their shops more sanitary and also to improve the ventilation.

The bread that was now produced by Jewish bakers no longer contained dirt and sweat as in the slavery days. The Yiddish Bakers' Union not only saved its members from consumption, but also made it possible for the public to eat more sanitary and more wholesome bread.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Jewish Forward, Mar. 2, 1931.

When the Jewish Baker Union became stronger there was not a labor movement in which it did not participate. It always responded warmly and enthusiastically to the call of oppressed workers. The Jewish Baker Unions all over the country were always among the first to assist with any work possible to make the world a better and more just place in which to live.

In the past two years when times became worse, gigantic bakeries were opened which hired non-union workers for smaller wages, and so competed with the union bakeries. The union then treated its members justly, and divided the work equally among them in order to eliminate unemployment. Because of the union's fairness towards its members, one ought to realize how important it is to help the union. Each pound of bread bought from the non-union bakers, is helping to destroy the union as well as to take away the means of existence of hundreds of Jewish families, who have succeeded only through long years of struggle and sacrifice in reaching abetter living.

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Jewish Forward, Mar. 2, 1931.

Every time a union worker loses a day's work, it only helps to strengthen the non-union bakeries. Not only should union and other workers buy union bread, but the Jewish public in general should patronize union bakeries only, in order that the Jewish baker union may be able to keep up and the union workers may not be forced back into the sweat shops under slavish and inhuman conditions.

We are here appealing principally to the ladies, because women understand what happens when their husbands are without work, or when they get only a few days work that is not enough to make a living.

Ladies! Please have sympathy and understanding with the wives of the bakers. Buy bread with the union label. Urge your children, friends, and neighbors to do likewise. Please see that bread, which is the foundation of life, and gives us health and happiness, is not the cause of misfortune, poverty, and slavery for your fellow workers.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Sept. 5, 1930.

The Retail Grocery Clerks Union, Local 597, at a meeting, Friday evening, adopted a resolution thanking the United Jewish Trades, its organizer, and Joe Otkin, the business agent of the Butchers and Schochtim Union for their aid in the negotiations with the bosses for the new agreement, which resulted in higher wages and better working conditions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WF (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, March 14, 1927.

The representatives of all the Jewish Trade Unions, at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, yesterday, determined to stand with the International Fur Workers Union and with the management of the Fur Local #45 in not permitting the Communists to break the Union.

This decision was accepted after the Business Manager, Israelson, and Vice president, Ida Weinstein, gave a report on the action of the Communists of Local #45, who broke up a meeting when they failed to carry through their scheme which was to smuggle through the Communist delegate rejected by the United Hebrew Trades.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, March 14, 1927.

When this question was transacted, it was expressly understood that Goldstein could not be a delegate and that the Union must elect another one. The left wingers agreed upon re-entering the United Hebrew Trades, knowing that another delegate was to be elected in place of Goldstein. However, at the election, the Communists raised a rumpus and wanted to elect Goldstein again.

When Vice President Ida Weinstein wanted to take over the chair, because the President and Vice President had acted in a partial biassed manner on the question, a left winger blocked the platform. The meeting was broken up, thanks to the Communist Union leaders as a fight broke out between them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, March 14, 1927.

After listening to the report of the Furriers International and of Local #45, the delegates determined to stand with the International and with Local #45 against the Communist destroyers, who seek the opportunity to split the Furrier Local #45.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 13, 1926.

The delegates of the Jewish trade unions to the United Hebrew Trades, (with the exception of one), yesterday determined to join the movement to fight the Communist peril in the trade unions.

The delegates of the Cleaners & Dyers, Painters, Carpenters, Bakers, and other unions have bitterly attacked the Communist activities in the various unions of Chicago and have declared that the United Hebrew Trades must not be passive in this struggle.

The delegates demanded that the Hebrew (United) Trades shall join the movement, which was organized in New York, and that the United Hebrew Trades shall be represented at the conference of the New York unions, December 21.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 13, 1926.

After listening to the unfortunate and harmful tactics of the Communists, the delegates accepted the following resolution:

The United Hebrew Trades, assembled at a meeting December 12, decides to join the movement of the New York trade unions to combat the Communistic tactics in its union.

The United Hebrew Trades, also decides to drive out the Communists from the unions that they seek to seize.

It was also determined to send a delegate to the trade union conference to be held in New York, December 12. Comrade Morris Siskind was unanimously elected to represent the United Hebrew Trades at the Conference in New York.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

THE JEWISH BAKERY WORKERS DEMAND JUSTICE!
Do Not Be Misled by the Crocodile Tears of the Bakery Bosses Association--their Chief Aim Is to Break our Union!

(Advertisement)

The demands of the Jewish Bakery Workers Union, Local 237, are founded upon justice and are appropriate to the conditions of the trade. The cry raised by the bakery bosses is intended to throw dust into the eyes of the Jewish public. The truth is that the Jewish bakery bosses want to imitate the "big fifteen" of the Gentile bakeries and want to break our Union, our only defense against long hours and starvation wages.

What do we demand? Only a wage increase of five dollars a week. Is this such a big demand that it will ruin the bosses? Their outcry is intended

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

only to confuse the public. The few dollars that we demand to make it easier for us to meet the high cost of everything do not mean much to the bosses. They just want to give a death blow to the Bakery Workers Union. They have been preparing themselves for this for a long time and this costs them much more than the raise we demand would amount to.

The Jewish bakery bosses think, it seems, that the Jewish masses will let themselves be confused. To confuse them, they tell a fairy tale about the Gentile bakery workers. They seek to arouse pity for themselves by these fairy tales. The truth is this: The Gentile bakery workers work with machinery. Most of them are not mechanics. Labor is divided in their bakeries. First of all, their work is much easier than the work of the Jewish bakery workers, and, secondly, one does not have to be an expert workman to be a Gentile bakery worker. Their wages are, in spite of all this, fifty-one dollars a week.

The Gentile bakery workers always receive extra pay for night work. They

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

receive pay, on the average, for four more hours of night work than do the Jewish bakery workers.

We wish to remind the bakery bosses, while speaking about extra pay for night work, that the Bakery Workers Union wants to abolish night work entirely and would forego with much satisfaction the extra pay for this kind of work. The bosses themselves, however, request that we should work at night. They have agreed to pay more for night work, because this is being done in all other trades.

Why do not the bosses tell that the Jewish bakery workers have to work three times as hard as the Gentile bakery workers? We have to do everything with our hands. We do not work in such convenient and modern bakeries as the Gentiles do, but in spite of that we turn out more and better work than the Gentiles with their machinery.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

Why do not the bosses tell that we the Jewish bakery workers give a day's wages every week to the unemployed? This means less wages for a week's work to the Jewish bakery workers. We are the only workers in the country who voluntarily perform such an idealistic, brotherly act.

Why do not the bosses tell that the extra pay for night work is not regular but accidental and that one can never depend upon it?

The bakery bosses also say that the first and second hands receive big wages. This is not true. The truth is that the average bakery worker receives only ten dollars and fifty cents for a night's work. There are a few individuals who receive more, but they do not get it for their good looks. They receive more pay because they work harder. Sometimes they have to take care of four ovens. The bakery bosses, referring to the few better paid workers, want to convince the public that the bakery workers are receiving

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

high wages and they thus want to justify the ugly deeds they do now to break the Jewish Bakery Workers Union.

There are no helpers in the Jewish bakery trade. Everyone who bakes is a worker. The bosses employ helpers whom they pay twenty-five dollars a week, but these helpers are not bakery workers, they are not members of the Jewish Bakery Workers Union.

Our jobs are absolutely insecure; the bosses can fire us without any notice. The bosses come out with a cry about high wages. There are only a few lucky individuals who receive in full the demanded wages. Most of the Jewish bakery workers hardly earn a living. They work very hard under very unfavorable working conditions.

We believe that the Jewish public which has always sided with the bakery workers, will not let itself be deceived by the false claims of the

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1924.

bakery bosses. We strike for a just cause and we are ready at any time to negotiate with the bosses in a decent, just way.

Respectfully,

Jewish Bakery Workers Union, Local 237 of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of America.

Buy bread with the union label! Watch for the true union label!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, May 25, 1924.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Every Jewish union member should bear in mind the question of citizenship, and become an American citizen. It is a fact that the majority of Jewish union members have no citizenship papers. Thousands of Jewish workers, who have been here for years, have not found it important to become citizens; they just simply had no time to consider the value and importance of their political right in relation to other American citizens.

The new laws with reference to immigration and naturalization have a direct bearing on labor unions. It may happen that in case of a strike a worker, arrested for picketing under a false accusation, is liable to raise the question as to whether his status as a citizen entitles him to be a union man. When a person obtains naturalization papers, the benefit is not only for himself but also for his family and his union.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 23, 1924.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

THE HAS-BEEN CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

(Editorial)

Every now and then you can hear rumors that there still is a creature existing, named the Citizens' Committee, which undertook no smaller task than establishing the open shop system in various branches of the building industry.

The Citizen's Committee, after adopting the so-called Landis-Award, thought that they could do such wonders as to stand the world on its edge and exterminate all the unions of the building industry in Chicago. This ruling was engineered by the former Judge Landis, and it has failed until now to reach a successful standing. The very unions which the Citizens' Committee undertook to destroy have become stronger and more powerful in their struggle against capital. The few contractors pretending to stand by the Landis Award are doing it for the sake of appearance, in order to avoid disputes with certain bankers to whom they must, from time to time, apply for loans. But the fact that they abide by this

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Forward, May 23, 1924.

policy had not the least influence on the course of the building industry, and certainly did not harm the unions of this industry.

Yet, it does not seem proper to state publicly that the entire Landis Award is a failure, or that the Citizens' Committee lost their fight with the organized workers. They try from time to time to raise a little rumpus, to give the public the impression that they are still alive and making progress, but listening carefully to what some of the leaders of the Committee are saying you can clearly understand that it is nothing but a bluff.

A few months ago a conference of various employers' associations took place. A few members of the Citizens' Committee were present at this conference, in which the Landis-Award drew its last breath. Prior to this conference no one had heard anything of this creature, the Citizens' Committee, which for a long time had been considered dead and buried.

This week another memorial meeting was held by people with a strong desire to hear that the capitalists are making progress in establishing the open shop system in Chicago.

Forward, May 23, 1924.

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This meeting was called by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The president of the Citizens' Committee was present and submitted a report of the "great success" of their work.

"Our people that belong to the Citizens' Committee are forced to admit that it would be impossible to establish in Chicago the open shop system one hundred per cent," said the chairman, "and as long as we cannot expect one hundred per cent open shop, we must be satisfied with a smaller percentage of success."

Well, one would naturally expect that, if not one hundred per cent success, at least he was going to say 75, 50, or 25 per cent. But no, upon listening further to the report, in which figures are given about the number of workers employed by the contractors who support the Landis Award, one could hear of the bitter defeat the leaders of the Committee have suffered in attempting to destroy the organized unions of the building industry.

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They said that they would not stop at one industry only, but that they would establish the open shop system in all branches of industry, and that when they were all set in Chicago they would go to other cities and do the same. But now they have changed their tune.

The Citizens' Committee of Chicago is dead, and all we can do is offer a prayer, on each anniversary, in memory of this creature.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1924.

NEWS OF THE AMALGAMATED

by

Meyer Kaufman

The Amalgamated of Chicago is making feverish preparations to celebrate the First of May, the international labor holiday, with a big demonstration, a concert, and a massmeeting in the big Coliseum, Wabash Avenue and 16th Street.

The program of the First of May celebration will consist of two parts: a concert and a massmeeting in the afternoon, and a dance at night. The committee selected to arrange the First of May celebration is now working out the details.

The Chicago Amalgamated has rented the big Coliseum specially for this year's First of May celebration, to accommodate the big number of tailors, so that they may attend the concert in the afternoon and the dance in the evening.

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Further details about the First of May celebration will be announced shortly.

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Daily Jewish Courier, April 9, 1924.

NEWS OF THE AMALGAMATED
by
Meyer Kaufman

We printed in the Courier last week a notice about a protest and complaint which a group of tailors from the Ederheimer and Stein's shop made to a representative of the Courier against their shop chairman and business agent, accusing them of misrepresenting the economic interests of the tailors and violating the rights of the workers by terrorizing them for daring to protest.

The representative of the Courier saw Mr. S. Levin, manager of the Joint Board, and spoke to him about this affair. The Courier representative asked him what he thought about that complaint. Mr. Levin stated that he was not in a position, due to certain organizational matters, to discuss this question in a newspaper. He was certain, however, that this affair would be investigated by him and that the guilty ones would be punished if the accusation against them is substantiated by facts which the tailors will produce at

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Daily Jewish Courier, April 9, 1924.

the local meeting. Mr. Levin also stated that he would investigate the terroristic activities and persecutions of the chairman of Ederheimer and Stein's shop against the tailors who do not agree with his organizational work.

Mr. Levin also stated that he appreciated the services which the Courier rendered the Amalgamated when the latter fought for its existence and needed help. The Courier helped the Amalgamated at the time when no other newspaper in Chicago was doing it. The Amalgamated will never forget it and it is always willing to recognize and appreciate it.

Here are some more facts about the shop chairman of Ederheimer and Stein's shop, who gained such sad notoriety. It became known last week in the tailoring industry that he, who is under the control of the Amalgamated, conducted terroristic activity against the members of his organization and brother workers because they were not in agreement with his machine. This is not in accordance with true trade union principles of any working class

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organization, particularly of the Amalgamated. As soon as the chairman learns that this or that group of workers watches his administrative activity and dares to protest against his actions, he resorts to the use of crooked means against his brother workers and to persecute them.

It seems, however, that his reign will not last long. The eyes of the workers are opened. There is no doubt that the responsible leaders of the Amalgamated will not permit a situation to exist which hurts the interests of a strong and mighty labor organization which has been built up by such heroism and sacrifice. The acts of the leaders in this affair will also be a warning to others.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 1, 1924.

NEWS OF THE AMALGAMATED

by
Meyer Kaufman

The writer of this article met a group of tailors last Thursday afternoon at the headquarters of the Amalgamated, where they had come to protest to the manager of the Joint Board against their business agent, Charles Weinstein, who, they allege, has misrepresented their economic interests.

The writer of this article was requested by this group to publish their protest and bitter disappointment in the Courier. He agreed to this, under the condition that the other side will later have a chance to answer the complaints.

This is the essence of the protest:

1. That the tailors who work in Shop No.1 of Ederheimer and Stimes, 1911

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 1, 1924.

West Roosevelt Road, were indirectly pushed out of the shop thanks to the co-operation of the shop chairman, Harry Eidelman, the business agent, Charles Weinstein, and the shop foreman, who combined to take away from them certain work which legally belongs to Shop No. 1 and to transfer it to Shop No. 5.

2. Neither the chairman nor the business agent had informed the workers that the company intended to make changes in its shops.

3. The chairman and the business agent were always more in sympathy with the workers of Shop No. 5 than with those of Shop No. 1, although both shops belong to one local union.

4. The business agent and the shop chairman were always indifferent to them

WPA PROJ. 3027

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 1, 1924.

and never took up their complaints against the foremen, about insults, ill-treatment, and so on.

This group of tailors has in its possession facts to support each one of the aforementioned four points. These facts serve as a basis for their complaint and protest. In this group were also a few elderly, gray-bearded Jews, who, with tears in their eyes, told this writer how shamefully they had been treated and betrayed and how, finally, they had been locked out and delivered to king hunger. The tailors of Shop No. 1 of that company are now without any means of support. They were simply thrown out on the street.

It is to be hoped that the higher officials of the Amalgamated will give a satisfactory answer to the painful cry of these two hundred workers, of whom they ought to take care and whose interests they have to protect.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275 WPA

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1924.

NEWS OF THE AMALGAMATED
by
Meyer Kaufman

There is a lively discussion going on among the Chicago tailors and officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union about the surprising new development of last week. Last week the Chicago clothing manufacturers who are organized in an association and some of the bigger independent firms, like Kuppenheimer, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, notified in writing the Chicago Amalgamated Joint Board that they intend to demand a revision of the agreement regarding wages and other matters, which is a burden too difficult for them to bear and go on with clothing production.

The present agreement between the Amalgamated and the Chicago clothing manufactures expires on May 1. Each party to it has the right, according to a legal clause in it to demand a revision of certain clauses in the agreement, by giving a written notice to the other party sixty days before the expiration

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1924.

of the agreement. The manufacturers were the first, in this case, to present a demand for a change in the agreement.

The demand of the manufacturers will cause a strife between them and the Union. Among the clothing workers in Chicago the possibility of a strike in May is being seriously discussed. The workers cannot cope with the high cost of living at their present wages. They, therefore, not only oppose the lowering of their present wages but demand an increase.

Among the workers there is a silent dissatisfaction with the leaders of the Amalgamated for being slow, for not being the first to present to the bosses demands of the workers for an improvement in their working conditions, for letting the bosses beat them to it in the presentation of demands. The workers, despite the heated discussions in which they engage and a slight dissatisfaction with their leaders, believe in the Union and have full confidence that their leaders will fight the demands of the manufacturers and will faithfully defend the interests of the thirty-three thousand

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tailors who are engaged in the clothing industry of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 19, 1923.

[MEETING OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES]

At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades the Carpenters' Union, Local 504, and the Painters' Union, Local 521, submitted very interesting reports which proved that these two unions have made themselves more powerful than ever before by refusing to submit to the requests made by the Citizens' Committee, thereby adhering to their principles. The Painters' Union now has a membership of 15,000, and controls 99% of the workers and 65 of the 68 largest contractors in the trade.

The district council organized the 3,600 painters that the Citizens' Committee had brought to work under the open-shop system. As a result the Painters' Union was made more powerful and wages were raised to a level higher than ever before. The Citizens' Committee did not accomplish what they had expected and are ashamed to admit their failure.

The carpenters have 22,000 members; and despite all the efforts and dirty tactics

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 19, 1923.

of the Citizens' Committee, they still remained strong and powerful.

The Retail Clerks' Union will in the near future start an organization campaign. In Chicago there are over 100,000 clerks and workers that are not organized. Nevertheless, a union local of a few hundred members maintains union conditions. The delegate of the Retail Clerks' Union, Local 195, pointed out the necessity for all unions to help the small group of organized clerks carry on organizational work among the large number of unorganized clerks. The delegate appealed to the other delegates to take this question up at the meeting of their organizations and get their members interested in the plans of the Retail Clerks' Union. Moreover, he stated that merchandise should not be bought in those stores that employ nonunion clerks. The United Hebrew Trades determined that their executive board shall take up this question and find ways of helping the organization campaign of the Retail Clerks' Union, Local 195.

The Jewish Waiters' Union was not recognized by restaurant owners serving non-Jewish customers. The waiters worked under very poor working conditions. Now

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 19, 1923.

they find themselves in a better position. The Union has unionized a large number of restaurants.

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 100, has increased its membership by over a thousand, and forty shops have been unionized since the campaign was begun by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union a few months ago.

At the last meeting of the Jewish Butchers' Union, Local 590, it could be seen that the members were very much interested in the position of their organization and realized the importance of having a strong union.

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I.D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1923.

BAKER BOSSES SIGN AGREEMENT WITH UNION
Yield to All Demands of Workers

Yesterday afternoon the baker bosses signed an agreement with the union of Jewish bakers.

All demands of the union, such as an increase in wages of six dollars a week for first-class workers and three dollars a week for second-class workers, extra pay for overtime, and pay for Jewish and legal holidays were granted by the baker bosses.

The old agreement expired at 12 o'clock midnight and the new agreement is already in force.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)
I B 3 b (Italian)
II E 3 (Italian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 25, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has frequently been proclaimed as the first in the land. Last year it went on an Eastern trip and visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, if our memory serves us right, also Washington, and brought back golden opinions of its golden ensemble talents. In brief, everywhere it was acclaimed as a great orchestra. Now we Chicagoans, who have attended its concerts and have frequently thought that the expense of the company must be enormous, that each man in the orchestra was receiving at least his seven or ten thousand dollars a year, have the surprise of our lives, literally speaking, on reading the fact in our daily paper that there is danger that the whole company of artists may be dissolved because of their demand that their minimum weekly wage be raised from sixty dollars per week to sixty-seven fifty. There may be individual players in the orchestra who receive more but the low minimum wage does not suggest that any of them are receiving fabulous sums. The

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director, Mr. Stock, undoubtedly receives a living wage--in all probability as much as all the members of his company put together. No one may quarrel with that. He is entitled to what he gets, but this is a peculiar world indeed, where a skilled musician of a famous orchestra receives a minimum salary of sixty dollars.

Since we are on the subject of music, we may make some comments on a statement by Miss Martha Scott of Hull House. Miss Scott teaches music to classes totaling 125 boys each week. These are mostly Italians, according to her report, who come from homes where they are beaten if they do not earn enough from selling newspapers or shining shoes. These boys are easily disposed to take advantage of a situation to lighten their burdened lives and have an easy road to crime almost forced upon them by circumstances. Music gives them relief; music softens their tempers, made harsh by a drab life, and inspires them with an ideal that is a builder of character and aids them to cope with their problems, when they are young and when they grow older. Music for many reasons is certainly one of the most significant of the arts. It is the most popular in appeal. In view of these facts, does it not appear somewhat ludicrous that men of the undisputed

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musical talent as the players of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have to fight for a minimum wage of $67.50? The Civic Opera pays its participants on the stage in thousands, and opera is less instructive than symphonic music. America pays big sums also to its business executives, while it starves its artists. Yet American critics often marvel at the lack of native talent. The explanation is very often evident enough for those who want to see as much.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 b

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

JEWISH WAITERS ORGANIZE BRANCH ON WEST SIDE

The Jewish waiters of Local 7 have organized a branch on the West Side and have opened an office at 1126 Blue Island Avenue. The branch has forty members in good standing, who pay dues of one dollar a month and hold meetings every Friday evening in their office. The purpose of the branch is to enable the proprietors of Jewish restaurants to employ Jewish waiters. Sam Garfield is president and Abe Waldman is business agent.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 2, 1923.

Which Is More Important a Business Agent or a Union?

This question is being discussed in the United Leather Workers International Local 12 - because something has developed that will lead to them having either a business agent or a union, if they carry on as they did. Local 12 was a big strong union with good conditions, but the sudden rise - the high cost of living - caused them to demand a raise in pay - being refused by the bosses, they were forced to strike; that was combatted by the bosses, with injunctions, police and sluggers - causing the strike to continue for sixteen weeks. Losing the conditions they had, that naturally weakened the union. The International during that time helped Local 12 as much as possible. The members of Local 12 should have no complaints against the International, yet there is a group of members with a business agent at their head, agitating against belonging to the International, so they can save the per capita and be able to pay the business agent, which means, to have a business agent and not have a union. Many of the members realize that this body - the International helped all during the strike and before with thousands of dollars

Forward, April 2, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

- in sick benefit - death benefit and strike benefit. Consider that the International has done her share, more than could be expected.

This group with the business agent have separated from the International, but no doubt they will soon realize that it is not a good thing to be alone, not belonging to the labor movement. The leather workers know what the miners and other unions have done for Local 12 - during the time of the strike - about $12,000 from the unions of the A. F. of L. For a small organization of leather workers to exist alone, just to have a business agent, is childish and detrimental to their union.

The International will do all in their power to help Local 12 get on their feet again, and will give her organizers, to help organize and improve the conditions of the leather workers, in spite of the few members who are under the impression that the International does not need them.

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Forward, April 2, 1923.

The non-union cigar-makers in the small factories.
In the last few years there has developed a number of small factories where bunch makers and rollers are working under very poor conditions, and very little pay, that those organized working in union shops and receiving union wages and under good conditions, are in danger, for fear of losing that which they have gained in their struggle.

The organized workers understand their interests; they try to keep the good conditions, through their union and try to combat every effort the bosses make to reduce their wages, or to change any of their conditions. But what are the bunch makers and rollers doing, that work in small shops on the West Side and other communities, not to let themselves be enslaved? The question is how do they get along with the wages they get for their work? As we hear, the bunchmakers and rollers get such small pay that it is impossible for them to support their families. It therefore becomes their interest to organize - and together with those organized, to better their conditions, get more pay and work less hours.

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Forward, April 2, 1923.

This cannot be done unless the bunch makers and rollers will join the Amalgamated Cigar Makers Union whose office is at 1145 Blue Island Ave. The Union office is open every night in the week and all day Saturday. The initiation fee is only $1.00.

Jewish branch of Waiters Union Local 7 - organized for the purpose of starting an organizing campaign in the Jewish districts where there are Jewish restaurants and lunch rooms, had a well attended meeting in their new headquarters, 1126 Blue Island Ave., and elected officers. The delegates to the United Hebrew Trades are Garfield and M. Richter. This branch has a big task - to organize the unorganized waiters of the restaurants and lunch rooms whose customers are Jewish, or other sympathizers of unions, but it is the duty of all organized workers, to help them in the work, to improve the situation. With the help of all Jewish organizations, we can in a short time have one hundred per cent union waiters in Chicago.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1923.

RETAIL CLERKS UNION ACCEPTS GREEN'S RESIGNATION

At a meeting of the Retail Clerks Union, Local 195, the resignation of Leon Green, business agent, was accepted. Green was forced to resign by an ultimatum issued from the general office, which declared that if Green did not resign, the national president of the Retail Clerks Union would revoke the charter of Local 195.

H. Winick took over the office of business agent, but in the opinion of many members, Winick will not remain in office very long.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 22, 1923.

BANQUET FOR THE JEWISH WORKERS OF THE AMERICAN WET AND DRY LAUNDRY

The American Wet and Dry Laundry gave a banquet for its Jewish drivers and their families in recognition and in appreciation of their good work on Saturday evening, February 17, 1923, in Gwirts's Restaurant, Roosevelt Road and Kedzie Avenue. Good speaker addressed the gathering. The principal speakers were Mr. Abraham Schaffner, president of the American Wet and Dry Laudry, and Mr. Isaac Becker, treasurer of the Laundry. Mr. Frank Gostomelesky greeted the firm on behalf of the workers for its co-operation when other laundries wanted to suppress them. Even though the other bosses criticized the Jewish drivers, the American Wet and Dry Laundry continued employing Jewish drivers.

Mr. Gostomelesky then made an appeal for the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society. A sum of $35 was collected. The money was given to a committee consisting of Mr. Harry Baratz, Mr. Sam Chester, and Mr. Gostomelesky who will transmit the

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Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 22, 1923.

donation to the Society.

/The following resolution was adopted by the workers at their meeting/: "We, the Jewish drivers, thank the following officials of the American Wet and Dry Laundry--Mr. Abraham Schaffner, president; Mr. Nathan Levin, vice-president; and Mr. Isadore Becker, treasurer--for the bonus they have presented to the Jewish drivers."

In the name of the committee:
Mr. Frank Gostomelesky,
Mr. Harry Baratz,
Mr. Sam Chester.

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I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 20, 1923.

CHARTER OF LOCAL 195, RETAIL CLERKS /UNION/ WITHDRAWN

The executive board of the International Association of Retail Clerks issued a statement yesterday to the effect that it will no longer be affiliated with nor recognize Local 195, due to the disclosures of an investigation of its business agent, Leon Green.

The main officials of the international organization say that as long as Green is business agent or has any connection whatsoever with the aforementioned local, the International will not accept per capita tax, and literally withdraws the charter from Local 195.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Forward, Feb. 7, 1923.

At a special meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, a committee of three, consisting of Louis Schaeffer, manager of the Forward, Peter Sussman and Abraham Bizno, made known the verdict against Leon Green, business agent of the Retail Clerks Union.

Comrade Schaeffer, represented the United Hebrew Trades in the committee that listened to the charges, read the decision, which reads as follows: that the charges, which were made by the officers of the Cook County Retail Merchants Association, that they have given Leon Green, in the presence of Harry Winik, president of local 195, three thousand dollars April 2, 1920, in Mr. Bryers office is true and the committee finds that Green is guilty and recommends that he should immediately be impeached from his office in the local, because he is not fit to be a representative of workers.

The decision also reads that Harry Winik can be accused, because he knew of the negotiations, although it is not known definitely what part of the money he has taken.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Feb. 7, 1923.

The United Hebrew Trades have determined to see that the verdict shall be carried through and that Leon Green shall be removed from the labor movement.

Mr. Bryer and Mr. Maremont made charges against Green and Winik; both testified that they have given the money to Green in the presence of Winik. The United Hebrew Trades became aware of the charges and compelled the Union to take up the case and make an investigation.

Both, the United Hebrew Trades and a committee of the Union have chosen a committee of three from each side and the six appointed; Peter Sussman as chairman of the trial Committee and the United Hebrew Trades appointed Schaeffer and the Union Bizno as judge. These three acted as judges and they have given out and undersigned the verdict against Green.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

BANNED SHOHET DENOUNCES UNION OF SHOHATIM BEFORE STATES ATTORNEY, CHARGING "CONSPIRACY"

Benjamin Ruben who "works" as a Shohet [slaughterer of animals in accordance with Jewish law] in a butcher shop, at 1242 South Kedzie Avenue, and whom the rabbis, after a thorough investigation, had declared to be unqualified to be a Shohet, assumed the role of an informer by denouncing the Union of Shohatim before the States Attorney, accusing the Union of a "conspiracy" against him.

This Shohet's case is particularly interesting because it reflects the arrogance that prevails, unfortunately, in matters of Kashruth (dietary laws). Some time ago, a Jewish man came to Chicago from Waterloo, Iowa and asked that the Va'ad Hashehita (Board which licenses Shohatim) authorize him to slaughter animals. Benjamin Ruben prepared for the rabbis of the Board a slaughterer's knife and answered a few questions pertaining to the rules of slaughter. But since he was not personally known to the Board, the latter decided to inquire about him in Waterloo. Four Jewish residents of Waterloo replied

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

that Ruben was a junk dealer there, that he kept his shop open on Sabbath, and, in general, did not live up to the traditions of the Jewish faith. Therefore, the Board refused to permit a person who had overtly desecrated the Sabbath, to slaughter animals. Ruben, however, insolently scoffed at the Board and continued his work in the butcher shop at 1242 South Kedzie Avenue. To those who were not acquainted with the matter, he would claim that they /the members of the Board/ did not want to grant him a fair trial, and that he was willing to appear before the Dean of Rabbis, Rabbi Yehudah L. Gordon, with his case. In order to discredit this claim, the matter was brought up again at a meeting of the Board under the chairmanship of Rabbi Gordon.

The meeting was held on the eighteenth day of Elul (the twelfth month in the Jewish calendar, corresponding to parts of August and September). Rabbi Gordon, together with fourteen other rabbis of Chicago and fourteen members of the Shohatim Committee, participated in the meeting. Rabbi Gordon listened to Ruben's pleas and then rendered the decision that the latter had no right whatever to be a Shohet and that the poultry he slaughtered was not kosher.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

IV

Rabbi Gordon also demanded that Ruben immediately cease slaughtering fowl and other animals.

But Ruben paid as much attention to Rabbi Gordon's decision as he had paid to the previous decision rendered by the Board, and he continued to slaughter poultry and animals. The Board, therefore, found it necessary to issue the following warning to the Jewish public:

"Announcement: To all Jews in Chicago who observe Kashruth in their homes: at 1242 South Kedzie Avenue there is employed a man by the name of Ruben, who has been banned by the Va'ad Hashehita with the approval of the Dean of Rabbis. Everybody who goes to buy poultry should guard against buying non-kosher food.

"In the name of the rabbis and the Va'ad Hashehita of Chicago, "Mordecai Hirshenson, president."

Now the banned Shohet has taken to the noble task of "informing" and has de-

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

IV

nounced the Board in the States Attorney's office. The States Attorney, to whom the whole matter is vague summoned the following shohatim: Reverend S. Resht, president of the Union of Shohatim; Reverends H. Wine and Nahum Grossman, who are members of the Shohatim Committee, and who, together with the Rabbinical Committee, compose the Va'ad Hashehita. It is hoped that after the States Attorney has familiarized himself with all the details of the case, and has found that this is purely a matter of Jewish religion, with which the rabbis alone are competent to deal, he will contemptuously reject the denunciation.

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Forward, Nov. 9, 1922.

WHAT IS DOING IN THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

A committee from the Jewish Shoe Fitters Club asked the Federation to help them in their demands for the hiring of Jewish shoe fitters in departments where only girls are employed. The Federation determined that the Executive Board should deal with the question and make an investigation. Also, it would see the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in regard to the matter.

The committee in charge of the banquet in honor of Comrade Hanock, reports that the occasion will be a success. Many union delegates and individuals have already reserved plates for the banquet which will be given at Rosenthal's restaurant, Saturday night.

Delegates - Report of Their Organizations.

Delegates of the Cleaners and Dyers Union report, that in their struggle to organize the inside workers of the cleaning and dyeing plants,- one firm, D.S. Toirh Cleaners and Dyers, started a

Forward, Nov.9, 1922.

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campaign against the Union.

At first, the States Attorney raided the office and arrested the Secretary of the local, then they indicted six officials of the Cleaners and Dyers and Drivers Union.

The reason of this indictment is because the Drivers Union, works hand in hand with the Cleaners and Dyers Union to organize the trade, and the bosses are very much dissatisfied with the work of the Unions.

The delegates of the Jewish Type-Setters Union reported that the Illinois Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution to thank the Forward, for the wonderful conditions the type-setters have in the Forward plant. The Jewish Type-setters receive the highest pay,- $60.00 a week for six hours a day, and time and one half for overtime. The Illinois State Federation of Labor at its last convention, accepted the thanks of the Forward.

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(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Nov. 9, 1922.

The Painter's Union, local 521, reported that the biggest contractors were breaking away from the Landis Citizen Committee, and signing agreements with the Painters District Council. The conditions are better than they have been.

The delegate of the Shochtim Union stated that on Maxwell Street, four non-union Shochtim are working in non-union shops. He asked that the workers bear in mind that unionism comes first, and that it is important to help the Shochtim keep up union conditions in their places of employment.

The delegate of the Amalgamated Cigar Makers Union reported that they have started an organization campaign among the unorganized shops, and the work will bring good results in time.

The Bakers Union, local 237, elected a new Secretary, brother Masler, and the union is going on with the task of watching the working conditions in bakeries.

I D 2 a (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Nov.9, 1922.

The delegate of the Cloak Makers locals, reported that their trade is going through a crisis, that the season was very short, and in order to help the workers over the time of crisis, all the locals set up a relief fund.

The Theater Committee of the United Hebrew Trades, with the Butcher Worker's Union, reported that the Executive Board determined large unions should be visited, with tickets to be sold for a benefit. Committees have promised to visit the larger unions, through the week, sell tickets for the benefit and help in every way to make their affair a success. It will be held Monday night, at the Palace Theater.

Forward, October 4, 1922.

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A representative of the Cap-Makers Union, Local 5, notified the Board of Arbitration, that the union decided to demand a raise in wages. The Board of Arbitration, of which Prof. Mullenbauch is chairman, will deal with the demand of the cap-makers in the approaching few weeks.

The cap trade is now in a good condition. The cap manufacturers held a meeting in the La Salle Hotel and from their reports it was evident that the condition of that trade is good and several shops are working over-time.

A report comes from the general office of the United Cloth-Hat and Cap-Makers Union showing that the general executive board will begin a mighty organizational campaign in the Western states of the United States and in Canada.

Forward, October 2, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The United Hebrew Trades held nomination and election of officers for the coming year, at a well attended meeting, Sunday morning.

The following delegates were elected: Balanik, of the carpenters Local 504, president; Rudin of the pressers, Local 18, vice-president; Hanock of the Shoe Repair Union, secretary-treasurer; M. Ziskind, of I. L. Peretz Writers Verlin, organizer, and Kazenovitz of operators, Local 5, sergeant-at-arms. Executive Board: Novak, Cohen, Trubakov, White, A. B. Green and Millstein.

Reports were given by delegates of the ladies tailors, shoe repairers, furriers and retail clerks. Delegate Green, of the retail clerks, reported that nineteen storekeepers from Maxwell street signed an agreement with the Retail Clerks Union granting all union conditions.

The United Hebrew Trades endorsed the Emergency Defense Conference to protect the imprisoned radicals and appointed two delegates to the conference -

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JEWISH

Forward, October 2, 1922.

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Holtzman and Ziskind. It was determined that at the next meeting the question of amalgamation should be discussed and what position the United Hebrew Trades shall take towards the movement. Delegate Rabinovitz, of Amalgamated Local 144, reported that his union contributed $200.00 to the Peoples Relief and $50.00 to the Los Angeles Sanitarium. The United Hebrew Trades appointed president Balanik and secretary Hanock as representatives to the Peretz Writers Verein's first anniversary banquet, October 14.

Upon requests of the painters Local 54, a banquet will be tendered in honor of Comrade Leon Hanock, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, for his constant and devoted work to the United Hebrew Trades.

Upon the request of a delegate of the Waiters Union, it was determined to help organize the waiters in Jewish restaurants and lunch rooms and to help the ladies tailors organize the bushel-men in the cloak stores on Roosevelt Road.

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Oct. 1, 1922.

NINETEEN STOREKEEPERS FROM MAXWELL STREET SIGN AGREEMENT WITH RETAIL CLERKS UNION.

The Retail Clerks Union, Local 195, recorded a victory in the struggle of organizing the salesmen and the retail stores of Maxwell Street.

The salesmen of the Maxwell Street stores, at one time, belonged to the Union but due to certain reasons they permitted their condition to become bad.

The business agent of Local 195 turned to the workers and succeeded in getting them back as members of the union. Then, together with a grievance Committee of the American Federation of Labor, he approached the bosses of the Maxwell Street stores with the result that 19 store Keepers signed the agreement of the Retail Clerks Union.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Oct. 1, 1922.

The employees will now work under the following conditions: Fifty-four hours of work per week: and six days a week. The bosses are to employ workers through the union at a minimum scale of $40.00 a week for salesmen; a minimum of $37.50 for pullers and $18.00 a week for a beginner. All workers shall get a weeks vacation with pay.

All workers, who receive more than the minimum scale, shall remain at the same wages. The salesmen shall not do any portering work. If bosses close their stores for personal reasons, they must pay the salesmen for time lost. The agreement is in effect until April 1, 1923.

The owners of the Victory Cloak Stores were the only ones who did not sign the agreement with the Union. But there is no doubt that they will sign. It is expected that in a few days all the Clothing and Furnishing stores of Maxwell Street will be Union Stores.

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II B 2 d (1)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 1, 1922.

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK, SUIT, AND DRESS WORKERS UNION CONDEMNS COURIER FOR PUBLISHING LIES

At the Friday evening meeting of the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak, Suit, and Dress Workers Union, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a resolution was adopted unanimously to condemn the Daily Jewish Courier for the lies that it published about the Union. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, Irresponsible and totally false statements were recently published in the Daily Jewish Courier; and

"Whereas, We find it absolutely useless to protest against the action of this paper, and against the impudent conduct of its labor reporter because this newspaper is, and always was, as far as its general policy is concerned, against the interests of the workers; and

"Whereas, We are certain that not one of our members or officers

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 1, 1922.

did, or will, give any statement to this reactionary paper; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, By the Chicago Joint Board, Cloak, Suit, and Dress Workers Union, that we accuse this periodical of spreading false and irresponsible statements about our Union; and be it

"Resolved, To urge all our members not only not to make any statements to the reporter of this newspaper, but also to avoid any discussion in his presence.

"Chicago Joint Board,
"Cloak, Skirt, and Dress Workers Union,
"International Ladies Garment Workers Union,
"Press committee,
"B. Schaeffer, chairman,
"S. Liederman, vice-chairman,
"Israel Davidson, secretary."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III B 4
IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Sept. 29, 1922.

SCHOOLMAN TELLS WHAT HE PLANS TO DO AS DISTRICT SUPERVISOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LOCALS

Mr. H. Schoolman, the vice-president of the Chicago Joint Board, has been appointed the local district supervisor of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. A Forward reporter visited the new district supervisor and asked him what he planned to do for the locals he will supervise. Mr. Schoolman answered:

"The last convention in Cleveland, Ohio, divided the entire country into districts, and each one of the districts was to be managed by one of the fifteen vice-presidents. I should have accepted this new office immediately. I decided to stay with the Chicago Joint Board until a certain element in our Union began to spread lies about me. I found that I could no longer carry on the work I have done for the past ten years. This certain group had become too strong in the Union for me to carry on the local organization work.

"Needless to say I consider it a great honor to be responsible for my work in the labor movement only to the main office /in New York/--to the principal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

leaders of one of the greatest labor organizations in the world.

"With regard to my work as district supervisor, I cannot tell you exactly what my work will be. One thing is clear. In the four states, over which I shall have charge, there can be found less than 25,000 unorganized ladies' garment workers. They must be organized. Before I approach this task however, a thorough investigation must be made regarding the conditions /in the nonunionized shops/ and the possibilities of carrying out such a great piece of work. I expect to make such an investigation in the near future and will present the result, as well as the recommendations, to the General Executive Board for approval.

"As far as Chicago is concerned, I shall give all my energy and time to help the local dressmakers organize their trade. My main office will be in Chicago. The prospects for successful work in Chicago are bright because the local Cloakmakers' Union, which is a strong and rich organization, has pledged itself to consider this organization campaign as a 'personal' affair, and the locals

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Daily Jewish Forward, Sept. 29, 1922.

have faithfully promised to support this work morally and financially. The willingness to help Local 100, for example was shown at the trial of Vice-President Neifoe. The delegates of Local 5 then undertook, on behalf of their membership, to support Local 100 in every possible way. The Cutters' Union, Local 18, also was willing to help Local 100."

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JEWISH

Forward, September 1, 1922.

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Butchers' Union Signs an Agreement with Bosses.

The Jewish Butchers' Union, Local 596, whose agreement with the butcher bosses was concluded today, held a conference with the officers and representatives of the Butcher Bosses Association, Wednesday evening, and after a thorough discussion, the representatives of both parties agreed to the clauses of the agreement and promised to introduce the agreement to the members of both organizations. With the exception of a few clauses, the representatives of the Butcher Bosses Association agreed to sign the old contract, paying the same scale for all former employees and grant all the workers' demands.

A new clause was adopted that permits those working one year to receive $30.00 a week instead of $25.00, as prevails now. After the elapse of one year a journey-man has the privilege to request an examination and if the Examination Committee attests that he is eligible, he is then entitled to higher wages or to the full scale of $41.00 a week. The bosses are also obligated to pay for Jewish holidays, for July 4, and Labor Day, and work is to be only until noon on all other holidays.

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JEWISH

Forward, September 1, 1922.

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Concerning the question of being responsible for accidents in the butcher shops, it was determined to appoint a committee and draw a plan of insurance for the butcher bosses so that every boss will be insured and if an accident will occur, the worker should get paid from any butcher, regardless of how large or small the shop may be.

At these transactions, the union was represented by: Sam Gordon, Max Weiss, Ely Krop, Barney Sachs, Sam Solotkin, and the business agent of Local 596.

The Bosses Association was represented by: Joe Goldberg, president, Mr. Simon, secretary of the organization and other executive board members.

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I D 1 b

JEWISH

Forward, May 28, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bakers Union Marks Another Victory to Its List.

Yesterday the Jewish Bakers Local 237 proved its power. Yesterday the Union demonstrated to all the bakers that sincerity and solidarity are the foundations of a Labor organization.

The Bakers Union notified the bosses through the Forward that the workers will stop working if the Union-agreement will not be signed. As soon as this decision reached the bosses, they came to the Union-office and signed the agreement, with the exception of a few small bosses, who will sign today. The agreement was signed with all conditions demanded by the Union and the same wages as the last agreement that expired at 12-midnight. The Jewish Bakers Union deserve congratulations for their unity. The big bosses as well as the small bosses who belong to the Association have seen that they cannot take up any battle with the Jewish-Bakers Local. Therefore, they picked the best way out and signed the Union-Agreement, and saved themselves a lot of grief and trouble.

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 19,1922.

What Is Going On In Our Trade Unions - by M. Ziskind.

The Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 189, at its last meeting determined tocreate a large fund to carry on an organizational campaign in the interests of the unorganized workers of the inside Cleaners and Dyers.

Local 189 has organized the majority of the trade, but lately a few large plants have sprung up, employing a few hundred workers, who work 50 and 54 hours a week for small salaries and under poor conditions?

The bosses of the original plants are complaining to the Union that they are forced to compete with the unorganized shops, and the Union workers realize that, if in the trade there are some who work longer hours and for less pay, this endangers their present working conditions.

It was, therefore, very practical of the members to accept the recom-

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Forward, May 19, 1922.

mendation of their Executive Board and business agent, Abrams, to tax themselves a day's pay, to create a fund of Ten Thousand Dollars, to carry on a strong organizational campaign for the inside cleaners and dyers who are working under poor conditions. The Union, at its last meeting acknowledged the good work of its officials, Secretary Weise and the business-agent, and elected them both for a year, and entrusted them with the further important work for the organization that has done a great deal in improving the condition of the cleaners and dyers.

The unorganized plants should take an example from the Union shops where the men work only 44 hours a week, with more pay and under more humane conditions. Everyone working in a cleaning and dyeing plant ~~shall~~ should not wait until he or she is approached, to come and join the Union. Every man and woman must realize the importance of belonging to the Union, and each Worker knows that long hours and small pay are bad for the family.

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Workers of non-Union Shops prepare to be unionized if you don't want conditions to be worse than they are now.

The conditions in the cigarmaking industry in Chicago are deplorable, and the workers are suffering the consequences.

The organized workers should take more interest in the strike, which the Amalgamated Cigar Makers Union is carrying on in Byron Brothers shop, where the High Sovereign Cigar, which were sold all over before the strike, are manufactured. The battle against Byron Brothers was forced upon the Union. The truth is that the Amalgamated Cigar Makers Union was too decent to Byron Brothers. Work was done in that shop at $2.00 cheaper than anywhere else, and when the Union reduced the union-members $2.00 a week per thousand in the shops where they paid the Union price, Byron Brothers followed suit, when they knew that they never paid the union-price, as the rest had done.

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The Union protested against Byron Brothers cutting $2.00 per thousand, without the consent of the Union, so that their price would be in line with all the other union-manufacturers; but Byron Brothers insisted on having the same privileges as before, and union workers refused it, and that caused the strike, or rather the lockout.

The people who smoke cigars can be of great help to the union cigar-makers in winning the battle. So far there is no law, forcing cigar smokers to buy cigars made by strike-breakers. You can satisfy your conscience and smoke union-made cigars, and in this manner you can help the workers.

In the last few days the United Hebrew Trades have tried to bring both parties to a conference, to settle the strike.

It is hoped that the Byrons will come to a peace settlement, to prevent further discomfort.

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The bad feature is that they can obtain strike-breakers in the time of a strike. There was a time when strike-breakers were hard to find, everybody would wonder how well the cigar-makers were organized, but now it seems, conditions are changed. It is very important that all unions should now take great interest in the organizing problem and see that all unorganized cigarmakers shall join the Union; if the organized cigar-makers are not to lose the foundation they have already built.

The Shoe Repairers' Union has, in the last five years, improved its conditions and shortened working hours. The group of shoe repairers belonging to the Union realize the value of being organized, and make all efforts to keep up their organization, and will do all in their power not to give up the union, which is so dear to them. But the conditions of their trade forced them to carry on strikes, and they were arrested and fined, because they defended their interests against the bosses. The United Hebrew

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Trades, at their next meeting, will determine what can be done for this Union. No doubt, the delegates of all the Unions will find a plan which will help the Shoe-Repairers Union to continue with their work.

Do the the Lunchroom Waiters want to be organized? It is known to everybody that the waiters in many of the largest lunchrooms, where thousands of Jews eat, are not organized. The owners of these lunchrooms know that they have Workers as customers, who are not bothered about the serves them. The Waiters' Union hopes that the workers who eat in these lunchrooms, will help the Union in their task to organize the waiters in Messingers' and other lunchrooms.

Everyone eating in a lunchroom should inform the Manager, as well as the Waiters, that the place is not organized and that for the money they pay they must be served by Union Waiters. Only through the influence of the customers, can we succeed in organizing this class of workers.

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Store clerks and salesmen should be organized. Of oo thousands of store-workers, clerks and salesmen, both men and women, only a few hundred are organized.

This surely is not a credit to the thousands of organized workers who are customers in the many stores which employ unorganized workers.

The Retail Clerk's Union made many efforts to reach the unorganized workers in the various shoe, clothing, furnishings, and cloak stores, but was not successful.

If the organized workers and their wives would take a little interest in these workers, and if the Union people, the progressives and the radical members would only want to help organize the workers of these stores, then it would not be long before every salesman, clerk, and other store-workers would belong to the Retail Clerk's Union, and everyone buying shoes, clothing, gent's furnishings, or ladies garments, would be served by Union clerks and salesmen.

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The Jewish Labor-Movement In Chicago - Its Past and Present. By Morris Ziskind.

The Unions. The Workmen's Circle. The Party-Movement.

The superficial observers of events and movements, upon considering the Jewish Trade Unions as we found them today, remark with contempt that there is nothing to be satisfied with: The movement is weak, lacking revolutionary spirit, and the entire twenty-five years of agitation, work, effort and energy which was embodied in it, the millions of pages of the "Forward" which were written within the last quarter of a Century, have accomplished very little.

As one who has passed through this period of long years, who stood by the organized and unorganized Division of Workers in Chicago, I have seen the various changes which occurred in the past 25 years; despite the present unfavorable conditions which the Workers are living through.

Twenty-five years ago, we did not have in Chicago an organized Jewish Labor-Movement.

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The only group that was affiliated with a weak and small Union, was the Cloakmakers. They upheld the Union throughout the busy season, and after the season the Union existed only in name and with a few active workers; radicals, who followed the shadow of an organization in order to begin Union activities at the next busy season.

At that time, the cigarmakers who worked under the greatest degree of exploitation and servitude, were contemplating organizing a Union. And the conditions under which they worked have driven them to organize a Union.

As far back as my memory travels, I can remember the five-cent Unions; that is, we determined to pay 5-cents weekly-dues, and the meetings were held in a basement, on the corner of Jefferson and O'Bryan Streets, beneath a restaurant. Comrades Leon Hannock, Sam Golden, and this writer were active in the Union. But this (cigar) Union did not exist very long, due to the strikes that were lost. Then the International Cigarmakers began organizing various departments in the trade.

Two years later there were a few small Jewish Unions, and then the United Hebrew-Trades was established, which endorsed the organized movement. When the

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Unions ceased to function and act properly, the United Hebrew Trades ceased existing.

Thus, several years passed and we saw a steadily developing Labor-Movement, for approximately 15 years.

The Cloakmakers were the first who tried to uphold a Union, and always cooperated with the Jewish Unions of that time.

The Jewish Labor-Movement revived with the approach of many "Bundists", workers who entered with Socialist ideas. Then the formation of Unions and the Workmen's Circle took place. The Jewish Socialist Division grew rapidly and, altogether, have done splendid work in propagating the principle that the class struggle combines the various parts of the entire Social Order.

A new period was initiated with the Tailor strike. The great historical Tailor strike of 1910—1911 marked a new period in the life and development of the organized Jewish Labor-Movement.

The Jewish Tailors were the founders and organizers, and the leaders of the Jewish and non-Jewish Clothing Workers Union.

The first announcement of the disgraceful exploitation of Clothing Workers came from seventeen young Jewish boys and girls, who raised the banner of revolt against Hart, Schaffner and Marx.

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The "Jewish Labor World", the weekly Socialist periodical, which existed then for three years, undertook to support the Tailors then in their struggle against the unbearable conditions.

A conference was called by all Jewish Unions, of the Workmen's Circle branches and the Socialist Party organizations, which stated a representation of nearly 100 organizations was present.

We were convinced at this Conference that the Jewish Labor-Movement lives, acts and does good work.

The New York Forward pledged to support the Tailors in their struggle, and Benjamin Schlessinger, Manager of the Forward at that time, came to Chicago and published special daily for some time. The New York Forward collected money and sent One Thousand Dollars to the Strike Committee, for the purpose of carrying on the strike.

The "Jewish Labor World" collected approximately Twenty-Thousand Dollars.

The result of that historical strike was that it laid the foundation for a Union, for the Clothing Workers of Chicago, and the entire land. This is proved to be a fact by the recent history of the Clothing Industry, and the present amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is the legal offspring of that historical strike,

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which was caused by the Jewish Workers who desired better living-conditions, and by the solidarity and loyal support that the Jewish Worker rendered to that struggle, which resulted in organizing the first great clothing fortification, - Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

How the Workers Used to Live and Work and How They Live and Work Today:

Prior to the existence of any Union, the employees used to work long hours, for small wages, and under horrible unsanitary and servile conditions. The Jewish baker, tailor, cloakmaker, carpenter, and painter - every Worker who did not belong to a Union, was an absolute slave.

More afflicted than all were the Cloakmakers' and Men's Tailors.

But now, regardless of how dissatisfied we may be, we all agree that the organizing Jewish Workers in Unions have elevated them to a material degree so that the unorganized Jewish Worker envies the organized.

The condition of the organized Jewish Worker is now a bit worse, however, because of the economic crises, but it is one-hundred per cent better in comparison with the conditions which prevailed when they were unorganized.

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The pioneers of this great transition were the Jewish tailors, cloakmakers, bakers, carpenters, cigar-makers, and ladies' tailors. These Workers have for many years struggled and finally succeeded in organizing the trades and inaugurating permanent, agreed conditions which they are, at any time, prepared to defend, in case the slightest attempt is made to undermine these conditions.

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The tailors were the first to introduce a 44-hour week. The cloakmakers were the first to introduce weekly-work, instead of piece-work.

During the World-War (and the prosperity-period) the Jewish Workers reinforced their Unions, increased their salaries, shortened the working-hours, and, in general, won the respect of the employers.

The post prosperity period brought new problems for the Unions. The organized capitalists began demanding that the Workers should return to former conditions. The capitalists started campaigning against the Workers' rights and privileges, and the Unions which were organized on a solid-basis, have done everything possible in not permitting the destruction of the foundation of their organization.

And we see that the older Jewish Union, as the cloakmakers, bakers, carpenters, tailors, and painters, could not be conquered! When industrial conditions will improve, these Trade Unions will renew the fight for better conditions for the Workers.

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In the life and struggles of the Jewish Workers in Chicago, the Jewish socialists played an active part.

In 1908, July 1, the "Jewish Labor World", was organized. The Unions and the Socialist organizations cooperated in publishing the weekly papers. And the "Jewish Labor World" fulfilled its task in the best manner.

In 1910 the daily "World" was published and the Jewish organized labor, in all its divisions, united about the paper and carried its burdens for a year and nine months.

In 1919, January 1, the "Jewish Daily Forward" appeared.

The Workmen's Circle

The Workmen's Circle was organized in September 1903. At that time we had a Socialist Club, under the name of "Lassalle Club". This Club carried on the work,

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in the Jewish District, for the Socialist Party. This Club accepted non-members of the Socialist Party, although they had to agree with Socialist principles.

Part of the members of the "Lasalle Club, the Comrades Benenson, M. Ziskind, Hannock, Sam Golden, Alpert and Gillman, were the first founders of Branch 321, the first Branch to join the New York branches.

The Workmen's Circle branches were organized from the LaSalle Club. Branch 32 was organized in this manner, with a Socialist platform and with Socialist principles and only members who were obligated to work and vote for the Socialist Party, were accepted.

When the Jewish Socialists decided that Chicago Workers are in need of a weekly journal to promote its idealogy and support the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle rendered its fullest cooperation and the most material support.

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They also supported and took an active part in the daily Labor paper, "The Forward".

The first institution that the Workmen's Circle founded was its own cemetery.

The second institution for which the members strived and finally attained, was their own Home - a Labor-Lyceum; a building which is accredited directly to the Workmen's Circle - a building that is to serve as a cultural and social center of the radical Jews.

The third institution, already in existence for four years, is the educational department, or the educational committee, which is in charge of the W.C. Socialist Children's School.

The Jewish Socialist Movement:

The Jewish Socialist Movement of Chicago developed parallel with the general Socialist movement.

When the Socialist Labor-Party existed, the Jewish Socialists helped the S.L.P. in its work.

The Jewish Socialists were active in agitating and publishing many radical papers.

In good times, when the Jewish Socialist branches were united and were striving to accomplish things, the Comrades of the Northwest Side organized a Socialist

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Home for the movement.

At this time many arguments occurred over the emergence of the Left-Wing Socialist Party, which sought to split the membership.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 27, 1922

The conference which was called by the United Hebrew trades, concerning the organizational campaign for the unorganized workers, was held yesterday at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, where many Unions were represented by delegates and officers. Comrade Lerner, of the Jewish compositors, was appointed chairman.

Morris Zeskind of the United Hebrew Trades Organization Committee, explained the purpose of the conference. He related the condition of the working class, enumerating the causes that weakened the strong unions and broke the small unions. He showed the necessity for all workers, organized or unorganized, to carry on intensive agitation, or organization among the Jewish working masses. Many representatives of unions partook in the discussions concerning this issue. Several criticized the present form of organization in the Unions, which hinders them in protecting the unions that are on strike, because their international unions are organized on the basis of craft unions. They proposed that the United Hebrew Trades carry on an educational-campaign, to the effect that the Unions of industries should not oppose each other, but cooperate solidly against the common enemy.

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Forward, March 27, 1922.

It was decided that an executive should be elected to draw up a plan on work that could be organized and that the plan be reported at the next meeting of the Conference, Sunday A.M., May 9, in Labor Lyceum.

The following were appointed on the Organization Committee:

Messrs. Cohen, Ladies' Tailors Union; Reinstein, Local 5, Cloakmakers; Millstein, Furriers' Union; Lerner, Jewish Compositors' Union; Lingender, Amalgamated Cigarmakers Union; Schusterman, City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle; Leon, Hannock, and Ziskind, United Hebrew Trades.

The same committee was ordered to visit the unions not belonging to the United Hebrew Trades, and urge them to join and help the organizations in their work.

The committee will also visit the locals of the United Hebrew Trades, whose delegates neglect their duty by being absent at the general meeting of the United Hebrew Trades.

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JEWISH

Forward Mar. 6, 1922.

The United Hebrew Trades discussed the conditions of the thousands of Jewish workers who are employed in districts, and determined to start a campaign to organize them in Unions, where there are no such organization.

For this purpose, the United Hebrew Trades decided unanimously yesterday to call a conference of all executive boards of the unions, belonging to the United Hebrew Trades and to invite the Joint Board of the Amalgated Clothing Workers of the joint board of the Clockmakers Unions, and the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, discuss the importance of carrying on a great organizations campaign for these Jewish Workers of the factories and stores.

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JEWISH

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Forward, February 22, 1922.

Delegates of United Hebrew Trades submitted important reports of their unions, at their last meeting, which started an interesting discussion regarding present conditions in the labor world, and what is to be done to strengthen the unions.

Reduce Wages of Retail Clerks.

The delegate of the Retail Clerks Union, local 195, reported the union having a conference with the West Side Merchants Association, owners of gents furnishings, clothing, and shoe stores, and that the bosses want to reduce the wages five to seven and one half dollars a week. The union, on the contrary, is demanding a fifty hour instead of a fifty-four hour working week. A second conference will be held to discuss the new agreement where they will try to come to an understanding regarding the reduction in wages, which matter was left unsettled.

The Retail Clerks Union requested the United Hebrew Trades to start an organization campaign in the Jewish districts, to organize retail clerks and salesmen of the stores, which are not organized.

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The delegate of local 195 pointed out many stores on Roosevelt Road, Milwaukee Ave., and other streets, where clerks are prohibited from organizing. He declared that the Jewish organized workers and sympathizers are not interested, and are not doing their duty to help the retail clerks, go on with their work, by organizing them, and that when they go to the stores to buy, they do not inquire whether the clerk carries a card or not. This brought a long and hot discussion, regarding conditions in the whole labor movement, also regarding the strange actions of the unions who do not try to help one another.

Nearly all the delegates present at this meeting were under the impression that this condition is not a healthy one, and that something must be done, to work together to help organize the unorganized in the Jewish districts, especially the clerks. It was determined to appoint a committee of seven from various unions, to work out a plan to arrange a large organizing campaign, that will continue their work until the clerks and other workers will be rightly organized.

The International Bakers appealed to the Jewish workers for moral help. Comrade Joseph Smith, general organizer of the International Bakers Union, came to the

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United Hebrew Trades, and informed the delegates, that the strike against the largest bakeries , such as Livingstons, Schulze, and Wards, was still on, and would be on until these trust companies realized that they must deal with baker unions, and have union shops. Comrade Smith declared that the workers could help and must help - as on this battle depends the existence of the Baker Union of America.

If these bosses shall succeed in winning on local 2 - then they will start on the Jewish bakers, in New York, and try to install the open shop system. Comrade Smith showed that these bosses have cut the wages of the scab workers, considerably. They pay only $15 and $16 a week for long hours, yet they have not reduced the price of bread. That means that their cry that the high price of bread is the fault of the union is false, they were looking for bigger profits, and to fool the public by claiming that they were worrying for the public. Sure they are, for their own public, the bosses association!

Comrade Smith appealed in the name of the tens of thousands bakers, to all the Jewish men and women to buy Jewish bread with the Union Label of the Ferband.

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If that will help force the bosses that have organized to break the unions, to recognize the union demands for human conditions and human wages. The Bakers Union is demanding very little from the Jewish working masses. The bakers are not asking for money, not asking you to work, nor to sacrifice. The Bakers Union merely asks that you eat bread with a Union Label, baked by union bakers, a small demand but an important one, because, on this depends the existence of the whole Baker Union of Chicago and of the whole country.

A Boss Who Wants to Break the Fur Dressers Union.

Mr. Bromberg from Bromberg and Co., 1426 N. Halsted St., wants to break the union of fur dressers. The delegate of the Fur Dressers Union declared to the United Hebrew Trades, that the whole International of the fur workers, will do all in its power to show this - that he cannot carry out his plan. It is very important that all fur manufacturers should know that this Mr. Bromberg is combating the Fur Dressers Union, and it is to their interest to know that their work is being done by strike breakers.

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The fur workers of Chicago are financing the strike against this boss. Every striker draws strike benefit, and can strike for a year if Mr. Bromberg wishes to keep it up this long.

Small tailor bosses have new schemes to fool the union. Where a man's business is a losing proposition, he looks for a partner to share his troubles. The small ladies tailor bosses found a new remedy, which is an old one in other trades; they hired a foreman and instructed him to say that he was a partner in the business. If so he does not have to account to the union for his actions. He can work as long as he likes, according to the report of a delegate from local 104 - Ladies Tailors Union. Such small bosses appeared in quite a few of the Ladies Tailoring Trades, and the union determined that the boss who came with a foreman as a partner, to the union, and kept the partner's business, would have to prove in black and white that he has a legal partner, and if it was found to be only a scheme to fool the union, then a strike would be declared against him.

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Waiters Union starting a campaign to organize the waiters in Messingers. The delegate to the United Hebrew Trades complained about the conditions of the waiters and cooks in Messingers, so that there remains to be done nothing other than to start a battle against the company, in order to force them to employ members of the Waiters Union. One of the lunch rooms owned by Messinger, where the waiters work fourteen hours a day, for small wages, is on Roosevelt Road, near Kedzie Ave., a neighborhood where there are many restaurants, and where union waiters are working. In this lunch room, hundreds of Jewish union workers, and other progressive workers, are eating. The Waiters Union appealed to all those who ate in Messinger's, at Roosevelt, near Kedzie, to inform the managers of that place, that they know that there are non-union waiters employed there. Those who come in there should give the boss to understand, that they will come to eat and drink when the place will be unionized. Otherwise they know of plenty of places where union waiters are employed, and for their money, they have a right to be served by a union waiter.

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JEWISH

Daily Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

THE UNITED JEWISH FEDERATION AND THE WAITERS IN JEWISH RESTAURANTS

There are several hundred Jewish waiters working in restaurants in the Jewish districts, of whom some are organized into the Waiters Association, Local No. 7. Many of them, however, are not organized and naturally, have to work under poor conditions, low wages, and long hours. The Waiters' Union has decided to start a campaign to organize the waiters in the Jewish restaurants.

The delegates of this union have appealed to the Federation for support in this campaign. No doubt the United Jewish Federation will assist them in this important work, but it is necessary that the union members and all progressive workers do their part. The Federation will be instrumental in influencing restaurant owners to employ union men, and it is hoped that the

patrons of the restaurants will help by asking the man who waits on them, if he has a card of the Waiter's Union. To remind the waiters of their union status will be in itself an excellent form of organizing. If the people are not interested in whether the waiter is a union or non-union man, the Waiter's union, together with the **Federation**, will never be able to accomplish anything.

The waiters who are not unionized should be shown how important it is to their interest to do so.

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JEWISH

Daily Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

JEWISH FEDERATION ELECTS DELEGATES TO CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

The question of unemployment has brought out an im ortant discussion among the delegates of the Federation.

Some of them were under the impression that all unemployed should be assisted financially whether they are union members or not.

Most of the delegates came out with a statement that conditions in the unions are rather bad. It will be impossible to gather enough funds with which to furnish relief to such a large army of unemployed among the unions and other organized workers.

It was decided not to start any activities in the unemployment relief situation until the unions and the Federation agree on plans as to how

Daily Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

the unemployed relief fund could be raised.

At the discussion, it was shown that the local Federation should participate in the campaign which The Chicago Federation Of Labor is carrying on against the open shop of the Citizens' Committee, and the cause of the present unemployment. The Federation, has decided to join the conference which is to elect three delegates for this project.

At the same time, the unions proposed that the Federation elect delegates to the conference of the Chicago Federation Of Labor which is doing such excellent educational work among the working class.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades important questions were discussed. The shochtim and butcher workers, who until now had only one union under one charter from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, have parted and each have separate locals, and both belong to the meat cutters and butcher workers union and the United Hebrew Trades. Due to certain reasons growing out of the sentimental feeling of the butcher workers, that they be classified as high in rank as the shochtim, a request was brought up by the butcher workers to have a local of their own.

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A committee of the butcher workers brought this question up before the United Hebrew Trades, and a committee was formed to go to the Shochtim and Butcher Workers' Union, and point out to the butchers, that it is very necessary that peace and harmony should reign among them so that the butcher bosses may never have an opportunity to use one or the other, as a tool, which will be detrimental to the interests of either one, or both locals. At that meeting the sentiment prevailed that the butcher workers part was sanctioned by the shochtim.

Last Monday afternoon at a well attended meeting of the shochtim they reorganized under a new charter name, issued by the Amalgamated meat cutters: The Shochtim of Chicago. They elected new officers for the year.

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A committee of the United Hebrew Trades, present at this meeting, related the necessity of the friendly relations that must be maintained between them and the butcher workers, in order to safeguard their own interests. In order to carry out this principle, the United Hebrew Trades suggested that the shochtim appoint a committee of five members, the butcher workers - a committee of five, and the United Hebrew Trades a committee of three, and these thirteen men shall act as a joint board to transact all important questions for both unions, and shall also partake in transacting and discussing with the butcher bosses regarding the new agreement and whatever grievances that may arise between them.

The shochtim accepted that suggestion. Monday night the butcher workers held a meeting in Fitzgibbon's Hall. The First Vice President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, was chairman.

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A committee of the United Hebrew Trades presented the decision of the Shochtim Union which was accepted, and obligated themselves to work in harmony with them.

They elected officers to complete the term, and there is no doubt that they will have a real lively organization that will do a good deal to keep up their present conditions, and also to better future conditions.

The Waiters And The Jewish Restaurants.

There are hundreds of waiters working in restaurants in the Jewish districts. Some of the waiters are members of the Waiters Association local 7, but the majority are not organized, and are naturally working under poor conditions, with small salaries and long hours.

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The Waiters' Union determined to organize the waiters working in Jewish restaurants. The appointed delegates of the Waiters Union, to the United Hebrew Trades, asked in the name of his union, that the Federation help them in the campaign to organize the Jewish waiters. No doubt the Federation will do all in its power to help in this important work, but it will be necessary, that all union men and progressive workers in general should help the Waiters Union and the Federation in this work, by urging the restaurant owners to employ union waiters, and those eating in the restaurants can be the best organizers. All they have to do, is ask the waiter, serving them if he has a union card of the Waiters Union, and if the waiter answers yes, then he shall show the union card. In this manner everyone who eats in a restaurant, will be helping the Waiters Union organize the trade.

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

United Hebrew Trades elect delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor Unemployment Conference.

The questions of unemployment brought up some interesting discussions among the delegates of the United Hebrew Trades. Some were under the impression that all unemployed people must be helped whether they are union members or not, without exceptions.

The majority of the delegates declared that the general conditions in the unions are not so good, and it would be impossible to raise enough money to help such a large army of unemployed, including both union workers and non-organized workers.

It was determined that no activities will be started, to help the unemployed until there will be a demand from the unions that are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, to start such work.

AJPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, Jan. 28, 1922.

Until last meeting there was no such demand from any union. In the discussions it was.

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IV

JEWISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 6400

Daily Forward, Jan. 19, 1922.

AMALGAMATED MEMBERS DECIDE TO RAISE DEFENSE FUND

With great enthusiasm, thousands of members of the Amalgamated yesterday responded to the call of its leaders, and with great pride, adopted resolutions calling for the raising of a large defense fund.

On one day's notice, fifteen hundred cutters assembled yesterday in the large West Side Auditorium, and with many cheers for their organization, pledged $25000 for the defense fund of the organization.

President Reese, of local 61, opened the meeting and explained the object of the gathering. He then introduced the speakers: S. Rissman, Sam Levin, and Frank Rosenbloom. The Amalgamated speakers did not have to do much agitating to evoke a response from the cutters, for they came to notify the organization that they are ready and willing to contribute whatever is necessary for the protection of the organization.

The recommendation of the $25,000 assessment of the members was accepted with

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

great applause.

It was also reported at this meeting that the cutters of Ederheimer and Stein did not wish to wait for yesterday's meeting and had already paid their assessment.

The cutters cannot take credit for contacting the tailors, for the simple reason that the tailors at Hart, Schaffner and Marx, paid in $1300 for the fund a day before the resolution was passed at the meeting in the Ashland Auditorium.

The tailors had assembled in the same large Auditorium. Sidney Rissman was chairman. He explained to the workers that they are called upon to determine the question of the raising of the defense fund, and that everyone should contribute according to his weekly earnings. The first speaker was Comrade Krisitski, the general organizer of the Amalgamated. He by his strong appeal, so inspired the audience that the applause lasted several minutes.

Comrade Levine, manager of the joint board, gave the audience a short talk in

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

which he explained that it is needless to tell the members of the importance of protecting the interests of the organization, for they already know the value of organization protection.

When Sidney Hillman entered the hall, the members greeted him with a thunderous ovation showing the utmost respect for him.

After the members rendered their decision, by accepting the recommendation of the assessment for the defense fund, the chairman introduced Mr. Hillman, who delivered a short address. He said that he hoped the manufacturers are at last convinced that hereafter, the tailors will have the right to organize and that the 44 hour work-week will stand. This was a second positive statement which the listeners applauded with great pride, realizing the importance of protection.

In conclusion he expressed his hopes that all members will stand organized, and united with the officers, who are handling the affairs of the organization to the best interests of its members.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.



WHAT IS THE AMERICAN PLAN?

by

Morris Ziskind

Just what is the "open shop"? No better explanation is necessary than the one given by a capitalist who defends the open shop. We, therefore, wish to print a resolution adopted at the national conference of the Manufacturers Association, held January 21, 1921, when the Association began its campaign for the open shop.

> "Whereas, It is recognized as a fundamental principle in this country that all law-abiding citizens have the right to work when they please, for whom they please, and according to whatever conditions they have arranged between themselves and the one giving them work, without anyone else attempting to arrange things, or better conditions for them; therefore, be it
>
> "Resolved, That we declare it our aim to defend the fundamental principles

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.

DISTRICT 20046 F.B.I.

of the American plan of employing anybody as long as the open shop exists; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge our members to receive, through discussion and education, the active help of the workers, businessmen, bankers, professional people, and all other groups in fighting for the American ideals embodied in the open shop plan."

Here we have, clearly and concisely, the fundamental concepts of the open shop as it was expressed by a representative of the Manufacturers Association of this country. One of the delegates claimed that he had no trouble with his factory workers. He has signs in every department which read: "This is an American shop, operating on the American plan, by Americans." In these twelve words are expressed the ideals of the open shop according to the true American plan. You can readily see where our manufacturers stand or what they think of collective bargaining or the closed shop, industrial democracy, and other

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similar labor policies which should be made familiar to the American public.

In its statement of principles, the Manufacturers Association at San Diego, California, gives us a good idea of what the open shop is, and what it means to the workers: 1. Employ workers, men and women, whether they are members of a union or not; 2. Protect the wages of these workers according to their ability and experience in the industry; 3. Pay your workers wages as high as the circumstances will permit; 4. Give them regular working hours and arrange for the best working conditions; 5. Expect from each worker an honest day's work, according to his best ability; 6. Protect the rights of each worker and the right to earn enough to live; 7. Recognize the right of each worker to bring his complaints, grievances, and questions regarding wages, individually or in groups through a committee, to you; 8. Do not permit any outsider or union representative to interfere in questions between the employer and the employee; 9. Justice and a square deal for everyone and special privileges for no one; and 10. Help every organization, capitalist or labor, which stands for law and

Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.

order and for the rights of American citizens.

From these "ten commandments" we may deduce that the open shops are similar to those shops in which the workers are not organized. Each individual worker arranges his own conditions with his boss or his representative. This is contrary to the fundamental principle of collective bargaining. The worker has no voice in the matter of wages, hours, or working conditions. The boss is the dictator; he operates his business to satisfy and benefit himself. The employers, with their customary false phrases, claim that in their open shops union men can work as well as nonunion men. The truth, however, is that a union man cannot work there unless his connection with the union is unknown, so that no one will know that there are union men in the shop.

What is the aim and purpose of a union? A trade union is an organization of men and women working in the same trade who organize themselves of their own free will to further their common interests. They pay dues, conduct meetings,

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.

accept a constitution and make by-laws, and follow all the laws by which they are governed. They elect officers and accept their policies. A trade union is the most democratic organization in existence. Furthermore, a trade union makes every effort to allow the public to know all about its policies and its aims. The aim of a union is to take into its membership all persons working for a living, i.e., the great majority of the people, because the workers must be organized in unions if they wish to defend themselves against the great, organized combines of capital that control all the large industries.

Here we see the vast difference between a union and a manufacturers association. A trade which is organized one hundred per cent allows the greater majority of its members to speak for itself, and is, therefore, American through and through. The main purpose of a trade union is to increase the number of union shops. It attempts to enter into agreements with the employers defining the conditions under which the members of the union will work. The union claims that such a relationship with the employer is just, right, and American.

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.

IV Now let us see what the term "American" means. We mean by it one who is born in the United States or is a citizen thereof and who does his share in perpetuating American ideals and in building American institutions. He is a citizen, a member of society, and the beneficiary of the good things America has to offer to its inhabitants. Moreover, he must also assume responsibilities: pay taxes and obey the laws. What does the union say? The union says that every person working in a shop where the working conditions, hours, and wages have been improved by the efforts of the union shall become a member of the union, pay dues, and share in responsibilities with the other members. If a person receives the benefits the union won for him he should become a member. The nonunion man is an industrial alien.

What is the main objective of a union? Just this: To bring about greater comforts, better pay, shorter hours, better working conditions, and a larger span of life for all who work. Does not all this conform with the idea advanced by the American government of providing for the general welfare? Can all these objectives be attained by the workers if they compete with one another? No!

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Daily Jewish Forward, Oct. 2, 1921.

The trade union and the union shop are the true guardians of Americanism.

Why blame America when the nonunion man works for himself and stands alone in the nonunion or open shop? What new lessons have we workers learned in the open shops? None. They are against Americanism; they stand outside the labor movement; they do not permit organizations to develop; they do not unite with their co-workers; and they are of no help to their co-workers.

The trade unions have developed the American ideal that all must stand united and carry out the will of the entire membership. The trade union has rejuvenated the idea that while you are helping yourself you can also help others. The open-shop movement is directed against all of us--union members or not. The capitalists and the employers aim to reduce wages, to force the workers to work under miserable conditions, and to take away the rights that the union has won for us. It is planning to reduce the workers to slavery to such an extent that they will be despised--all under the guise of Americanism and the American plan which is not American but is the very reverse of true American traditions and principles of democracy and free citizenship.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward Sept. 30, 1921

Chicago fur workers celebrate great victory
Bosses grant all demands

The furriers union yesterday recorded a great victory in its battle to keep up union conditions in the shops of the organized fur manufacturers.

At a union meeting, yesterday, the settlement made by President Kaufman and the strike committee, with the representatives of the manufacturers association, was approved. The following conditions were agreed upon: The manufacturers are with drawing their demands; the minimum wage scale will not be reduced; the wages remain the same as per last year's agreement.

The agreement with the fur workers union shall be binding until July 15, 1922, the beginning of the fur season. The strike breakers now employed must leave the shops where the union workers start working. The injuction cases against the union shall be withdrawn. The victory of the union was complete and greatly demonstrated the power of the union, in that the instigator of the battle against the union, for the manufacturers, was ignored, and was not permitted, to appear at the conference when the settlement was made.

President Kaufman approved this settlement for the union. The workers are now going back to work after four weeks of striking. During the strike a rumor was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

begun by the manufacturers that Kaufman, who was leading the strike and brought about the settlement, was leaving Chicago and that the strike would be lost. To this Kaufman replied, "The bosses were fooling themselves, I will leave Chicago only when the strike will end with victory for the union."
"To day I can say that the statement I had made then is now a reality. I am leaving Chicago satisfied and happy that the workers are returning to work, victoriously, knowing their union conditions will not be tampered with until the beginning of next season."

Tonight-a farewell evening will be given for President Kaufman. All members of the fur workers union local 45 will assemble at 180 W. Washington St., to bid farewell to their international President, before he leaves for New York after spending seven weeks in Chicago in the interests of the union. All members should come and say good bye to him.

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JEWISH

Forward, June 30, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A Statement By The Shockets' Union

We, the officers of the Shockets' Union, Local 508, state that we have not received any invitation from the rabbis, to a Conference. Our Union is not a hidden organization, and it is at all times ready to acquaint all classes of the local population with its activities and its program.

If the rabbis wish to meet us and discuss the Kashrath (Dietary Food Laws) we will be ready at any time to meet with them, as soon as we will be summoned.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 28, 1921.

The Butcher and Schochet's Union, local 598, held a very important meeting last night, where a report was given about an attempt which is being made by reactionary cliques, to destroy the union. The union will ruin the plans of the reactionary group, because it is sure to have the sympathy of the general public of Chicago.

At the meeting yesterday, it was decided to appropriate twenty-thousand dollars for a special fund to fight all enemies who seek to undermine their union.

The Rabbis and Presidents of the synagogues also held a meeting at the Grenshaw St. Talmud Torah under the leadership of certain elements, who cling to them, and adopted a resolution to destroy the Schochet and Butcher's Union, and they established a "Vaad" (Board) to carry through their detrimental conclusion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 21, 1921.

Chicago Federation of Labor determines to help the United Hebrew Trade Unions in the work against spies.

In accordance with the decision to help the United Hebrew Trade Unions raise a requisite sum to unveil the spies and the spy system of the detective agencies, the secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor has given a credential to Morris Ziskind, representative of the United Hebrew Trade Unions, in order to visit the Unions of the Chicago Federation of Labor and appeal for money for this purpose.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 19, 1921.

The Cap-makers of Chicago will receive a 10% cut in their pay envelope, commencing June 27th. That was the decision of the impartial chairman, James Mullenbauch, Chairman of the Board of Arbitration. The Chicago cap-manufacturers demanded a reduction of 25% in wages, but president Zaretsky, representative of the Union, defended the workers by opposing. Mr. Mullenbauch opposed the standard of production.

This 10% cut will not effect the operators, who earn $35 a week or less, cutters and blockers, who earn $40 a week or less, lining makers and trimmers, who earn $23 a week or less.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward June 12, 1921

At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, the I. L. Peretz Writers Verein were accepted unanimously as an acknowledged union. The Jewish Writers Union is in existence for a period of 6 years and it became one of the best organised unions.
Zetzer, Lilyput, Melech Epstein of the writers verein were appointed as delegates to the United Hebrew Trades. Max Pine, the secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who is also a member of the Writers Verein addressed the writers yesterday. He told them that the United Hebrew Trades is proud of the affiliation of the Writers Union.

They resolved to send five hundred dollars to the Writers in Warsaw, who are in great need.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward May 10, 1921

Delegates of the United Jewish Trades gave important reports of their Unions at a meeting, which was held Sunday, May 8.

The delegates of the Cloak makers Union reported that the Cloak Manufacturers Association invited the Joint Board to a conference, to discuss new agreements with the Union. The delegates declared that a strike will possibly be avoided.

The delegates of the Painters Union, Local 521 reported that the lockout of the Building Trades did not harm the Painters. At present, all the painters are working at the Speedway Hospital, a government construction.

The delegates of the carpenters Union reported that there are more carpenters employed now, than a few months ago. The lockout of the Building Trade had little effect on the carpenters.

The delegates of the furriers Union reported that the trade is in good standing. Only a small number are unemployed. The workers earnings are almost as much as in good times.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The delegates of the baker's Union reported that Local 237 are preparing themselves financially to fight the employers, who with the aid of the Bosses Association, seek to undermine the union.

The United Trades endorses the plan of carrying on a campaign to collect money for an English Daily Newspaper.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward May 2, 1931

Raincoat Makers Union win all Demands at Cling Bros.

The large firm, Cling Bros. manufactureres of clothing and raincoats have signed a Union agreement with the raincoat makers Union and the employees, after striking for several weeks, returned to work under Union conditions.

Cling Bros. wanted to enforce an open shop and thereby had placed his shop under the management of a contracor whose object was to break the Union. The Joint Board cooperated with the workers and called a strike.

The Cling Bros. must now abide by the following agrement:

The employees will work 44 hours instead of 48.

A preferential Union shop. The scabs were dismissed from their positions.

Forward, May 1, 1921

Bakers Union Local 237

All members are requested to partake in the parade, at 12 o'clock noon, at Blue Island and 12th Street.

A roll-call will take place at 1 P.M. sharp. One dollar fine for those not present.

Committee:
A. Hershkovetz
I. Nudelman

(Adv.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 3, 1921.

Waiden Restaurant settles with Waiters Union.

Immediately after noticing the announcement in the Forward, that Mr. Waiden does not employ union waiters, he notified us by phone that he employed union waitresses.

In a conversation with Mr. Ragin the president of the Waiters Union Local 7, we learned that the union has a dispute with Waiden's restaurant. Mr. Ragin went to Mr. Waiden and the dispute was settled.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 15, 1921.

The Chicago United Hebrew Trades and the Larger Unions. by Morris Sisskind.

The United Jewish Trades was organized for the purpose of uniting all Jewish unions into an alliance to aid the activities of the smaller unions and for general social activities along political and cultural lines.

The question is - Do the unions understand the importance of this task and do they fulfil their obligations they owe as a worker's organization to the entire Jewish labor movement? An affirmative answer would not be truthful. A great many of the Jewish trade unions as a whole and their leaders especially interest themselves but little in the united activity of organized labor movement.

With the exception of several unions who have faithful delegates, no active interest is seemingly taken in the organization. It is time, that they are affiliated with the Trades, that they pay their monthly affiliation dues

JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

promptly, but their delegates come but rarely to the meetings, and this they would not do unless they were influenced by the spirit of separatism. The meetings of the United Hebrew Trades are the mirror of the organized labor movement; if the delegates attend, interest themselves in their duty as delegates of their unions, if they participate in the activities, then the Trades begins to function, and is a directing force upon the life of the worker. But, if the delegates do not attend and do not participate in the activities, then the body is paralyzed and powerless to function.

The United Hebrew Trades finds itself in a strategic position in which it is possible to do a great deal for the labor movement in general, and for the small unions specifically.. There is much that must be done for the small unions. These unions are struggling for existence, they are oppressed by the crisis which has seized their trades and by the unemployment which exists among the membership.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 15, 1921.

The Trades, as an organization, does not have the financial means to enable it to support directly the smaller unions and thus enable them to exist. This should be the task of all unions and of the big unions especially. It is time that the large unions have their own problems, but if the strong unions do not assist the weak ones, then who shall do this?

Regrettably, there is a certain number of unions, and the big unions at that, which act in a cold and reserved manner towards the other unions and to the United Hebrew Trades as a unit, and although they pay their affiliation dues regularly, they make no attempt to have regular representation at the meetings of the council.

Aside from the question of support for the weaker unions, the Trades, as a central labor organization, has political, social and cultural interests. The United Hebrew Trades, for example, cannot allow its affiliated unions to be exploited by and for capitalistic politicians.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 15, 1921.

The Trades must be on guard to protect the moral prestige of the organized labor movement

The Trades has to interest itself in the cultural standard of the unions and to spread education and explanation among the organized labors.

In general the spiritual and cultural standard of our unions is not what it should be.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 13, 1921.

This evening the Union Mattress Workers who adhere to Local 63, will determine the fate of their organization.

The slack period which the mattress makers are experiencing in their trade, has reacted badly on their union and upon the employees who have allowed their bosses to oppress them and to drive them off their hard won union conditions.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 10, 1921.

The Schochets and Butcher Union have declared a strike against Sam Alpert, 1450 N. Leavitt St. Because he fired a schochet who was assisting the regular schochet who is ill and then hired a non-union man.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 24, 1920.

The Jewish Bakers, Local 237, announce that Shirowsky and Hurvitz, 3646 W. 15th St., have settled with the Union and the Union employees are, again, working under union conditions.

Julius Levinson, 14th and Loomis, settled with the union and signed a union agreement. His son proposed to become a member (union) in order to work in the Shop.

Both Shops use Union Labels.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Forward, December 19, 1920.

The Cap Makers Union will finally investigate the condition of the trade. The committee of the Cap Makers Union, together with the president Max Zaretzky, have given a report about the transactions with the bosses concerning the question of establishing, in the trade, a standard of production.

The business agent, Brother Skolvick, reported that the executive discussed the report by President Max Zaretsky in his transactions with the bosses and recommended that the Union should agree to the plan, that the bosses brought forth. That is - to make a thorough investigation about the condition of the trade in order to find out what sort of a standard of production can be introduced in the cap trade.

The manufacturers requirements for a standard of production are five dozen caps a day per work at a minimum wage of $44 a week. The Union decided to give the executive the authority to enter an alliance with the manufacturers in the investigation of the trade, which may clarify the question of introducing a standard of production.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 19, 1920.

Suchowsky and Hurvitz, 3646 W. 15th St., owners of a bakery, discharged the workers of their shops, without any reason. The Baker's Local (237) appeal to all men and women of 15th St. and the surrounding neighborhood to patronize stores selling bread with Union Labels.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 12, 1920.

Jewish junk peddlers formed a union, last Sunday, for the purpose of bettering their condition resisting the exploitation of the dealers at the yards.

A meeting will take place at Feldman's Hall, today, to transact important matters.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 30, 1920.

Outside The Life of the Dress Workers in Chicago.

Without opposition, contra-distinctions or interferences, the Rain-coat workers of Local 54 became part of the Joint Board and share equally in all benefits and privileges, paying a per capita fee equal to all others.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 29th, 1920.

Ladies' Tailors Union - - Local - 104.

Ladies' Tailors Union - Local 104 declared a strike in Moshinos Shop - 1343 47th Street, because Moshino fired the shop Chairman. The shop chairman tried to obey the rules of the union and the boss did not like it. The union demanded that the boss reinstate the shop chairman and the boss refused. Yesterday the shop chairman passed by the shop and was speaking to workers who were asking for work. The boss became excited and started a fight with the chairman because the chairman told the workers that Moshinos Shop was on strike. Ladies' tailors who are looking for work are invited to call in the union.

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FORWARD, October 27, 1920.

Cloak Makers
Local 5 - 18 - 81.

The condition in our organization is very acute and it is necessary that our ranks be strengthened. Everybody should register in order that we should be able to know about every trade movement and about every worker in the trade.

The office will be open every day until 8 O'clock in the evening with the exception of Friday and Saturday. Registration is open until Nov.1. Those who do not register will be fined.

OBEY THIS ORDER.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 22, 1920.

Seymour Stedman.

Mr. Seymour Stedman, the Socialist candidate for Vice-Presidency, will be the speaker of the evening. He urges all progressive men and women to be present at the Tenth Jubilee of the United Jewish Trades, November 1st.

Mr. Bernard Hauptman will present the famous drama of the Works Festival "The Weavers."

The Forward, September 18, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CONDITION OF THE SALESMEN, AND STORE CLERKS, COULD BE BETTER, IF ALL THE UNIONS WOULD HELP.

One of the most difficult problems now facing the organized workers, is that of organizing the salesmen of the furniture stores, the inside workers, the salesmen of the big department stores, the grocery stores, the fruit stores, the butter and egg stores, the salesmen of the shoe stores, Gents Furnishings stores, and all other different workers, like office workers, stenographers, and bookkeepers of the above mention stores.

This is one of the most difficult problems, which the organized workers, soon or later, must answer. Thousands of workers are busy in the above mention stores, in all the three districts: Northwest Side, Lawndale district, and what is called the West Side, which extends from Canal to Robey Street.

The Forward, September 18, 1920. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Regardless of the difficulties of the problem, it can be solved, if the existing unions of the salesmen, the retail clerks, the furniture salesmen, the new small union of furniture store workers, the United Hebrew Trade, and the larger unions like the Amalgamated and Cloak Makers, would get together and to work out a general organized plan, beginning in one district with oral, and written propaganda, till they succeed, and then report the same procedure in the second and third districts.

The individual unions of these trades, at best, are not strong enough to organize the sales people in these trades. It requires a great propaganda campaign to make the Jewish people alert, and to awaken the white collar men, and the sales-ladies, who do not think about their own condition. The organized Jewish workers are able to effect the organization of the workers/every store.
in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 10. 1920.

The attention of the members of the Local 237, (Bakery Union), is called to the recently passed resolution that no member can work overtime, nor begin before the regular hour. This is to allow unemployed members of the Union to earn several days wages before the High Holidays. Any member disobeying the above regulations will be fined one day's wages, the money to go to the unemployed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 9, 1920.

Grocery Clerks Union

Furniture Salesmen

Second-hand Furniture Store Employees

(All of the above adhere to the Federation of Jewish Trade Unions.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 7, 1920.

November (1920) marks the tenth birthday of the reorganization of the present uninterrupted existence of the Federation of Jewish Trade Unions Council.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, September 6, 1920.

To all Butchers of Chicago! A special meeting has been called today, Monday evening, In Douglas Park Auditorium, Room 10. Every butcher must attend so as to sign the contract with the (Butchers) union; if he will not sign, he will not be able to obtain any shochet (orthodox slaughterer).

With regards

Chicago Hebrew Butchers Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 3, 1920.

Six Months Activity of the United Jewish Trades. by Leon Hannvik (Sec'y).

The United Jewish Trades serves as a clearing house for every strike called by one of the smaller unions, which are members of the Trades.

The past six months were not stormy ones. There occurred no major strikes. Financial support was given to the following: Chicago Federation of Labor, for the deportation cases which were being fought by the American Women's Committee, $200; Laundry Workers, $25; Furniture Store Workers, $50; Albany Defense Fund, $25; and to the Cooperative Conference, $25.

Aside from the above, the United Jewish Trades provided the mattress makers with a free hall in which to meet for 20 weeks. The picture-frame workers and the automobile cushion makers used the Trades Hall during their strikes. The Trades has begun lately, to organize the pocket-book makers.

In the last six months the income of the Trades was $1,412.14, and the disbursements were $1,262.90.

Forward, August 3, 1920.

Unions which are affiliated with the United Jewish Trades: Cloakmakers Union Local 5, Coat and Suit Pressers Local 18, Cigar Makers Local 527, Carpenters Local 504, Painters Local 521, Bakers Union Local 237, Capmakers and Millinery Workers Union Local 47, Furrier's Union Local 45, Waist and Dressmaker's Local 100, Raincoat Makers Local 54, Shoe-repairers Union, Mattress-makers Local 63, Horse-hair-dressers Union, Brush Makers Union, Retail Clerks Union Local 195, Retail Grocery Clerks Union Local 515, Hebrew News Dealers Union, Printers Club Union, Choir-singers Union, Retail Furniture Salesmen Union, Second-hand and New Furniture Workers Union, Knitters Union, Cleaners and Dyers Union, and Hebrew Teachers Union.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 22, 1920.

Local 39 of the Amalgamated has made the beginning of a realistic cooperative movement in Chicago.

Comrade L. Waldman, the director of the United Cooperatives addressed a meeting of the local, to whom he presented the necessity for cooperative activity. Comrade Waldman made a strong impression on the membership, who decided to organize a credit union or a credit bank.

The matter was referred to the Board of Directors, where the sentiment for the project is very strong.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 21, 1920.

The pocket-book makers - have determined to organize themselves. Sunday morning a meeting will be held in the United Jewish Trades office, 1145 Blue Island Ave.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 21, 1920.

Local 237 of the Baker's Union called a strike in Edelman's Bakery, 1501 Hasting St. The reason is that Mr. Edelman refuses to abide by the union rule, which prevents his doing his own work.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 4, 1920.

Cloak, Skirt and Dress Workers!

Do not work tomorrow, Monday, July 5th. Tomorrow is a national holiday and in accordance with our agreement, you do not have to work and in accordance with the demands of the Union you must not work this day.

All will be paid for this day, anyway.

Joint Board, Cloak, Skirt and Dress Workers.

I D 2 a (2)
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JEWISH

Forward, May 23, 1920.

Neck-tie Makers win their demands of Mr. Salk.

At a meeting of the striking neck-tie makers, it was reported that Mr. Salk stated that he agreed to grant the demands of the workers, for 10% of their wages for the 6 months prior to July 1st. The Strike Committee was instructed to see Mr. Salk and also to interview a few of the members. Mr. Salk received the committee very cordially. He declared that he realizes now that it was his mistake, and is willing to make amends.

The committee brought this report back to the strikers who were waiting at the United Hebrew Trades Hall. They agreed to go back to work at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Miss Ida Blatt of the Womens Trade Union League addressed the neck-tie makers about the importance of being united, and acting with solidarity as they did in this strike. The neck-tie makers thanked the United Hebrew Trades and the Womens Trade Union League for the help extended them during the strike.

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JEWISH

AJA (HLL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 12, 1920.

Many unions report their activities in the United Hebrew Trades.

The Horse Hair Dressers Union sent out a demand to their bosses, for a raise. The bosses are to answer today to a committee of the union.

The delegate of the Cloakmakers Union reported that the bosses tried to weaken the organisation by reorganizing the workers in their shops, and throwing the union men out of work, but thanks to the union, it did not materialize, so things are not bad.

He also reported that the union is making preparations for the 20th Convention of the International, which will be held in Chicago on May 3rd.

The delegate of the shoe-repairers reported that with the help of the union and the United Hebrew Trades, they were successful in obtaining a minimum of $40.00 a week, for the shoe repairers, and some are earning more.

Mr. Miller, delegate and business agent for the Retail Furniture Salesmens Union

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, April 12, 1920.

appealed at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, that all organizations should help them organize their trade by buying furniture only from stores where members of the union are employed. Mr. Miller pointed out two stores on South Halsted St. that are unionized, Goldenberg's and Harry Wolf's. All the others are unorganized. On the North Side, is Hartman's on Milwaukee Ave, where union clerks are employed.

The delegate of the Painters Union local 521 reported that his union appropiated $50.00 to help the women and children of the deported radicals.

The delegate of the Mattress Makers Union reported that the manufacturers signed an agreement with the union,and the workers gained a raise of $6.00 a week. He also reported that the strike at Schultz and Hirsch is still going on, that the International is financially helping this strike and that the Chicago Federation placed this firm on the unfair list.

The delegate of the Capmakers Union reported that their union is conducting a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

strike at the Merit Cap Co. and that the union taxed every worker $1.00 a week to pay larger strike benefits to their strikers. He also invited a committee of the United Hebrew Trades, to represent the workers, at the May 1st celebration and meeting of the General Executive of the Cloth-hat and Capmakers Union of America, at the Douglas Park Auditorium.

The delegate of the Jewish type setters reported that the Jewish news dealers and the United Hebrew Trades were a great help in their last battle.

The organizer of the laundry workers appealed to the United Hebrew Trades to help them in organizing the workers in the wet wash laundries of the West and Northwest Side. The organizer was assured that everything in the power of the United Hebrew Trades would be done.

T. B. Simms and a committee of the Central Workers Defense League, appealed to the United Hebrew Trades for help in defending the convicted radicals. It was decided to give him a credential, recommending all unions to help in the defense of the radicals.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1920.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GOMPERS BECOMES DISAPPOINTED

by

Leon Zolotkoff

A struggle has existed for years in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor between the "political" and the "non-political" labor leaders. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, heads the non-political faction. He adheres to the principle that the aim of labor unions should be only to seek improvement of their conditions through higher wages, shorter hours and sanitary working conditions--and no more. Their concern in the politics of the nation should be limited only to the extent that labor may be affected, but general legislation or the administration of the country are not objects with which labor unions should concern themselves. Mr. Gompers maintains that such matters can divert the attention of labor unions from their own immediate interests, causing disruption because of the diverse opinions on political questions.

On the contrary, the younger element in the ranks of the labor leaders contends

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1920.

that strikes and walking delegates, and casual support to a friendly candidate who promises favorable legislation in behalf of labor are poor tactics. So long as the selection of legislators and of executive officers [of the country] are not taken up by the workers in their great unions, very little benefit will accrue to the labor interests.

The younger labor leaders also point out that in England the labor unions take a deep interest in the political questions of the country and are electing their special labor representatives to the Parliament, and the result is that in England the Government pays more attention to the demands of organized labor than is true here in America.

During the last ten years Gompers has fought against a move to introduce politics in the unions and has always been successful. Time and again he has been re-elected president. During the war he received the thanks of the Administration for the political stand he took as a sober, conservative labor leader.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1920.

But the position taken by the Government in regard to the coal miners, railroad men and steel and iron workers, and the systematic drive against radicals, gives the younger element in the American Federation of Labor an opportunity to tell Mr. Gompers and his supporters: "Ah, you did not want to take a political position and have your own representatives in the legislatures and in the Administration--here is the answer for you!

"Of what benefit are strikes, higher wages and shorter hours, when the would-be servants of the nation are all servants of the employers and are not in sympathy with the aspirations of labor?"

Gompers' former great maxim of "no politics in the union" is being gradually wiped out and consequently the aged Gompers, who seems to have lost his grip on the great labor organization, is disappointed.

At the end of November of last year a labor convention was held in Chicago at which about twelve hundred delegates were present and the so-called Labor Party was then organized. This was the first step of labor as a challenge to the existing political parties.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1920.

The general press reported very little about the convention, but that does not lessen the political significance of the latter. The delegates to the convention were mostly miners, railroad men and iron workers of the middle-western states, and the chief thought that permeated the convention and which was most often uttered was: "The ruling class of the country seeks to injure the industrial machine--the labor organization of the country--which we have used to improve the living conditions of the workers. Let us then show them that we will not abandon this machine, but will strengthen it by organizing a political machine in order to combat the enemy on his own ground."

Another of their arguments is that a political organization of workers is necessary for the security of the country. They point to Russia as an example. After the revolution, when the workers seized power, they lacked practical labor leaders, experienced in political and administrative work to take over the government of that country. Instead, they were forced to turn over the reins of the government to theoreticians and philosophers who are experimenting with Russia. The result is that Russia has fallen into a disastrous chaos from which she will emerge only after many years of terrible suffering.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 9

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1920.

The arguments and movements within the American Federation of Labor make it very difficult for Samuel Gompers to adhere any longer to his maxim of "no politics in the unions," and are responsible for his apparent disappointment. Were it not for the respect that most leaders have for the old gray head, he would have fallen off long ago from the president's chair in the American Federation of Labor. However, a radical change in the policies of the Federation can no longer be denied.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, December 22, 1919.

SCHOCHETIM (SLAUGHTERER OF ANIMALS) AND BUTCHERS UNITE.

Did you ever dream of a schochet being a worker? That he has connections with workers? No one would believe that a time would come when a schochet could be found seated at a desk wearing a skull cap, recording the minutes of a meeting and acting as secretary of a labor union.

It is, however, true. The Schochetim of Chicago have organized, and are good union men. Why should they not be? Are they not considered by their bosses in the same category as workers? Are they treated differently than workers?

Does the boss have any more respect for the schochet's bread, for his education, for his skill, than for the butcher workers?

From what is heard, the schochet is exploited as much as any other worker. They must dress the chickens, and do not have a regulated working period. The schochet became an ordinary worker, with the difference, that other workers have already gained better conditions and he must begin his struggle now.

WPA (N.Y.C.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, December 22, 1919.

Nevertheless, there are signs signifying that the schochets of Chicago will be on par with other workers in a short time.

Since the butcher workers of Local #598 are organized, the business agent, Comrade Atkin, will not rest until every schochet becomes a member of Local #598.

JEWISH
(ALL) PROJ. 3027/5

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FORWARD, September 12, 1919.

FURRIERS - Attention.

No Chicago furrier should return to work.

The strike is not as yet settled.

(Adv.)

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II A 2

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

SHOHATIM AT THE STOCKYARDS AND THE UNION

The attempt to organize twenty-five shohatim employed in slaughter houses in Chicago has been delayed. /Translator's note: Shohatim are individuals employed to slaughter animals in accordance with Jewish law./ About half of the shohatim claimed that it would be difficult for them to enter the union since it is their desire to maintain the honor of the profession. They explained that by joining the union, they would lose most of the privileges they now enjoy at the slaughter houses.

As the matter now stands, they take their time in the morning, say their prayers, eat their breakfast, and then go to their jobs. Nor do they have to work every day in the week. Sometimes they work only a few hours or none at all, and Friday is a half-day because it is Sabbath Eve. And, as the saying goes, they are not slaves to their jobs.

Joining the union, they admit, would make the managers and foremen regard them

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

in the same way that they regard any other worker in the slaughter house. They will have to put in a full day's work, and, if no work is on hand, they must still put in their time.

The shohatim fear that in winter, things will be worse. They will have to rise at five in the morning as all other laborers do, then say their prayers, grab something to eat and run. They will return home at dusk, even on Friday--Sabbath Eve.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30[illegible]

NYPL (ILL) PROJ 80275

Forward, July19, 1919

[LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE]

The past week has been a very successful one for the organization of several new trades. Those organized were the Jewish Shop Laborers, the Wet Wash Laundry workers and the Paper Box makers.....

The organization of these trades is being performed by Comrade Schneid, the organizer of the (United Jewish) Trades.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1919.

DRESSMAKERS ASK SCHLESSINGER TO NEGOTIATE WITH MANUFACTURERS

More than six hundred waist and dressmakers, delegated from the four thousand workers of all shops in the local dress industry, assembled yesterday evening at the Wicker Park Hall, Robey near Milwaukee. They enthusiastically decided to authorize the International President, Benjamin Schlessinger, to negotiate with the manufacturers regarding uniform working hours, a minimum wage, in keeping with the present high cost of living, sanitary [working] conditions and collective bargaining, expressing at the same time their determination to strike if the bosses refuse a peaceful settlement.

President Schlessinger explained that he did not believe that the manufacturers would dare to permit the reoccurrence of the events of two years ago when the bitter fight lasted many long weeks. He felt that they knew well that such action would spell ruin for them. If they dared to repeat their earlier action, they would become aware of the union's complete preparedness to go on strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1919.

The speaker assured the audience, most of whom were women, that he would employ all possible methods to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

"I have not come here," he said, "to fight, but to secure better conditions for you. I do not want to witness a strike and again afford Judge Baldwin the opportunity of issuing an injunction. Neither do I want the Chicago police to show their ability to arrest brave strikers."

It was affirmed at the meeting that the Arthur Weis firm, 318 West Adams Street, whose cutters and pressers have again gone on strike because two were discharged for union activities, has tried recently to secure scabs among former soldiers and sailors who in turn refused to accept the strikers' jobs.

It is said that certain bosses, though themselves Jewish, are spreading rumors among non-Jewish workers that the union is Jewish and that they, therefore, need not belong to such an organization. The meeting contemptuously repudiated such methods of fighting, a method which seeks to create race hatred among

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 18, 1919.

workers. The reply to this prevarication was the unity displayed by the men and women assembled, among whom were Jews, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Bohemians, Germans, Irishmen, Italians, and even Negro girls.

Agnes Astor, president of the women's Trade Union League, addressed the meeting and promised complete aid from the union, Local 100, in the forthcoming strike. The editor of the local Polish workers' newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, also spoke.

It is expected that in the course of the next few days the facts will become known as to whether the manufacturers are willing to confer with the union thus avoiding a strike, or whether the strike will take place shortly.

(LL) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

SHOHATIM GET A RAISE OF TWO CENTS

Beginning next Saturday night, when local Jewish women give the shohet /Translator's note: man who slaughters animals in accordance with Jewish laws. Plural--shohatim/ a fowl to slaughter, they will have to pay him eight cents instead of the present six-cent price.

The Shohatim and Butchers Union, Local 598, found itself forced to increase slaughter fees two cents because of the present high cost of living, which affects the shohatim as much as any other worker. The shohatim have been working for the present price for the past year and a half; they believe, therefore, that they are entitled to a two-cent raise from the local public.

The union awaits the co-operation of the general public in this modest demand for an eight-cent slaughter fee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 1, 1919

JEWISH BAKERS UNION

At a special meeting of Local 237, Jewish Bakers Union. ... a report of the negotiations regarding day labor and higher pay for night labor was given.....

The members voted to accept the proposals of the bosses. The conditions are as follows:

The bakery workers who work until 11:00 P.M. will receive the same wages as day laborers, and those who work after 11:00 P.M. until 5:00 A.M. will receive an additional 25 cents per hour.

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JEWISH

Forward, June 28, 1919.

The rag shop workers are organizing themselves into a union to show their solidarity. A group of workers turned to the United Hebrew Trades for aid. Brother Schneid promised to help them form an organization that will stop the horrible conditions prevailing among 5,000 workers of the trade.

The first meeting of the rag shop workers will be held Sunday, June 29, at 5 P.M., at the United Hebrew Trades Hall.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

JEWISH BAKERS ON THRESHHOLD OF A STRIKE

The disputes between the local Jewish Bakers and their bosses over the question of night work will, it appears, possibly lead to a strike which may break tomorrow or Saturday if neither side can reach an agreement.

The Bakers Union, Local 237, held a special meeting yesterday. According to the statements of Mr. Philip Lazar, 1528 So. Kedzie Avenue, one of the leaders of the Bakery Owners Association, the workers are willing to return to night work if the bosses will agree to a raise of six dollars a week and time and a half for night work.

The employers claim that the Union, having made the last agreement May 1, promised /to permit the workers/ to return to night work if the then striking non-Jewish workers would return too. Particularly do they argue thus since the wage rates established by the union contract are: first

PRO 6049

Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

hands, $37 a week--second hands, $34 a week--and third hands, $32--while wages now are $50, $45, and $38 a week which is more than the agreement calls for. They do not, therefore, have to give any special "raises".

The Union, it appears, is strongly determined to fight for its demands and a strike is at present /thought to be/ almost inevitable.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 15, 1919.

WORKMEN'S INTERESTS
By Edwards

That the Chicago Cloak Manufacturers were not feeling so happy yesterday and, together with their colleagues, the bosses of the local waist, dress, and skirt shops, walked back and forth troubled and worried, holding on tightly to their check books as if someone was going to take something away from them, is something for which we can scarcely blame them. As it is, it would have been sheer hypocrisy for them to remain indifferent to what was going on at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, where they were mentioned and mentioned more than what is good for them. Yes, they know what it means when workmen discuss them in strong terms, and their fears were not unfounded either. The thing has really happened.

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 15, 1919.

The convention accepted a resolution to aid the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in its forthcoming fight to improve working conditions among the waist and cloak workers in Chicago. That the Federation of Labor means business is well known to all manufacturers, and so it is no wonder that the bosses paced back and forth yesterday, clutching their checkbooks in their hands, the very same checkbooks which have a habit of getting leaner when the workmen receive somewhat of an increase.

The Jewish bakery workers must and will retain their hard-won positions. This is the unanimous opinion of the entire Jewish working movement in Chicago. If the recently ended many-month strike of non-Jewish bakery workers has instilled in Jewish Baker bosses the desire to reinstate night work, which about six weeks ago was again permanently abolished when Local 237 renewed

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 15, 1919.

its agreement, the bosses will get no further than just desiring, because local Jewish bakery workers in their thirty-five years of union experience, have never learned the art of returning to discarded methods. Under no circumstances will they relinquish their present positions.

Those who witnessed the Friday meeting of Local 237 could easily see how strongly determined the Jewish bakery workers were on the matter of not returning to night work, a matter which is at present definitely buried. It would be much healthier for the bosses to expel from their minds the queer and impossible thought of trying to regain that which the union holds so fast in its locked arms.

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JEWISH



Forward, June 14, 1919.

BAKER EMPLOYEES SIGN CONTRACT

The Jewish baker employees of Local 237, who signed a contract with the employers for day work, held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, concerning the question whether they should alter that clause of the contract or not.

Rumors spread that the Jewish baker employees are planning to demand that the union retract the agreement of day work. Because of this, a special general meeting was called.

Practically all members of the union attended this meeting and all refused to do back to work under the old system. They wanted to remain working as now, from 5 P.M. until 11 P.M.

A motion was carried unanimously to keep the agreement as it was accepted, and no member is permitted to work any other hours than the agreement with the bosses allots. The member who violates that law will be punished severely by the union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 12, 1919.

THE JEWELRY WORKERS AND THEIR METHODS OF STRUGGLE. - Morris Ziskind.

The jewelry workers of Chicago struck and won, quietly, without turmoil, without a strike in the fullest sense of the word strike. They introduced a forty-four hour week and gained the respect of their employers. It may seem to several, as a contradiction that the jewelry workers have struck without a strike, and triumphed. However, it is a fact, which will interest the workers upon understanding what occurred in the jewelry trade of Chicago for the last few years.

The gold workers, who are artists at their trade and who handle gold constantly, are in the very same condition as other workers of other trades, who see not a bit of gold before their eyes. "Not everything is gold that glitters" seems to be true, when considering the gold workers and the conditions under which they worked until they formed a union. They worked long hours, being unorganized, for small wages and were afraid to discuss their conditions with their employers. With the entire skill and specialty, which every jewelry worker possesses, they were all slaves because they were divided and not organized. A quiet protest was carried on between the workers, much dissatisfaction reigned against the helplessness of the gold workers and when a few

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of the more aggressive workers attempted to bring these workers into an organization, they encountered success and in August of 1917, a union was formed, consisting of 650 members, demanding forty-four hours of work a week and a twenty per cent raise in wages. The bosses, at that time made a lockout and the workers suffered for eighteen weeks and lost the struggle.

The reasons why the jewelry workers lost are simple. The war, and the discontinuation of trade with gold and the government's position, that platinum must be used for war purposes only, paralyzed the jewelry industry and the workers lost their strike. Fifty members remained of the entire union of local 4, who have not given up their belief and ideal for the future. This condition continued throughout the year 1918. January of 1919, started a new life in the history of local 4. The union became powerful through the aggressive work of Vice-President Sokolow. The workers came back and created plans to shorten the working hours and to regain their demands, which were not considered for eighteen months. Business improved and the workers' demands grew. A new campaign was revived for a forty-four hour week and a plan was constructed to strike on the job; that is to strike but not to strike.

A. Greenstein, general treasurer, participated in the issue suggesting to

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declare a strike (that is) a condition of a strike, but not to leave the shops; they should strike while working. It was decided to declare this peculiar strike February 18, 1919. The local executive received full power to call a strike at any time necessary. But the workers must remain on the job. A shop committee was appointed, who has the authority to inspect the work in order that the work should be par excellent, regardless of how much time it requires. The employers felt the "condition of a strike." They did not want to lockout the workers because it would harm their own business. So they introduced a forty-four hour week on their own accord. The jewelry workers had a great victory through their new strike method. The jewelry workers of Chicago are now in a fine position. Everyone is organized. The wages are fair and the hours are shorter.

Much credit for this condition is due to A. Greenstein who contrived this strikeless strike. Local 4 has its union headquarters at 117 N. Dearborn St. Comrade Sokolow is organizer. The union is making preparations to greet the workers of the International Jewelry Workers Union, at the fourth convention which will be held in Chicago, June 7-8-9, at the Morrison Hotel. This convention will be an unusual one due to the fact that five delegates will be here from France, England, and Sweden.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1919.

STRIKING OVERALL-WORKERS BEGIN TO GAIN THEIR VICTORIES

The 400 overall-makers, former members of Local 180, United Garment Workers, now affiliated with the Amalgamated, have but two days back gone out on strike for recognition of their union and for better working terms; and yesterday already marked the first of their victory when the firms of David Naner and the Chicago Overall Co., 702 W. 12th St., signed agreements with the Amalgamated ceding all demands.

PROJECT W.P.A. 64049

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1919.

SHLESSINGER IN CHICAGO TO HELP THE WAIST-MAKERS

It was quite lively among the local cloak-and waist-makers yesterday. Mr. Benjamin Shlessinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is here to aid in the renewing of the agreement with cloak manufacturers and also lead the battle of the waist-makers.

In the evening, Mr. Shlessinger participated in the meeting of the Joint Board. He discussed demands that the union will present July 1, the date of the renewal of their agreement with the Association. It appears that the Chicago cloak-makers are definitely set on obtaining the same conditions as those gained by their New York brothers, the principal demands being a 44-hour-work week and work by the week instead of piece-work.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1919.

Today, at 8 in the evening, Mr. Shlessinger will address a special meeting of the cutters' Local 100, at 180 W. Washington St. It is quite possible that in the few days he remains here, Mr. Shlessinger will hold a conference with the cloak manufacturers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 1, 1919.

How the Organization Set-Up will serve the Tailors.

The clean sweep made by the tailor workers, in winning the entire industry, made it necessary for the controlling Amalgamated to form a new management. It is true that the plan of a Joint Board is not new to Chicago. In 1915 this plan was attempted but for one reason or another the Joint Board failed to function.

Having organized the entire tailoring industry and having signed agreements with the various associations which call for various matters to be straightened out, the Amalgamated must have further appropriations to carry on its work. As the tailoring industry is composed of a number of different types of work, it is necessary that all the various sections should be represented in a central body. The Joint Board will be their central body. How will the Joint Board be organized? The answer is quite simple. Every local will send

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

delegates according to its numerical strength. The number of delegates from each local will vary from one to ten. (The maximum of ten is to prevent the Large locals from being controlled by their Joint Board delegates and to enable the smaller unions to have a good representation in the Board, capable of opposing the large locals.) The Joint Board will consist of seventy-five members, from which a Board of Directors, consisting of eleven persons will be chosen. This Board of Directors will consist of representatives from every trade in the union.

The duties and rights of the Joint Board will be as follows: All the protocols will be sent to the locals for approval or rejection of the activities of the Board. The duties of the Board are to pay all the employees, take up all complaints, pay the hall rent for union, board, and arbitration board rooms, and to transact all other business problems of the local Amalgamated.

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 1, 1919.

The election of all officers and trade representatives, general manager, and secretary-treasurer, will be effected through general membership vote. For example: the coat makers will vote for their trade representatives, and the other locals will follow suit, but the general manager and the secretary-treasurer will be elected by a general membership election. National or language representatives will be elected by the various locals which are composed of one nationality or tongue.

How many locals will there be? There are six locals in existence at present and two more locals will soon be organized. The two new locals will be a Bohemian and an Italian local exclusively. These two will increase the number of locals to eight, and with the establishment of a Joint Board, the union members will be able to join any local they wish without creating any jealousy.

With the establishment of the two language locals, the different nationalities will have the opportunity to participate in the activities of the organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 1, 1910.

It gives the opportunity to those who don't understand English, to be active in their own locals. Those who do not have the special language privilege are the Jews, but it seems that the Jews will have their own local for the other naticnalities will undoubtedly drop out of the locals and enter their own language group. Thus will a Jewish local be established.

The problems of the Amalgamated are many, yet sooner or later they will be solved. The will is there and the spirit is rich. The only thing lacking is experience and this cannot be purchased but must be acquired. The members of the Amalgamated must have patience. They must be cool and considerate in their thinking so as to transact their business rightly. They have paid a great price for their union and they must maintain it. We must remember that our victory was a victory of the entire labor movement. If we recall the strike of 1910 and 1915, we see that the Socialist Party gave its active workers, its paper to aid in the fight. We can see the trade union movement growing. The Jewish union especially, aided and are still aiding us with time, energy, and money.

by H. Schneid.

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I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
By Edward

It would be an extremely long account if we attempted to enumerate everything within the three-year agreement that the Union negotiated with the two boss Associations, "The Ready Made" and the "Special Orders." We will, therefore, need to limit ourselves to those points which are of greatest interest to us.

1. A preferential union shop.

When members of the Association need workmen, they must apply to the Union as long as the Union can supply union members.

2. A Board of Arbitration.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

The establishment of a Trade Board and a Board of Arbitration to settle disputes.

When a workman is discharged, his case must be brought before the Trade Board, which has the right to reinstate him.

3. Complaints of workers.

All grievances of workmen are taken up by the representatives of the Union and the immediate work superiors.

4. Increase in wages.

The problem of wage increase will be taken care of by the representatives of the Union and the employers. In case they

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

cannot reach an agreement, the question will be referred to arbitration.

Increases will become effective June 1, 1919.

5. A 44-hour week.

Working hours should be limited to 44 hours a week: the first five days at 8 hours, and Saturday 4 hours. Work done after regular hours is to be designated as overtime and paid for as time and a half, to the weekly workers as well as to piece workers.

6. Regarding strikes and lockouts.

No strikes or lockouts to occur for the duration of the agreement.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

It is almost twenty-three weeks since the fighting Progressive Cigar Makers Union Local 527 opened battle against the trust, by calling to strike five hundred workers of the La Preferencia Cigar Co. And still the courage of the workmen is not yet broken. It is certain that sooner or later the Union must and will conquer.

Our certainty is based not simply on strength but definitely on indisputable facts which speak for themselves. These are as follows:

First, the firm during all this time has been unable to secure more than eighteen scabs, and these know very little about the work.

Second, about 200 of the strikers found work elsewhere. Those still unemployed are being aided in a true brotherly fashion by the Union.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

Third, the entire working movement also helps the brave strikers. It very generously gives financial aid unstintingly.

Fourth, the Progressive is firmly resolved to continue the fight to a victorious end. We know from experience what a decision of this Union means.

Today everyone says, "Do you not believe as we do that sooner or later the cigar makers will and must be victorious?"

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

ON THE FIELD OF WORK

To those who do not know the history of the workmen's movement, the present great victory of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America seems to be a miracle from heaven. And rightly so. The workers have been successful in fighting and securing arbitration agreements from the local tailoring bosses, the great mongers of this industry in America, which is like a wonderful unexpected undreamed of occurrence.

The actual truth in this important victory tells another story, the story that this miracle is rather a mighty step forward for the cause, and this cause is the Amalgamated.

For four long years, beginning with the unsuccessful official general strike in 1915, which marks one of the most wonderful chapters in the

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

history of the struggle of the general workmen's movement in America, the Amalgamated stood ever on the watch without laxity, struggling and struggling untiringly, and thus sowing what in time became ripe, bearing its present fruit for thousands of Chicago's tailoring workmen.

It is certainly an exaggeration to believe, as some would, that the tailor struggle began at this point. About nine years ago, in 1910, Hart Shaffner and Marx was the only firm to recognize the union, an act which both sides never regretted, for the old moldy Rickard spirit upon whose ruins the Amalgamated built its glorious home, would never have been able to lay the foundation for that which the tailors have today finally secured. The workers hated the Bible-house atmosphere and avoided everything that had anything in common

with the Rickard spirit. This, then, was the signal for the Amalgamated, a signal of revolutionary and progressive trade-unionism which instilled new life in all. When this same new, happy, just born organization left the old methods and proceeded from the a-b-c in its work to organize the tailors, its call became no longer simply something spoken of, but a deep echo among the workers, an echo which was heard strongest in the first Amalgamated general strike of 1915.

Well, the 1915 strike did not end as desired. The union was not recognized and wages were not increased. But did the Amalgamated lose its courage then? Did this masterly organization stop beckoning and rousing, organizing and leading Chicago's tailor workmen? Did Sidney Hillman, Frank Rosenbloom, Sam Levin, and other tailor leaders cease their work, even though it annoyed the local manufacturers? And the short 1916 strike?

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

Yes, it was a long, long trail from 1915 to 1919. A trail strewn with unfailing strife for organization in the tailoring industry. But finally, the Amalgamated reached its goal, and in the present happy moment one wants only to wish that the workmen should never forget how very dear it is to keep their wonderful union, the Amalgamated.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1919.

PEACE REIGNS IN THE TAILORING INDUSTRY

Peace in the tailoring industry of Chicago is assured as a result of the conference held May 21 by representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Worker's Union with those of the National Wholesale Tailors Association.

In a joint statement to the Courier, both sides explained their consent to an agreement on mutual principles, such as that just signed between the Amalgamated and the Wholesale Clothing Association.

By means of this agreement, Chicago, as the center of the tailoring industry, is assured of a calmer and greater market.

PROJECT 30043 W.P.A.

At the conference the Amalgamated was represented by president Sidney Hillman, Sam Levin, Frank Rosenbloom, and A. D. Mariempietri. Representatives of the Association were president William Cohen, agents of most of

the more important manufacturers, and officers of the Association.

The conference took place in the offices of Darchau and Zisman, lawyers of Mr. Peter Zisman.

I D 2 a (2)
I C

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 21, 1919.

Shoe Repairers.

You must come to 1145 Blue Island Ave. Wednesday May 21st, from where we will march to join the mourning procession. Stop work at 12:00 noon.

Executive Board
Shoe Repairers Union.

I D 2 a (2)
I C

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 21, 1919.

All mattress makers are advised to stop working today at 1 P. M. and come to Feldman's Hall, 1841 W. 12th St. from where we will join the mourning procession. A roll call will be taken and those absent will be fined $1.00

Shop chairman are urged to carry out the above decision.

Mr. Silverman
Business Agent.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 18, 1919.

The United Garment Workers are joining the Amalgamated.

The tailors of Blumenthal and Frost, all of whom belong to the United Garment Workers, have done well in joining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The president, W. Milstein, a radical worker, did inside work in bringing in the workers of the shop. Isadore Katz assisted him.

Yesterday at 12 noon, the new group were initiated into the Amalgamated Local 144, of which F. Tobach is president. W. Milstein spoke of the differences between the United Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Sam Rissman, business agent of Cutters Local 61, stated that at last the remains of the dead had been brought to rest. After the various speeches, a picture of the former sixty U. G. W. workers was taken.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 16, 1919.

[HEBREW TEACHERS UNION]

Beginning this week, the Hebrew Teachers Union will pay strike benefits. A single man will receive $10.00 a week, and a family man will receive $15.00 per week. A 10% assessment was made upon the salaries of all Hebrew teachers who have returned to work in unionized schools.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH
I D 2 a (2) (Lithuanian)
I D 2 a (2) (Italian) Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.
I D 2 a (2) (Polish)
I D 2 a (4)

AMALGAMATED CELEBRATES ITS GREATEST VICTORY IN CHICAGO

Yesterday at three in the afternoon it started.

Between Van Buren and Jackson on Franklin, Market, and neighboring streets, the tailoring vein in Chicago, there were circles of vivacious young men and women whose features shone with the happiness of victory. They spoke among themselves, waved to the workers in the shops, who returned the salute in the same fashion.

Half an hour later, a signal was given. As per arrangement with the bosses, workers left the shops of the clothing manufacturers belonging to the Association to declare a holiday and celebrate their victory. Also, to ratify the new agreement that the Association bosses finally decided to accept from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Men and women of the needle industry, Lithuanians, Poles, Italians, Ruthenians,

FOLKLORE PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1919.

and many sons of Israel formed ranks and marched en masse to the meeting point in the huge Ashland Auditorium, where the celebration and ratification of the peace agreement in Chicago needle industry was to take place.

From the high clear heaven, a warm Spring sun shone down upon a happy international army. Over 6,000 filled the immense auditorium and as many more had to be sent to other halls.

The holiday spirit that reigned in the auditorium is indescribable. A storm of applause greeted the entrance to the stage of the Amalgamated Union's own orchestra, which played The Star Spangled Banner, The Russian Freedom Hymn, The Marseillaise, and several other numbers.

Sam Risman opened the meeting with a short address, in which he stated that this was the happiest moment of his life, when the object of their aims for ten long years had finally been fulfilled. He recalled the wages of former workers at Hart-Schaffner and Marx shops; also the martyrs of former strikes.

Then he presented the first speaker, Frank Rosenbloom.

Mr. Rosenbloom told how hard it was for him to speak and subdued his bursts of joy. "Bosses have become good and friendly, not because of change of heart," he said, "but because they tried to test the might of organized union workers and sought victory over unity. The impossible happened. The Association bosses put aside their differences and agreed to recognize their workers as a body."

He announced the names of the firms that signed the agreement: Kuppenheimer; Alfred, Decker and Cohn; Hirsch Wickver; Charles Kaufman; K. Nathan and Fisher; Ederheimer and Stein; Shehan, Cohen and Co.; Meyer Bros.; Leopold Solomon and Eisendrath; Stein, Spiegelglass and Berman; Ebt and Sons, and all members of the Association, except two firms, The Scotch Woolen Mills and Rosenwald. Because, - will wonders never cease! - the Association decided to expell them for not signing the agreement.

Some speakers spoke in Lithuanian, Polish, Italian, and English. Sam Levin

spoke both in Jewish and in English. The last speaker was Sidney Hilman, general president of the Amalgamated, whose appearance roused the audience to the heights of enthusiasm. In short, concise words he stated the significance of this, the most tremendous victory in the history of the Amalgamated Union. He set up the most important points of the agreement.

The workmen present unanimously ratified the proposed agreement and also accepted a resolution to thank the workingmen's organizations in those newspapers of Chicago that aided them in their struggle.

The agreement between the Amalgamated Union and the Clothiers Association of Chicago is as follows:

1. A preferencial union shop.

Should the members of the Association need workers, they must come to the union as long as the union has union workmen to place.

2. A board of arbitration.

To have a trade board and board of arbitration to settle disputes.

When a workman is discharged, his case comes before the trade board, which is empowered to re-employ him.

3. Complaints of workmen.

All workmen's complaints will be taken up with agents of the union and immediate work superiors.

4. Increase in wages.

The matter of wage increase will be handled by agents of the union and the bosses. But, should they fail to come to any agreement, the question will be placed for arbitration.



The increase will become effective June 1, 1919. Even if more time should be required in this matter, increases will still be effective as of June 1.

5. A 44-hour week.

Working time is to be 44 hours a week. The first five days, eight hours; Saturday four hours. Work done after regular hours is considered overtime and must pay time and a half, to weekly workers as well as to piece workers.

6. Regarding strikes or lockouts.

No strikes or lockouts are to occur within duration of this agreement.

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I D 2 a (1)
II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 13, 1919.

The Agreement of the Chicago Clothiers Association and Amalgamated.

After a long nine year struggle, the Clothiers Association finally signed a union agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. For several days, Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated, Frank Rosenblum, manager of the Organizational Drive, and Sam Levin, met in Peter Sussman's office where negotiations were carried on.

After a great deal of discussion, both sides came to an understanding and agreed on the following main conditions: 1. A Preferential Union Shop. When any shop in the Association needs employees, it must notify the Union who will fill the vacancies. 2. A Board of Arbitration, the establishment of a trade board and a board of arbitration to settle disputes. If a worker is fired, the case goes before the trade board which has the right to put the fired worker back on the job. 3. Complaints of Workers. All complaints will be taken up by the union official and the employers.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (1)
II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 13, 1919.

4. Increase in wages. This will be taken up by both the official of the union and the employers. If no agreement can be reached, the matter will be referred to arbitration. The increase will go into effect June 1. If more time is needed for the determination of the increase it will take effect as of July 1.
5. 44 hour week. The working schedule should be 5 days at 8 hours and 4 hours on Saturday. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and one-half to both piece workers and time workers. 6. No strikes or lockouts are to take place during the life of the agreement.

The following are the members of the Clothiers Association which have signed the agreement: B. Kuppenheimer and Co., Alfred Decker and Cohen, Hirsh Wickwyer Co., Edenheimer Stein and Co., Nathan and Fisher, Charles Kaufman Bros., Meyer Bros., Leopold Solomon, Pittsberger and Herman, Labert and Sons, Schoenberg Bros., and Sheean Cohen Co.

The following is the committee which helped secure the great Amalgamated Victory

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (1)
II A 2

Forward, May 13, 1919.

in Chicago: Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated, Frank Rosenblum, general manager of Organizers staff in Chicago.

Northwest Side organizers: Joseph Glickman, Morris Shops, William Rackoff, Thomas Usosky, Charles Bingham, Louis Grossman, Otto Carlsen. For the cutters: Sam Risman, business agent of local 61, Jack Crowell, and Morris Camiller. West Side and Downtown organizers: Andrew Greco, B. Wilner, Louis Tabac and Phillip Shultz. For the Southwest Side: Stein Scotto, Robert Cunat, Frank Christian, and Frank Rulo.

General agents of Chicago are: Sam Levin, member of Joint Board and deputy for Hart Schaffner and Marx, Sam Gier, president of the Joint Board, Joseph Raminsky, and William Gribbon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 12, 1919.

The Cloak Pressers Union, Local 18 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held a meeting yesterday forenoon in the West Side Auditorium. The purpose of the meeting was to set an attitude on the piece-work system now in existence. After a heated discussion, piece-work was accepted by a 93 to 78 vote.

I D 2 a (2)
III A
IV

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1919.

UNITE ALL JEWISH TRADES OF AMERICA INTO ONE CENTRAL BODY.

The United Hebrew Trades of Chicago have called a special general meeting of all their delegates tonight, to discuss the question of uniting all the Jewish trade unions of the entire country in one central body. Prominent guests will be present at tonight's assembly, - well known Jewish labor leaders of New York, and other cities, including Mr. Mets, president of the New York federation; Max Pein; Isadore Kohn, organizer of the International Furriers Union; B. Schlessinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Kooperman and Hinder, of the Cap Makers; and many others. The meeting is expected to be a success.

I D 2 a (2)
II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Forward, April 29, 1919.

The Amalgamated Clothing Worker's Union marked another victory in their organization campaign. The firm of Cohen and Rissman which fought so hard against unionization has signed an agreement at last. The union is recognized and employers of the firm secure a 15% increase in wages and a 44 hour week.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 b

JEWISH

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 27, 1919.

A Victory for the Ladies Tailors in Blum Shop.

Local 104 of the Ladies Tailors Union was victorious in Blums Ladies Tailor Shop. Mr. Blum recognized the union and granted a 44 hour week to all employees. Salaries are as follows: Cloak-makers $33.00 per week, for girls a minimum of $25.00 per week, alteration workers $28.00 per week. The firm must employ union help only.

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I D 1 a

LEWISU

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lewisu, April 10, 1939.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is struggling on all fronts, continuing with great ability its struggle for a higher wage scale and union recognition. The most bitter fight is with the Kaplan Shop on the Southwest Side. This shop employs a majority of Polonians, who up to now were impervious to organizational attempts, but who today are the most loyal fighters.

The strikers in the Other and Diamond shops are full of hope that the employers will be compelled to settle with the union. The main demand of the latter is recognition of the union. The firm tried to open a non-union shop in the Southwest Side, but the union forestalled this plan by organizing the new employees. The same struggle is to be seen in the shops of Adelheimer and Stein, Chas. Kaufman, and Alfred Decker and Cohen. The tailors of these shops are determined to win the right to organize and to enable themselves to dictate the conditions of work.

From the beginning of the drive to organize the Northwest Side shops, the headquarters of the Amalgamated Union were found to be too small; therefore, a new hall at 1760 N. Robey St. and Damen, was rented. All members lacking information are requested to speak to Comrade Glickman.

Forward, April 19, 1919.

Several Jewish Bakery proprietors have settled with the Bakers Union Local 237. These are L. Hawsky, Mr. Jacobs and Moosbery and Kaplan. They signed an agreement permitting day work only on a 7 hour workday plan and a promise to observe all union conditions.

I D 2 a (2)
II B 2 f

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Forward, April 19, 1919.

The Hebrew schools are battling with the Teachers Union. The Wicker Park Day Nursery and the Rachel Leah school on St. Louis Ave. have settled already.

Jewish parents in the Lawndale district can send their children to these schools. All the other schools are still closed. The Hebrew school on Homan Ave. is waiting to settle in regards to the salary, but it wants the teachers to work Saturdays.

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II B 1 c (3)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 7, 1919.

A large group of delegates representing unions of the city of Chicago, passed a resolution calling the attention of the workers to a May 1st demonstration. They will be asked to participate in a parade to prove the unity and solidarity of a revolutionary workers movement. An executive committee was elected to organize the masses for the parade.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 b

JEWISH

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 30, 1919.

Shoe repair bosses are coming to settle with the Union.

Although the last day to send their answer, to the Union, in regard to the 48 hour week demand, is Monday March 31st, yet so many calls come into the Union office for settlement, that the Union officials are unable to take care of them, as fast as they would like.

The following is a list who granted the 48 hour week and are waiting for Union officials to call on them to sign:Levy, 118 Van Buren St., Wulf Lipkovitz, Lipshutz, Frank, Cohn and Rosenberg, Kelner, Shapiro, Murcus, Berg, Jacob, Moe, Palay, and Poimas shop of 176 Madison St. All other shops who have called up for settlement, will be taken care of as soon as possible.

I D 2 a (2)
I A 2 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Forward, March 28, 1919.

Jewish Teachers are Sending Demands.

The wages received by the Jewish teachers in Chicago are not sufficiently in accord with the high cost of living, and are also much lower than those of the Jewish teachers of other cities.

After thoroughly discussing this question, the Aguda (Teachers Union) have reached a decision to send out the following demands to all the Talmud Torahs:
1. A raise of $20.00 per month for each teacher. 2. A minimum of $90.00 per month for those who teach and translate, and $120.00 per month for those teaching Hebrew exclusively. 3. New teachers, also teachers not belonging to the Union, shall receive the minimum. 4. Saturday shall be a day of rest for every teacher. 5. No boys shall take the place of a teacher.

The Talmud Torahs are to answer on these demands not later than April 8th.
It was also passed that no member of the Union, shall teach in a Talmud Torah or school where strike breakers are hired.

In the Name of the Union.
N. Zusivitz, Sec'y.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 27, 1919.

Shoe repairers are preparing to strike for an 8 hour day.

Saturday the 22nd, the shoe repairers union sent out to their bosses a demand, that beginning April 1st, they want an 8 hour working day. They are working 9 hours a day now.

Some of the bosses are spreading a rumor that the Union is demanding an 8 hour day and Saturday a half day, but that is not true. The Union knows the circumstances of the trade are such, that one must work all day Saturday, so they only demand an 8 hour working day including Saturday. The Union hopes that the bosses actions will not lead to a strike, and that they will grant the demands of the Union, as this is all they ask. But, if the bosses do not grant the Umion demands by March 31st, the Union is prepared to go out on strike the 1st of April.

In case the strike should start, it is endorsed by the Federation of Jewish Unions, and the entire labor movement will give them whatever assistance will be necessary. It is up to the bosses now, they can either prevent, or have the strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 19, 1919.

Chicago Tailors on the Threshold of a General Strike.
The Amalgamated Executive gave $1,000 towards this general strike.

The ready-made clothing manufacturers are taking unfair steps which will only serve to encourage the workers to strike. They discharge active union members, they reject shop committees, who in the name of their organized workers, wish to confer with them, they show autocratic spirits, which many hundreds have sacrificed their lives to combat.

The workers of Cohn and Riseman, Edheimer and Stein, Alfred Decker and Cohn, Oxford Tailoring Co., Altchuler and Dryer, Lambs and Kuppenheimer's shop, of the Southwest Side, are preparing to strike. The shop of Riseman and Cohn broke their agreement, just recently signed, but this time the union will secure assurance that the victory will be a positive one. The union demands of this firm, now, are a 20 per cent raise for all piece workers, a $4.00 a week raise for week workers, time and one-half for overtime, recognition of the union and the discontinuance of sub-contracting. At Edheimer and Stein, workers were discharged because they are members of the union.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 19, 1919.

The union demands at Dabi Rosenthal are a 15 per cent raise in salary, likewise at Altchuler and Dryer and at the Oxford Tailors. If the committee of Lamb's tailors, who were sent to Mr. Lamb, does not bring back a satisfactory answer, the tailors will meet with the pocket-makers. The Amalgamated clothing workers are undertaking to fight this battle and assure all the rights and privileges for the Chicago tailors that they have won for the 60,000 tailors of New York, Rochester, Baltimore, Boston and many other cities. The General Executive of the Amalgamated, who have their assemblies here in Chicago, realizing the poor condition of the Chicago tailor, have taken it upon themselves, to make Chicago, as Wilson would say, a decent place for the tailors to live. The General Executive have, at their last meeting agreed to help these strikers with $1,000.00.

Tomorrow night at the mass meeting of the striking tailors, in the Carmen's Hall, Sidney Hillman, Secretary Schlossberg, John Fitzpatrick, Duncan McDonald, Seymour Steadman, V. E. Cunea and others will speak on what the Amalgamated will do for the Chicago tailors.

Forward, March 15, 1919

Unions preparing new demands
by N. Zebrin.

All the branches of this garment trade must at once and for all time make a uniform contract with all the bosses, and must allow each local to [illegible] separately. After such [illegible] agreement is once having sent out, as the old ones expire April 30th, 1919.

The most important of the new demands are: to establish day work instead of night work - and [illegible] - and [illegible] machinery is used exclusively for production [illegible]. It is understood that wages, are also included. The minimum shall be $[illegible].

The bosses are confident of [illegible].

These demands mean that [illegible] will be able to live like men, and see more of their family and friends. That can be accomplished only by working less.

The bosses will this time [illegible] the full strength of all organized workers and their friends.

As to the retail clerks union, local 195 is far behind. They are demanding

[illegible] fifty-four hour week [illegible] forty-four hours, [illegible] forty-eight hours [illegible] twenty-four hours, [illegible] forty-eight hours. [illegible]

[illegible] will get there. [illegible] ded so that they will [illegible] forging [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible] in their [illegible].

[illegible] for [illegible] consent expires April first. [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward March 11, 1919.

Ladies Waist and Dressmakers, are Victors of a 44 Hour Week, and a 10% Raise.

The Ladies Waist-makers Union, local 100, marked another victory in their great battle for bettering their conditions.

All the union bosses and 15 of the unorganized manufacturers, granted the demands, a 44 hour working week and a 10 per cent raise in wages. Some of the bosses of the ladies waist and dress manufacturers, who have previously promised to grant the 44 hour week by April 1st, have changed their mind and told their workers, yesterday, to start a 44 hour week beginning today.

The ladies waist-makers and dress-makers, who are working in shops, where their bosses are members of the manufacturer's association, must come to the union and inform the organizer what their bosses think regarding the 44 hour week, also of the letter sent to them by the union. Now is the time for all ladies dress and waist-makers, who can realize what it means to be organized, to come and join the union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 10, 1919.

Announcement to the Jewish Tinsmiths.

Brothers - We accepted the plan of local 115 - Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, and are accepting union tinsmiths into the local, for the sum of $8.70. Therefore you are being informed that you have the best opportunity now, but remember, this offer expires Sunday, the 17th of this month.

After this date, the cost will be $65.00. Make use of this opportunity. You can come any evening, to room 13 - at 1145 Blue Island Ave. and become a member.

On Sunday afternoon, March 16th, at 2 o'clock, we will have a special meeting in the Federation Hall, 1145 Blue Island Ave.

Forward, [illegible], 1940

[illegible] Hat Trimmers Ask Organizing Union.

The ladies hat trimmers will [illegible] to organize a union in their trade. The meeting will take place at 1145 [illegible] Island Avenue.

Operators, wirers, and [illegible] are called upon to come to this meeting as the conditions in this trade are unbearable. The season is short and the wages are small, so it is about time to organize the trade. Organizer Schmeid will address this meeting and all in the organizing [illegible].

Many workers in the trade [illegible] come on time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Forward, March 1, 1919

The Amalgam had started a drive on the Northwest side.

A meeting was held yesterday of the officials and the active members of Loc l 15[illegible] with friendly words of advice, to organize a drive in the North West side that is still unorganized.

Comrade J. Fiumara, President of Loc l 15[illegible], was elected chairman of the organization's committee together with comrades Fleisman, Silverman, and Zulchi.

The organizer of the Amalgamated, Comrade Sigman started the work of organizing. Max Drew, Nathan Fisher, Chas. Kaufman, Dave Rosenthal, and Fleischer's workers, all of them on the Northwest side. The drive will be carried on, with the workers of four or five shops at a time. When these five shops are organized, we will take four or five more and so on, until all the Northwest shops will all be organized.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 27, 1919.

Striking Ladies Tailors Full Of Enthusiasm.

In Chicago, it is the first time that the aristocratic ladies tailors have declared a general strike. All is quiet in the shops, no noise of machines, or shears, everything at a standstill.

In checking up at their meeting, they find that all their members have obeyed the orders and went out on strike. State St. and Wabash Ave. are full of strikers. In front of all the stores are pickets, full of hopes to win their human demands. Many bosses called the union for settlement. The strike was well planned, now there are thousands of suits in the shops and no one to finish them. The ladies tailors are organized 100%. Strikers headquarters is at 180 Washington St. and everything is under control.

I D 2 a (3)
I D 2 a (1)

JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 19, 1919.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN OUR TRADE UNIONS
The Movement Toward a 44 Hour Week for the Ladies' Waist Makers

The ladies should be the first to get the 44 hour week, but this time it is not ladies first, for things don't work out as fast as you say them. It so happened that the men of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago and other large cities have taken the first step. But the ladies will not be left lagging behind. They will also strive for shorter hours and better conditions.

The enthusiasm over the victory won by the waist and dress workers of New York caused the waist, dress, kimono and white workers of our city to act through their local 100 to start a campaign organizing the trades and

Forward, Feb. 19, 1919.

demand a 44 hour week, raise in pay, and recognition of the union. This decision has the approval of Comrade Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and the general executive of the International.

Comrade Schlessinger wired the general organizer Comrade Hochman to start the campaign immediately, so that demands be granted.

The needle trade of both ladies' and men's garments came to their assistance.

Local 100 prepared for such a step. This has been going on for a few months, and now that the signal was given, nothing will be left undone that can help in winning the 44 hour week for all the women workers in the ladies' garment industry in Chicago.

Most of the men who are working in this industry, mainly pressers and cutters

Forward, Feb. 19, 1919.

of waist, dress, and white goods, are now joining the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and as it looks, it won't take long and they will win the same benefits that the New York organization won.

PROJECT W.P.A.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 1, 1919.

Jewish Stock-yard Workers Will Meet Sunday.

An important meeting of the Jewish stock-yard workers will be held 2 P.M. Sunday, in the Jewish Federation Hall, 1145 Blue Island Ave.

The Jewish workers of the stock-yards have organized and it is gratifying to note how rapidly the work is progressing.

Over 2,000 Jewish workers are employed in the stock-yards and it is hoped that in the near future we can figure on a complete Jewish workers organization in the Chicago stock-yards.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 7, 1919.

Jewish bakery workers and bakery owners have agreed on a plan to do day work instead of night work.

A conference, at the West Side Audotorium, was held last night, between the members of Local 237, (Jewish bakery workers), and the Jewish bakery bosses, to formulate a plan to do away with night work. The Jewish bakery owners have agreed, providing all bakeries of other nationalities will follow suit.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 3, 1919

An official call to the First Jewish National Workers Congress

To All Organized Jewish Workers: The National Conference of the Jewish Workers Organization requests the National Workers Committee to make haste in calling all Jewish Workers in every State in the Union, to the conference of the National Jewish Workers' Alliance.

The Jewish National Workers Congress will be convened in New York City on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January, 1920. Some vital questions will be discussed, pertaining to the various Jewish Workers' problems in the United States and the world. The following Jewish Workers' problems are coming up for consideration:

1. The plight of the Jews in European lands;

2. The Palestinian question;

3. The Jewish Congress;

4. The Jewish Relief and Reconstruction Work in European countries;

JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 3, 1919.

5. The Role of the Jewish Workers in the Demobilization of the United States Army.

6. Jewish Immigration and Work Assistance for the Jewish Immigrants;

7. Open Door for the Jewish Immigrants;

8. The Right of Teaching and Speaking the Jewish Language in the United States;

9. The Union with the Socialist and Workers' Party;

10. The Union with all Jewish Workers Organizations in other Countries;

11. The International Jewish Workers' Congress.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1918.

IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

by

Morris Silbert

As it seems, the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union, Local 527, International Cigarmakers' Union, was born in a fighting mood. From the first day it has had no rest, always finds itself in a fighting mood, and must exert its energy to combat external and internal enemies.

It is natural that existence under such conditions has revolutionized their souls, and has developed a stubbornness which is being expressed in self-sacrifice, solidarity, and devotion.

From the beginning of its existence, the Union led a fight against the conditions then prevailing in the trade. Even without the assistance of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the socalled International, it organized, through its own efforts, the union of all the small cigar workers, and elevated them to the status of a selfrespecting influential union organization.

Then, the Progressive Cigarmakers' Union was forced to differ with their brother workers of the International, who not only did not help in the task of organizing them, but also hindered, persecuted, and blackmailed them, and even went so far as to whitewash scabbing against them.

During all this time the Progressive Union stood watch, and with rare self-sacrifice performed the task of building a strong union and of revolutionizing the trade, directing constant struggles with the manufacturers, who always exerted their power to break the Union. The Progressive Union, at the same time, had to defend itself against the International.

The International, at last, was compelled to take in the Progressives as

a local union but no pleasure was derived from it, because they were discriminated against by the International. They were placed in a separate class, which was especially created for them by the International. They were not given the same status as other workers, and were robbed of the most elementary rights possessed by union members. They cannot participate in the Union's transactions, cannot vote on any questions and resolutions, have no voice in the nominating and electing of officials, and in general are considered as strangers and stepchildren.

The Progressive has recently begun a fight for equal rights in the Union and the Joint Advisory Board, but the reactionary forces of the International were again the victors. The appeal to justice and logic is of no avail. This is what they want and the way they act.

The question then is, why does the Progressive remain in the International?

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1918.

It seems that with the International's seal they haven't lost an iota of their conscience and pride; then why be humiliated, insulted, and persecuted? Is it because no cigars are produced by their human labor? Do they not inhale the same bad tobacco air? Is there any difference in the profit of the cigar manufacturers according to the method of manufacture used? Then, why should the Progressive member be stamped as a lower type of man in a union which should have the principles of unity, equality, and justice?

The Progressive is strongly organized, it almost controls the entire trade, and yet in no instance are they being assisted by the International. Then the question arises, why does the Progressive remain there? On the contrary, as progressive human beings, as class-conscious and revolutionary workers, they should start a fight against such reactionary and unjust methods in the conduct of the International.

The Progressive, receiving only a small part of their payments to administer

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1918.

their union interests, are in need of a substantial sum for the support of a permanent office and secretary. As a part of the Jewish labor movement participating in all works, members have always been obliged to pay a special tax of ten per cent from their wages to the Union.

This system was a great burden upon the members, and after much discussion a plan was adopted whereby a regular assessment of fifteen cents shall be used exclusively for local matters. The Union, at present, has a deficit of $2,700, which was paid out for local strike and sick benefit. This deficit must be met, and as it is necessary to always have ready cash on hand, it was resolved to introduce this fifteen cent local assessment.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Progressive, who are so conscious of the necessity for a union and have sacrificed so much for its existence, will willingly contribute the designated amount for the upkeep and growth of the Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

THE WORKERS RIGHTFUL CLAIM OF INJUSTICE

(Editorial)

The assertion is now often made in the press, representing the interests of industry and high finance, that the workers have never had as good times as they are having now; wages increased immensely, often double and even treble their former earnings, and they are happily enjoying it.

From the first glance this assertion seems to be correct. It is true, that the workers now earn more than ever before, that in many instances the wages have doubled, but whether they are happily enjoying it is an entirely different matter. The value of money is its purchasing power, and it is a known fact that the dollar buys less now than it has for the last three years. If the wages of the workers should increase in proportion to the purchasing power of the sinking dollar, the workers, at best, would be in the same position as they were for the last three years.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

The truth is though, that while the purchasing power of the dollar now averages from fifty to sixty cents, the wages of the worker increased only from eighteen to thirty-five per cent. Workers engaged in basic war industries are the only ones receiving a higher wage rate. In other words: proportionately, the worker now has less than he had three years ago; he is not earning as much as before to be able to pay the present prices for the various essentials. The assertion of the high-finance press is, therefore, one of those half-truths, which are complete lies.

Nothing is mentioned in the capitalistic press about the fortunes now being amassed by the manufacturers, about the enormous and more profitable business now being enjoyed by them, yet it looks with cross-eyes at the increased earnings of the workers. The real truth is that, despite his increased earnings, the worker now is worse off than before. He is suffering now more than in the good old times, when he earned less but was able to buy more with less earnings than he can now with increased earnings.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

This general deterioration in the condition of the worker had to lead to a rift in the relations between capital and labor. The workers are compelled to demand still better wages, i.e. they must demand an increase in wages to make their purchasing power equivalent to that of the last few years. But the representatives of capital, taking into consideration the fact that the workers now earn more than in previous years, do not want to meet the just demands of the workers. If they were able they would suppress the labor movement entirely.

The case of Alfred Decker and Company and of Rosenwald and Weil is very characteristic. Both firms have large government contracts. Both firms are now doing an enormous business, but their relationship to their workers is the worst possible. Although the Government favors the organizing of labor and union principles, these two firms did everything they possibly could to work against the liberal spirit of the Government. If they had the power, these two firms would uproot the union principle from their shops. But the union idea is too deeply rooted inside the workers, and the Government is friendly

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enough to labor not to allow Alfred Decker and Company and Rosenwald and Weil to carry out their narrow-minded and merciless labor policy. The humane stand of the workers and of the Government has destroyed the plans of these two large capitalistic undertakings. But the workers cannot be satisfied with the victory of the union idea alone, they must also demand increases in wages in order to be able to live as in previous years.

The claims of the workers, not only against the two above-mentioned firms, but against all the large industrial undertakings, are absolutely just. While the manufacturers are profiting from the changed times, the workers are not gaining by it at all. It is unfair for the industrial magnates to use the present opportunity to gain excessive profits, while the worker suffers more now than in the past. The workers will have to present new demands, which the industrial barons will have no desire to fulfill, pointing out that the earnings of the workers are now much larger than before.

It must, therefore, be expected that there will be sharp conflicts between

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

capital and labor. The situation would be simply hopeless if the industrial barons could manage and rule according to their hearts' desire. Fortunately, the Government is not indifferent to the just demands of the workers, and will certainly come to their aid.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.

JEWISH UNIONS PREPARE FOR THEIR PICNIC

For the first time in the history of the Chicago-Jewish workers' movement, the local Jewish unions are arranging a large picnic. It will take place next Sunday, June 23, at Koltze's Electric Park. The picnic, the committee assures us, will be the finest that Chicago has ever witnessed. Besides the fact that the people will be adequately amused, the Jewish workers will demonstrate the power of the organized workers' movement. It is therefore expected that no Jewish worker--organized or unorganized--will fail to attend this extraordinary workers' holiday. All the proceeds will be used to organize the unorganized workers.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily World, May 12, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH BAKERS WIN A COMPLETE VICTORY.

After a two weeks struggle, the Jewish bakers won a complete victory. The bakery bosses signed the new agreement yesterday, and, in the evening, the strikers returned to work.

Not only did the bosses of the association settle with the union, but even Mr. Wolpert of Maxwell and Sangamon Streets, with whom the union has waged continual struggle for the last few years, also signed an agreement and from now on will have a strictly union shop.

New agreement, a week's work shall consist of 6 days, of 8 1/2 hours each; no work on May 1. Minimum wages as follows: Foreman $32; second baker, $29; and third hand baker, $27 a week. This is the of $4 per week in comparison with the previous salary.

Daily World, May 12, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3827

Substitutes, shall receive $5 a day; foreman, spongers and special men $6 a day. For overtime, (permitted in emergency cases only), first hand shall receive $1 and second hand shall receive 75¢ an hour. For holidays, the pay shall be time and one-half. In the week of Labor Day, the workers shall work only 5 days and shall receive a full week's pay. The bosses obligate themselves to recognize only capable helpers or substitutes.

From this, it can be seen that the bakers have won nearly all their demands, and their main demand regarding the substitutes and helpers they gained more than in the last year's agreement.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

A DECLARATION BY JEWISH BAKERY WORKERS

(Adv.)

Due to the misrepresentation of the Jewish baker bosses of the real reason why we were compelled to walk out in a strike, we find it imperative to make the following statement to the great Jewish masses:

We are not the truly guilty ones in this strike, worthy public; no worker wants to strike. The worker wants only to live, and even though he gets a few dollars a week more, it is no more than is needed to live on. You all know the fortunes which a worker makes. He works several years, becomes exhausted, loses his strength and then is thrown out in the street. Have you ever seen a boss lying ill in the County Hospital? Have you ever seen when death occurred that a boss should be buried in a charity cemetery? No! Certainly not!

They have everything and we have nothing. And while we workers, desire only to live, to support ourselves and our families, they still have the

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

audacity to blacken our eyes with false accusations. They, who rob you as well as us, scream that we want to ruin them. Just take a look and see who ride in automobiles, the workers or the bosses? Who live in beautiful homes, the workers or the bosses? And from the other side: who lack the mere necessities of life, having no rest by day or night, we, or the bosses? Who never see their wives and children, we, or the bosses? Who become exhausted, crippled from hard work, we, the workers, or our bosses?

You know the answer well. We are sure that you know it. And we go still further and say that the majority of our bosses know it too; that this majority of the bosses admits that our demands are just and are willing to settle with us. But there are two little fellows who have as much to do with the bakery trade as we have to do with diplomacy. These two, always nicely dressed little fellows, make a comfortable living by fooling the bosses, promising them the golden calf at your expense, at the expense of the great Jewish public.

These two genuine vampires, one living in New York, the other in Chicago,

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

hold the bosses by the hands and tell them not to sign the agreement with our union. They know that as quickly as the bosses will begin to act, according to their own common sense, then they will lose their fat jobs and of what concern is the welfare of three hundred Jewish bakery workers and their families to them, as long as they are able to ride in automobiles and smoke fine cigars. And do you know why the bosses listen to them? If you don't, we will tell you; they persuade the bosses to rob you, to give you poor bread, to short weigh your purchases of bread, and besides all that, to use the poorest flour in the manufacture of bread. This is their mission. This is their livelihood and they are smart enough to hide their mean conduct behind a mantle of would-be patriotism.

But all of this is not enough for them. They approach the bosses now and say to them: you must not settle with the union. To settle with the union means that you will have to pay the workers a fair wage. Do not do it, break the union, and then you can compel the workers to work for the wage which you are willing to pay them.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

The bosses ask how this can be done. And the two little fellows reply: You bosses, don't give in to the union, but make it appear before the housewives, that you are pious; your answer to every demand of the union should be "arbitration." But we have nothing to arbitrate, said the bosses and the reply of the two little fellows followed: fools, that you are. This is only a pretext to fool the public and to enable you in a nice way to break the Hebrew Bakers Local!

This is the truth. We demand a few dollars more added to our weekly wage. We leave it to you to say whether we are justified or not. Prices went up and naturally wages must go up too!

We demand payment for five holidays through the year. Is it too much? Aren't human beings entitled to rest at least five days throughout the year?

We demand the right of the union to help its unemployed members. Is this an injustice? Just imagine, the union man is willing to give one night's work to his unemployed brother and the union guarantees the bosses that

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

this man must be and is a capable worker. Is this wrong?

And this is the point which the bosses are so reluctant accept, forcing us to strike and depriving you of the purchase of bread.

It is up to you, worthy public, to decide, who is right? Don't you think that we are right, and if you do, then we beg of you to give us your support. Don't buy "scab" bread, and in this way, make the boss realize that the worker also has a right to live!

With your support we will win our just and righteous struggle.

Hebrew Bakers Local 237

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, October 22, 1917.

BAKER TRUST IS FRIGHTENED; BREAD BECOMES CHEAPER.

The trust of the Jewish baker bosses, whose criminal acts were unveiled a few days ago by The World, was frightened by the wrath of public opinion, and they immediately reduced the prices of bread in Lawndale district, selling two and one-half pound loaves at 16¢ instead of 20¢.

Representatives of the Jewish unions in Chicago held a conference, Saturday evening, at which it was unanimously determined to start a powerful campaign through out the city in collecting a great fund for the World.

As it was understood, they will start collecting money in all trade shops, today, for a five thousand dollar fund, which is necessary in order to assure the success of our paper.

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JEWISH

The World, Oct. 15, 1917.

/UNIONS GET WAGE INCREASES/

At a meeting yesterday of the United Hebrew Trades, a cheerful report was listened to by a few unions. The delegates of the Brush Makers' Union reported that the bosses granted, without any struggle, their demands for a three or four dollar a week raise, sanitary conditions and the recognition of the union. The Shoe-Repairers reported about their well elaborated plan to ignore the Bosses Association and to negotiate with the bosses individually and most of the bosses have already signed a new agreement with a two dollars a week raise and shorter hours.
The delegates urged the union to hasten the work of uniting with the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union. The delegates of the Rain-coat Makers' Union, Local 54, told how easy it was for them to negotiate a new agreement with the manufacturers for a raise of three or four dollars a week and shorter hours.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 17, 1917.

THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF CIGAR MAKERS' UNION INDICTED

Thirteen members and leaders of the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union, Local 527, were indicted yesterday by a Grand Jury. They are accused of a series of charges arising from their fight for better Union conditions against the Cigar Companies Lacurba, Landfield and Steele, and Randall Steele, whose factories are in Benton Harbor, Mich.

The thirteen indicted under specific charges are Rubin Yokelson, financial secretary; Charles Winfield, business agent and member of the executive board; Albert Lingenfelder, David Feldman, Abe Schwartz, Max Lurie, Morris Goldstein, Oscar Rubin, Simon Slutzky, Harry Ackerman, Ruben Volk, David Ruben, and Jake Bilow.

The leaders of the union are not a bit surprised about the indictments, being assured that if a certain conspiracy was merely fabricated, those being responsible naturally had no other outlet and were forced to frame the indictments in order to break the union ranks.

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 17, 1917.

The union leaders have also expressed their conviction that the frame-up will be exposed in court, revealing from whom it originated and how it was fabricated.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1917

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION

The Jewish working class of Chicago is now facing one of the most vicious conspiracies ever plotted against the trade-union movement here. It is the fabricated conspiracy against the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union, Local 527, which was raided last week by a crew of detectives from the State's Attorney's office. All documents were seized and 17 officers arrested and put under bail on charges that they have extorted money from bosses, plotted against their business enterprises, and committed other illegal acts.

The Chicago Federation of Labor had at its last meeting, indorsed the strife and pledges to apply means in order to show the public who is actually

PROJ

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1917.

responsible for the conspiracy which is evidently aimed at the Cigar Makers' Union, which is one of the most progressive Jewish organizations in the city. We are convinced that the whole plot will ultimately burst like a soap bubble. It will not be difficult to expose the reasons for the frame-up. Nevertheless, it is rather interesting to render an account of the conspiracy.

About a year and a half ago, the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union, not yet affiliated with the International, was undergoing preparations to demand from the La Curba Cigar Company better and more human conditions for its one hundred workers. The firm had immediately become frightened at the demands, and made preparations to move its plant to Benton Harbor, Michigan, in order to escape the union's proposals. And this is what happened.

PRO

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1917.

As soon as a strike was declared, La Curba Co. moved to Benton Harbor in the assurance of erecting a new fortress.

The union, however, strengthened its forces in the strife, which forced the firm to hold a series of conferences with representatives from the workers which resulted into hot air, and again the bosses determined to move. A brother of Assistant States Attorney Berger is head bookkeeper at the La Curba. It is also asserted that all members of the Berger family are stockholders of the same firm, which made it no more than natural for the Assistant States Attorney Berger, to threaten the leaders of the Union, Levinson, Friedman, and Winfield, with imprisonment if they would not settle the strike which was called in March of last year. The threats were meaningless and the

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1917.

Union renewed its fight to carry on a strong campaign against its cigars, Gil-Bernard and Lord Claire, La Fonta, Dreamer Boy, and Chicago Motor Club, which was rather successful; undoubtedly affecting the company's trade in Chicago, because the public sympathized with the union.

Apparently, the La Curba Co. has finally discovered that it is "playing with the devil," so they called to aid the States Attorney's office for protection. This is how the alleged conspiracy was created against the bosses.

The conspiracy was interwoven with the anti-draft affair so as to make the raid on the union's office and the arrest of its members more impressive.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1917.

Even the naive - if such exist - can understand that the whole affair emanated to impede the union and Jewish labor movement of Chicago, which must crush the conspiracy purporting to suppress one of the most outstanding and strongest Jewish unions here.

The first hearing of the accused will be held June 14, before Judge Mahoney at the Harrison St. Station. We have no doubt that the case will be dismissed from Court.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, December 15, 1916.

AN ORGANIZER FOR THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

The organized Jewish workers of Chicago deserve to be criticized for their negligence and lack of interest in the fate of the thousands of organized Jewish workers and in the tasks of the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago. From all sides you can hear the cries of the unorganized - "Help us organize into unions." It is needless to say that this is the opportune time to agitate strongly toward organizing new unions. The unorganized feel the effect of the high cost of living and their helplessness against the employers. The organized workers have at least a protective remedy, their union. They can demand improved conditions. They possess the mechanism that can express its power against employers. Now, when so many new unions have been organized through the United Hebrew Trades, and so many more trades are asking to be organized, the question arises - who is to help in this work if not the already organized workers who should be interested in seeing all workers organized.

The United Hebrew Trades should call a conference of delegates of all trade unions and of the Workmen's Circle, so that the question can be laid before

(YIVO) PROJ. 30275

The World, December 15, 1916.

the delegates. There is no doubt that a way will be found to establish methods whereby the United Hebrew Trades will be able to fulfil the task.

Now is the time to help the new weak unions to exist, and to grow.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
by
Edward
Bakery Drivers Have Already Drawn Up Demands

The Jewish bakery drivers who have recently organized themselves into a union, Local 734 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have finally completed their demands which they will present to the bosses in the near future. If all the demands of the workers are not granted by October 1, then a general strike will definitely be declared by all Jewish bakery drivers.

Naturally, the bakery drivers have acted sensibly when they refused to follow a few individuals who, discouraged by their unbearable working conditions, wanted to call a strike at a time when the organization was still young. Why should a strike be called when all the drivers were not yet properly organized?

At that time, a strike could not have had a good chance of being successful, and apart from the fact that no one could, at that time, guarantee support from all the drivers, the organized working class [in other trades] would have been

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916.

unable to co-operate with drivers in any struggle for the simple reason that the latter were not affiliated with any organization.

But things are quite different now. The bakery drivers are now in a different position and regardless of from what angle we may look at their coming struggle, one thing, however, is certain, viz., the workers will certainly win. And the drivers will win because first, they are now well organized; second, they are no longer alone but are united with the Brotherhood of Teamsters; third, the local organized working class will undoubtedly support them and will co-operate in every way so that the strike will culminate in a complete victory.

Among the most important demands drawn up by the bakery drivers union are the following:

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1. All bosses shall employ only members of the union.

2. The wage scale shall be seventeen dollars a week for those who collect up to $200 on their weekly routes; nineteen dollars on routes from $200 to $300;

twenty-one dollars on routes from $300 to $400; those who collect more than $400 per week should be given three per cent commission on all sales.

3. No driver shall work on Sunday.

4. Drivers shall not make more than one trip on the following days, May 1, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years.

5. The workers shall be required to give the bosses one week's notice if they intend to quit the job. Likewise the bosses shall be required to give the workers a weeks notice before dismissing anyone.

6. An adjustment committee, consisting of two representative from each group (employers and union) plus an impartial chairman, shall be organized for the purpose of ironing out all disputes that may eventually arise over questions which are, at the present time, overlooked in the agreement.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916

The bosses are beginning to hold meetings frequently. Judging, however, from opinions prevailing among them, it is practically certain that upon receiving the demands /of the workers/ tomorrow or the next day, they will immediately sign the agreement and thereby simply avoid unnecessary trouble.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
A Standard Wage For The Tailors

Among the members of Local 197 of the Amalgamated, there is considerable activity at the present time with the end in view of establishing a standard wage scale. Instead of each shop having its own particular scale of wages, as exists at present, these workers are striving to establish, once and for all time, a standard rate of wages in each shop, in order to determine the rate that the different types of workers should be paid for the different types of work.

The situation at present is this; during the big strike in the tailoring industry last September, the union closed an agreement with the independent manufacturers. Now the union wants to take advantage of the Fall season, which is very promising, and also wants to improve the condition of the workers who were forced to accept lower wages during the slack season.

In the agreement between the union and the bosses there is a clause which

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

gives each party the right to revise the wages whenever an occasion warrants such action. Immediately after the strike, just as soon as production declined, the employers invoked this clause and demanded a reduction in wages, which the union was forced to accept. But now, when conditions have changed and business promises to be good, the thousands of workers, employed in about forty shops, want a little more money. Therefore, the union has resolved to establish a standard wage scale for all section work in order to standardize the rate of wages in all shops.

In the meantime, Local 197 has elected a wage committee composed of representatives from each shop. This committee is now drawing up a standard scale which will regulate wages for the forthcoming season. Members of Local 197 will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, September 5, in the Amalgamated Hall, 409 South Halsted Street, where the wage committee will submit its report on the new standard [scale]. A report will also be given by the Executive Committee regarding the transactions carried on with other locals, as well as with the International President, Sidney Hillman, to consolidate all existing coat makers

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

locals into one union. Also the Joint Board will submit its report on the general condition of the industry and then a discussion will follow on the educational work to be carried on during the coming winter.

. . . . . .

Bakery Drivers No Longer Ask, But Demand

The Jewish bakery drivers, who now work continuously seven days a week only because God has not, as yet, given us an eighth day, will no longer request some rest--they will, with justification, demand it.

Organized into a union a few weeks ago, and united with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, the bakery drivers, at their last meeting, selected a committee to draw up their demands. A special meeting will be held this Friday evening in Orkin's Hall 811 Maxwell Street, where the workers will ratify these demands, which will then be presented to their bosses.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

In the meantime the bakery drivers union is growing. New workers join at each meeting, because the workers now understand that only the union is in a position to improve their working conditions. It is very important that all bakery workers attend the next meeting of the union--to be held next Friday evening--so that they can pass on the demands /formulated by the committee/.

Power Of Mattress Makers Union

The extent of power which the mattress makers union has over the bosses can be seen by the following incident which occurred a few days ago. A certain firm, Gordon and Chapman, of 1436 West 14th Place, was the first firm to take out an injunction against the Union last year, and was then given the name "union-baiting firm"; this firm has now shown great loyalty to the organization of this trade, recognizing the great power of the union. Recently, when this firm needed employees, it did not hire anyone at random, but, instead, turned to the president of the Union, /asking him/ to supply the company with workers. The bosses have also promised to reduce the number of working hours

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

from sixty to fifty-five, with time and a half for overtime.

This incident has naturally encouraged the workers who stood aloof. They now flock in great numbers into the union, and are beginning to revive a great and powerful organization which defends the interests of all the workers in this trade.

PROJECT 2004 W.P.A.

Grocery Clerks Unite With Their International

The new union of grocery clerks has now become part of the International /Retail/ Clerks Union and will now carry on its activities to greater advantage. The formal alliance will take place Tuesday evening in the Liberty Club, 2420 West Twelfth Street. Among others, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak.

In The Cloakmakers Camp

The "button system" which was installed Monday gives the union complete control

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

over the members because the button, which will be distributed each month, is the only sign indicating that workers are not in arrears in dues. This has proved to be a very successful system.

The cloakmakers are highly pleased with this innovation, which will completely abolish all pretexts of the bosses that they are unable to distinguish members from non-members. The button is now the "obvious" proof and no pretexts will work from now on.

The union has now inaugurated another innovation. All complaints /against workers/ that the business agents handle will be reported at the regular meeting so that the members shall be informed of all situations which occur. This will increase the attendance at the union /meeting/. Also the general work will be carried on with more liveliness than has been true previously.

PROJECT W.P.A.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (3)
II B 2 g
I A 3
III A

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
Again the United Hebrew Trades

The United Hebrew Trades has been in existence in Chicago for three years. Without summing up the total of its accomplishments these past three years, we can, nevertheless, justify its existence and admit the absolute necessity of such an organization. Under prevailing conditions the United Hebrew Trades has accomplished a great deal in regards to organizing new trades. It is true that it did not always succeed in carrying out this or that work which it had undertaken, but, as we pointed out last week, the reason for this was the scarcity of active members and the lack of financial means.

Up until now the United Hebrew Trades has failed to make clear to the multitude of organized workers the importance of such a central directing body so as to obtain the necessary moral, and perhaps financial support from the American Federation of Labor.

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The importance of such central bodies as the United Hebrew Trades for the strengthening of the organized working class ought to have been demonstrated because, truthfully speaking, the American Federation of Labor, itself, should have founded similar organizations and supported them. But, as has been stated, the American Federation of Labor has not been totally convinced of the importance of such central bodies, and to some extent this is the fault of the United Hebrew Trades itself.

We do not mean to approach the outside labor world in a humble and submissive manner but rather as proud, self-respecting people. We must bring to light the definite circumstances and conditions of the Jewish workers, with regard to their language, psychology, and unusual economic and social conditions. To a great extent it is necessary that those who have endured, and know the specific conditions of Jewish workers shall and must carry on and complete this work.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

The chief objective, viz., organizing the workers to improve their economic conditions, is the same throughout this country, facing all workers. But the form and tactics used in achieving this objective must vary according to different groups of workers and their mode of living. Otherwise the work is wasted. And as a leading organization, this is what the United Hebrew Trades, in order to become a recognized organization, should have made clear to the American Federation of Labor and thus obtained the necessary support from it.

The "Lords" of the United Hebrew Trades

As previously mentioned, the United Hebrew Trades is, essentially, a vital force which should, and can be the dominating factor within the Jewish working class. It can be this without question if in its midst are found intelligent forces capable of understanding their mission and willing to understand the spirit of those whom they lead. But as we stated last week, the present leadership of the United Hebrew Trades lacks the power of concentration necessary to fulfill its mission.

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I A 3

III A Moreover, for the above-mentioned reasons, the people's spirit of democracy and of a true progressive people's movement are also lacking in the United Hebrew Trades. The set-up and representation in the United Hebrew Trades is not, in our opinion, a democratic one. The founders and organizers of the United Hebrew Trades did not clearly understand the psychology of Jewish workers, which, incidently, is highly democratic. Therefore, the present representation in this central directing body yields nothing but misrepresentation, and this prevents the broad Jewish laboring masses from participating in this organization as they should.

It was understood, and on these basic principles the United Hebrew Trades was established, that representatives or elected delegates from Jewish unions exclusively, would carry on the work of strengthening the unions which they represent by means of their united force, and would, at the same time, help to organize the unorganized Jewish workers. This should have been the basic principle to which the United Hebrew Trades should have adhered. The true spirit of democracy is this: the leaders of an organization should be elected

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by those who are led.

The United Hebrew Trades forgot this democratic principle and instituted a system known as honorary delegates, somewhat similar to the "Lords of England," or to be more explicit it is this: when a represented union /in the United Hebrew Trades/ withdraws entirely or merely recalls its elected delegates (sending others in their place), then there appear good fellows who propose that the title of honorary delegates be bestowed upon the former, and that those who represent no one and are elected by no one, should have equal status with the rest.

Is such a form of representation democratic? Is it just or logical? It is wrong committed by both the United Hebrew Trades and the delegates who permit themselves to be earmarked as honorary delegates.

The work of the United Hebrew Trades should, and must be carried on by the people, of the people and for the people. This is a responsible organization

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that must conduct itself with responsibility. To whom do they /the honorary delegates/ submit their reports? Who authorizes them to act and to participate in activities that are to be carried through? Who gives them instructions and whom do they direct? It is simply ridiculous and unbusinesslike to give such important and responsible work to people who have no conception of the work and who are neither elected nor engaged by anyone to do the work.

The United Hebrew Trades should not, at least, be subordinate to the individual unions. Would the Capmakers Union, at its meeting, permit, let us say, people from the carpenters or printers union to carry on the most important work? We do not believe so. Then why does it approve of having no representation in the United Hebrew Trades?

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It is understood that such "lords", such honorary delegates, men who share no responsibility with others, who take no instructions from others, who have nowhere to submit their reports, must in the long run represent themselves,

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their personal interests, or, if they belong to a party, their party's interests. Such men do not become sufficiently serious about the activities of the United Hebrew Trades. Therefore, the United Hebrew Trades must reluctantly deviate from its destined course. This evil must absolutely be eradicated from the United Hebrew Trades if it wants to be that which it pretends to be.

If the United Hebrew Trades is in need of external forces, they should be sought in a systematic way, not by salving the elite, but by turning to the existing labor organizations, which cannot and need not be directly affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades; these organizations should then be asked to elect delegates to build an auxiliary organization for the United Hebrew Trades.

Educational Work in Amalgamated

A conscientious and enlightened membership is just as essential to a union as is its own existence. With such a membership half of the battle is won.

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Unfortunately the educational aspect has been neglected until now. Unions have done nothing by way of enlightening their members not only on labor problems in general, but also on trade union questions, particularly in their respective trades.

The Amalgamated, therefore, which is the first organization to give this work considered thought, deserves thanks. According to reports, educational work in the form of lectures and discussions is now being conducted in several locals.

The Jewish Local 197 is preparing a broad educational program for the coming winter. Other Jewish unions ought to follow the good example set by the Amalgamated. There is a saying, "Knowledge is Power", and especially for organized workers is class consciousness a double power.

I D 2 a (2)
II A 2

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 9, 1916.

TURNERS ORGANIZE A UNION

The Jewish turners met last Sunday and organized a union of their trade. They immediately elected officers to conduct the organization's activities.

As in all other unorganized trades, the workers in this trade have labored under bad conditions. But now they realize that in a short time their union will be in a position to improve their /working/ conditions and to insure their getting better treatment from the bosses.

Jewish turners of Chicago will hold a meeting next Sunday at 1144 South Halsted Street.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)
II A 2

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1916.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

The Labowitz Company, 2041 Ogden Avenue, whose forty girls walked out on strike last Monday refusing to submit any longer to hunger wages at a time when they are being bossed around, secured an injunction a few days ago against the leaders of Local 60 of the House Dress, Kimona and White Goods Workers' Union, and also against all the strikers, who are now forbidden to picket near the shop. In the struggle against the weary, sallow-faced girls who have hitherto toiled at starvation wages while wasting their energy at the machines, the bosses have employed the old method of compelling workers to return to work under slave conditions. The strikers are, however, quite determined never to cross the threshold of that factory, rather than to yield and again be dominated by half a dozen bosses who pay only starvation wages. With the guidance of their union, the strikers are sure they will eventually win, because they know that even injunctions cannot operate the machines and produce the heap of aprons that used to be produced daily.

WPA

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1916.

Shoe Repair Bosses Satisfied With Union

In response to our notice of last week under the caption "Union of Shoe Repair Workers Grows and the Bosses Are Frightened"--i. e., speaking of the bosses of this trade who fear the rapid growth of the union--we have received a letter from one boss who denies our assertions, declaring that the bosses are highly satisfied with the newly-organized union. We believe that the letter is characteristic, and therefore we publish its full contents, as follows:

"Dear Editor of the Courier: In Wednesday's issue of the Courier, I read in the column 'In The Field of Labor' that the shoe repairers have organized a union, and that the bosses are beginning to fear....

"I can write that this is not true. The bosses have no fear. On the contrary, we wish them to hasten the progress of their organization, and to work only six hours instead of the many they now work.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

"I can also inform you that the bosses are beginning to organize themselves. I am the secretary of the United Shoe Repairers Association of Chicago, and I come in contact with many who employ workers. It is their desire to support their employees' union, because our association is based upon the principle that we ourselves do not want to be enslaved. Most of the 'bosses' are now working seven days a week. Therefore, we wish the Shoe Repairers Union success. There are bosses who are not shoemakers themselves, but employ shoemakers who work fifteen hours a day. This is why we ourselves are enslaved. Therefore, we hope that the Shoe Repairers Union will, within a short time, curtail the number of working hours.

Your Reader,
Nathan Levin,
326 East 45th Street"

Raincoat Workers To Make New Demands

Because of the expiration of the old agreement, the raincoat manufacturers

will have to respond no later than August 1 to the new demands of the rain-coat makers. A ten per cent raise and more sanitary conditions in the shops are all that the union demands, and it is willing to continue these demands even if a strike becomes necessary. It is hoped that the manufacturers will renew the contract, submitting to the workers' demands.

Grocery Clerks Profit By Union Signs

"A Union Sign In A Grocery Window Means Good Conditions For The Clerks." This motto is being widely distributed by the Grocery Clerks' Union, which was organized a few months ago in order to improve the clerks' conditions. The union signs in the windows, an idea which was introduced a short time ago, help the union a great deal in its work and, recently several disputes were thereby ironed out with almost no struggle at all. The grocery clerks express their gratitude to housewives for co-operating with them.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Labor World, April 28, 1916. WPA (NYC) PROJ. 30275

THE VICTORY OF JEWISH BAKERS

THE JEWISH BAKERS OF LOCAL 237 RECORD A VICTORY.

All the employers with the exception of a few came to the union headquarters in the Palace Theatre Building, and signed the agreement for 1916, and 1917. The union members are now working under the following conditions:

1. Bosses must employ union members.
2. Only workers sent by the union office may work in the bakery.
3. No boss can offer board and room to his workers, nor ask him to do work not connected with baking.
4. A work day shall consist of ten hours, including time off for lunch. Not more than six days shall constitute a week, one day of which is given to the unemployed who are paid by the worker whose place the substitute takes.

The Daily Jewish Labor World, April 28, 1916.

5. The minimum weekly wage is $26 for a foreman, $23 for a second-hand, $21 for a third hand.
6. Substitutes receive $4 a day. Oven and sponge setters, $5 a day.
7. All holiday with the exception of Pesach week, will be paid for.
8. All work in the producing of bakery goods must be done by union men.
9. Union representatives have free asset to the workshops at all times.
10. Any substitute worker sent by the union must be admitted and allowed to work.

Now the union will continue with the work agitating to the workers regarding the union label, which serves as a great help in our campaign with the bosses for union conditions. Monday, May 1, Local 237 will meet as in every year, and celebrate by marching on the streets with music and a mass meeting after the parade.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 c
I D 1 b

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR

All conjectures that the baker bosses would not renew their [union] agreement, thereby inviting trouble, were in vain. The bosses apparently have figured out that the whole thing wouldn't pay, and all have signed the contracts in accord with the previously secured working conditions.

It was really interesting to see the bosses come in groups to the Palace Opera House, 1145 Blue Island Avenue, where the settlement committee has been stationed for the last few days. None of them even questioned the clause concerning the helpers who were supposed to be the main source of conflict. It was believed that they (the bosses) would want to strike out the clause this year, which reads "The Union has the right to send an unemployed member to replace a regular worker for one day each week."

The most important clauses of the renewed contracts are as follows:

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1916.

1. The bosses shall employ only union members in good standing.

2. Only workers sent by the employment office of the Union may work in the bakeries.

3. No boss shall keep his employees in room or board, and shall not command them to do anything that is not relevant to their work.

4. The working time consists of nine hours every day (including lunch time). The worker is not permitted to work more than six days a week, (in fact, no one works more than five days because one day is deducted for the unemployed, or the helpers who get paid by the workers themselves).

5. The minimum weekly wage is: foremen, $26--second hands, $23--and third hands, $21.

6. Helpers shall receive $4 a day. Foremen, spongers and oven hands $5 a day.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1916.

7. Pay for all holidays except Passover.

8. All work in production must be done by union men only.

9. Union leaders may enter any shop at any time.

10. Helpers sent by the union are to be placed if they are qualified.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1916.

HART, SCHAFFNER AND MARX CLOSES NEW THREE YEAR AGREEMENT

Great joy now prevails in the ranks of the Chicago garment workers because of the new contract which the Amalgamated has closed with Hart, Schaffner and Marx.

The conference between both parties lasted about three weeks, and a new three-year contract was signed yesterday. Under this new agreement the workers will gain better [working] conditions than before.

The main clauses of the new contract are: (1) 49 hour workweek instead of 52 as existed previously; (2) A ten per cent increase in wages which will amount to the grand sum of one-half million dollars a year. (3) A minimum wage for apprentices. This is a great victory for the workers because from now on the general living standard will rise.

A few well-attended meetings were held Friday at Hart, Schaffner and Marx where the International President, Sidney Hillman, and other speakers discussed the new agreement which the workers accepted enthusiastically.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1916.

Principally, it was pointed out that from 1911, when the first contract was signed, until now, much has been gained by the workers, and this itself promises that in the future also, conditions will be improved, because Hart, Schaffner and Marx was the first firm in the garment industry to recognize the idea of collective bargaining.

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I D 2 a (4)
III B 3 b
II B 2 f
I A 3

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF WORK

In the cloakmakers' trade at the present time, there is so much work that the cloakmakers found no time to attend the last regular union meeting.

Bakers Want Peace, but Prepared for War

At the last meeting of the Bakers Union a compromise committee of twelve was elected. They will be stationed in the office of the United Hebrew Trades, 1145 Blue Island Avenue where the agreements will be made. Those companies which will not sign a contract before April 26 will find themselves in the midst of a strike.

The Bakers Union Local 237, are sure that a strike will be avoided, because it would be extravagant for the bosses to start any disputes. It is needless to say that the bakers want peace, but at the same time, they are prepared for war. If a strike should come, the compromise committee would immediately be transformed into a strike committee to carry on the strike.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1916.

After the Passover holidays the Jewish bakers will begin to study the principles of trade Unionism. A special educational committee was elected at the last meeting to arrange frequent lectures on various labor topics.

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I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)
I D 1 b
I D 2 c

JEWISH

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR

Bakers For New Agreement

The Chicago Jewish baker's are now busy with the new contract which must be signed not later than May 1. The old yearly agreement expires Apr. 26. The workers did not put forth any new demands and it is expected that the bosses will avoid trouble by immediately signing the contract as they have done in previous years.

The main thing that the bosses want to eliminate is the Day for the Unemployed. It has been a custom for many years among the bakers to have each baker, from the foreman on down, contribute one day's salary every week to the unemployed. This created a situation whereby the Baker's Union had solved in a practical manner the problem of the unemployed, which is a constant plague to every union. The bosses however are not pleased with this condition; since the solidarity of the workers is so strong that they do not

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

allow their own to hunger, the bosses realize that the unity of the workers cannot be broken. Apparently there will be no clashes because the Bakers Union Local 237 is known for its strength, and the bosses have learned from experience that (in the event of a "fight"), they would surely lose.

The controversies which have recently taken place in the worker's ranks are near settlement, because the bakers realize that divided, they will be in no condition to accomplish anything for their union. It is worth noting that all rumors about the North West Side bakers attempting to organize a new union are false and without foundation, because the bakers have never thought of breaking away from the organization which cost them so much energy to build.

Grocery Clerks Become Active

The Retail Grocery Clerks Union has now begun active work to organize all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

clerks who still remain outside the union. Two massmeetings are arranged for Passover - the time when the clerks are not working. The meetings will be held on the Northwest Side and in the Douglas Park District. The union hopes to improve the condition of the grocery clerks who are now working sixteen and more hours per day at low wages.

Special attention will be given to the clerks of Sam Cherry, 3511 W. Twelfth Street, who dismissed two of his employees because they joined the union. No one doubts that Mr. Cherry's other clerks will soon be convinced that it is unbecoming for them to be exceptions, and like all others they will join the union in order to strengthen their organization, which through united action will be in a position to defend their interests.

A Meeting Of The United Hebrew Trades

Rather lively reports were listened to by representatives of all trades at the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades. It seems as though there is a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30,775

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

general revival in the Jewish labor movement of Chicago, which is promising in all aspects.

In order to inform the public of the activities of the United Hebrew Trades, it was decided to publish a brief but accurate report of the work of the P. A. G. for last year. A committee of three was elected to give a hearing to Mr. N. Olshansky, former business agent of the Raincoat Makers Unions, against whom certain charges are brought. A committee was also selected to help the Ladies Waist Makers Union carry on its organizational work.

Hair Dressers Win Better Conditions

The Hair Dressers Union, which is in existence only a few weeks, has already triumphed over the bosses and won better working conditions practically without struggle.

Last Thursday all workers walked out from the shops after the bosses refused

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

to yield to their demands, and after striking for only two hours they won their demands. On the average there will be a fifteen per cent raise in wages. The workers have also won other concessions.

Cloak Firm Punished For Breaking Agreement

The workers of Schuman Bros., 234 Market Street voluntarily walked out from the shop unable to remain silent while all the work was given out to contractors at a period when they were hungry. The leaders of the Cloakmakers Union induced them to return, assuring them that they would use all possible methods to obtain justice in this matter, despite their failure up to now to have the bosses punished for violating the agreements. The workers obediently returned to work and the Union kept its word.

Last Saturday Judge Henry Horner of the Probate Court, after listening to the Union charges against the firm which had broken the agreement more than once

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WPA (ILL.) [illegible]

by giving out work to contractors and sub-contractors, rendered the following decision:

1. Schuman Bros. must pay $450 damages to the workers because the latter lost wages when they cast aside their work.

2. The firm must pay one half the expense of the accountant who investigated the books and proved that the workers were justified in their action.

It is believed that this decision of the arbitration Board will be a good lesson for other manufacturers.

Among The Cap Makers

The Capmakers Union Local 5 is now busy with the strike which it is carrying on against the firm of Gold, at Van Buren and Franklin. For many years this

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

shop has been unorganized, and the union had almost given up hope of doing anything with it. Suddenly the workers voluntarily walked out on strike, demanding the right to be organized. The workers approached the union for support. The union immediately took over the strike, which is now being carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations of strikes. The only demand is the recognition of the union.

The strike at Bair Bros., Franklin and Van Buren, which lasted two weeks, scored a victory for the workers. The firm yielded to all clauses pertaining to prices and reinstated all workers.

Waiters Unite In One Organization

The Waiters Union, Local 35 and the Chicago Waiters Association, which have existed as two distinct organizations in one trade, have now united into one union, Local 7, to which members of both bodies will belong.

The Jewish and non-Jewish waiters belong to this union. Now that all are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

organized it is expected that the union will improve the working conditions of all restaurant employees.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1916

ON THE FIELD OF WORK

There is much disturbance and discontent in the ranks of the tailor industry, especially among the pressers.

The pressers all of a sudden woke up to the realization that they are the real princes of the tailor trade. It may be piece goods of a cheap quality or it may please the operator to do his work on a garment to suit himself, but the pressing of a suit must be done in a first-class manner. Pressing is the brightest piece of work on a suit, so that the beautifying of the garment lies in the hands of the presser. So, he asks this fair question: Why should he be the tail-end of the tailor trade and be treated differently from any other worker in the trade? When he gets burned with a hot iron, it is his hard luck, but why is his pay less than other workers in the same trade? So the pressers are determined not to let this pass them up, and that no such further treatment will be tolerated. There is a movement on foot among the pressers to the effect that, at the next agreement with the bosses,

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1916

they will demand pay by the week instead of piece work. With this in view, eighty pressers have met and discussed plans on how to better their living conditions. At the end of the meeting, it was decided to organize an amalgamated presser's club. The object of this club is to discuss ways and means, and plans whereby to formulate new ideas and accomplishments for the good of this branch of the tailor trade. The leaders of this new organization intend to get to work at once and, most of all, to inform its members of the necessity of a club or local of this kind. We urge every presser in the new local to be present at all meetings so that we may discuss our problems. There is no doubt that the organization will be a success, for, when the pressers begin to work and do something, everything will be pressed out accordingly.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

IN THE FIELD OF WORKERS.

Among the 2,500 children's jacket makers in Chicago a movement has been started to organize their own union. They have been members of many different locals of the Amalgamated. In the last strike, they were together with the other strikers in the tailoring trade. The jacket makers belonging to the different locals, claim, that their treatment by the locals is not as it should be, hence they had to have a union of their own. Very often, questions of importance came up, which could not be solved, by having their member co-workers scattered about in many other locals. Nothing can be accomplished unless a new union is formed. These jacket makers had to go to the district council with their trouble and applied for a charter, for a union of their own. The district council has turned the charter application over to the general executive for action, because the council has no authority to issue a charter of this sort.

I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

IN THE FIELD OF WORKERS.

At the last meeting of the United Jewish Federation, D. Alsansky of the Rain Coat Makers Union, resigned his post as financial secretary, and Henok of the Progressive Cigar Makers Union was elected in his place. Mr. Mazur of the Furriers Union was elected as organizer at a salary of five dollars a week.

The United Jewish Federation received a communication from the New York Jewish federation criticizing the federation in this city for recognizing the Hebrew Actors Union. This commication was turned over to the executive board for investigation and to be acted upon accordingly.

The Jewish Bakery Workers of the Northwest Side, who have determined to sever connections with local #239, have organized a local of their own.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

They are holding their regular meetings every Friday, and have elected Mr. H. Holtzman, as their temporary secretary.

A committee of five, elected at the last meeting, has applied to the International before which body they presented their grievances and grounds for a charter for a new local, and although the International was in sympathy with the committee's report, the International could not grant the charter, on account of not desiring to get mixed up in the controversy. So, after receiving the report of the committee, the bakers have decided to lay the matter before the general executive board. They will not leave a stone unturned until they obtain their desired charter. It is unofficially reported that although the International has refused them a new charter, it had to refrain from complying with the committee's request mostly because they were afraid to mix too much in affairs of the locals. Among the Jewish bakers you can find many workers in the large bakeries on the North Side, who also are working in the bakeries of Rosen, Petikon and Himelstein.

I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

PROJECT 30049

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

THE PLIGHT OF THE BUSHELMEN

Very few people, would believe that at the present time, there is still a trade in which the workers are employed for 13 hours a day of labor for which they only earn starvation wages. The bushelmen's trade is in a very distressful condition. The clothing bushelman worker works from 8 in the morning until 9 in the evening, and his wages are hardly enough to keep body and soul together. The bushelman could manage to better his living conditions, providing he could get organized. Most of the energetic bushelmen have finally organized under the name of Clothing Bushelmen's Association. Isaac Diamond is the secretary of the new union. Its meetings are being held in the Workers' Institute. We hope that all non-union bushelmen will wake up from their slumber and join the union,and, being united and organized, they will not have any trouble, in elevating themselves to better living conditions.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1916.

FIELD WORK.

The United Jewish Federation held a meeting last Sunday at the Federation office. The financial secretary rendered last year's report, which showed rapid progress in the last 12 months. Ten new unions with membership totaling several thousand, were installed last year.

The secretary also informed the members of the different important activities of the Federation. There was not one question of any importance, which came up in the Jewish unions that the Federation did not sanction. In many cases the Federation was instrumental in establishing peace and harmony in the unions when necessary.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1916.

He pointed out the scope of the work which the Federation had accomplished in the Jewish unions. He then emphasized the fact that the United Jewish Federation is a big power now, which has brought fair play and system into the work of the Jewish unions....

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. Mazur, of the Carpenters Union, president; Alshanski, of the Raincoat Makers Union, financial secretary; Mr. Lehrner, of the Hebrew Typographical Club, recording and corresponding secretary; and Mr. Weinstein, treasurer. It was determined that the financial secretary receive a salary of $5 a week for his services. All other officers of the organization are to furnish their services gratis.

AJHS 040

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1916.

The delegates of the Hebrew Actors Union have requested the Federation to do something for them in reference to an opposing union which has been organized, and also using the name of Hebrew Actors Union. This competitive union has no charter and is using this name, to which it has no right according to the delegates' information; we understand that this opposing union is made up of amateurs, who were refused admittance into our union because they were not actors. The Federation has made faithful promises to get busy at once in handling this problem for the Hebrew Actors Union and seeing that our rights as a union are not infringed upon.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 27, 1915. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EXTENSIVE ACTIVITIES AMONG THE TAILORS.

The week of April 19 was one of the busiest weeks in the organization's activities. Not only the presence of Vice President Schlossberg made it successful, but preparations for these meetings and the speeches made by Schlossberg, marked them as successful. The speeches that Schlossberg and others made were filled with the earnest belief and hope that the tailors of Chicago have for the first time enjoyed the results of an honest and faithful administration.

Besides these two large mass meetings, two or three shop meetings were called everyday. It is remarkable that no other week was as successful as this.

All preparations for the May First street demonstrations are being made, and if weather is favorable it is possible to have a historical day for the beginning of a new life for the tailor's workers of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1915.

POCKET-MAKERS ORGANIZE FIFTEEN SHOPS

Fifteen pocket-makers shops were completely organized by the district council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. President Sidney Hillman declared that the organizational work exceeded by far all expectations; Mr. Hillman is in charge of organizing the Chicago tailors.

The first large mass meeting in Chicago will be held Monday night, at Workmen's Hall, where Jacob Penkin of New York, Sidney Hillman, and others will address the assemblage.

President Hillman expects the hall to be filled to capacity with tailors who are looking forward to improving their conditions.

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JEWISH

W[illegible].L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. MAZUR - PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH FEDERATION:

"Jewish workers can be organized only in Jewish unions that understand their psychology, language and mode of living," declared Mazur. On this foundation he built for the excellent future of the federation. He is very much inspired with this central body, and is convinced that in time, all the Jewish workers joining a union will have the same inspiration, for they will realize that the masses of Jewish workers, who came from abroad can under no circumstances be organized by non-Jewish unions, for they cannot adapt even themselves to the half-Americanized Jewish workers, and for just that reason the Jewish trades are so far from unionism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30235

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

To organize Jewish workers requires particular abilities. The Jewish worker is to a certain extent more idealistic than the non-Jewish worker. You cannot attract him with that which attracts other workers. The Gentile leaders have so far proven themselves unqualified for this task. This, everyone can see by the tens of thousands of unorganized Jewish workers in Chicago, according to Mazur. In his opinion, we need separate Jewish unions and particularly a central body such as the United Jewish Federation to see that the work of the unions is carried on with a conscientious plan and order. Mr. Mazur- also pointed out that the Jewish unions cannot exist when they are separated from one another. They must all be connected, centralized and united, because only in that manner can they best carry on the organization work and improve the existence of each individual union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

"There is the task that the federation undertakes. It establishes a united harmony among the various Jewish unions.

"The carpenters interest themselves deeply in the work and existence of the tailors, cigarmakers, capmakers, etc. And this is brought about through, strenuous efforts and hard work. The federation is a young organization, but the work there is manifold," Mazur said.

"Before, every union tried to shift for itself, as for instance, the cloakmakers who thought that in organizing their industry, they didn't need the help of any one; likewise with the furriers, the bakers, and other Jewish unions. The work was limited, their locals were small, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

so were their prospects, and their opinions were limited and one sided. But when the work of the Jewish unions began developing they immediately felt the need of a strong central body to bind the unions together and see that one union helps the other proceed in its work. This, according to my opinion, is the most important work of the federation," Mr. Mazur added.

He also believes that as it progresses, the federation is more and more being liked by the unions and the workers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

This being brought about, in his opinion, by the people realizing that the federation plays an important role in the life of Jewish workers, Mazur confirmed his statement with the case of the Jewish carpenters who were locked out of the federation because they had a dispute with the ladies straw hat operators'local. The Chicago Federation of Labor surely made a mistake in locking out the carpenters' local, but the most interesting thing was that the Jewish local brought their case tc the federation where it found a warm welcome. The federation took up their fight, as it does the grievance of all other of its unions.

The federation organized the Jewish bookbinders in Chicago - over 300 of them. The Gentile bookbinders' union has been in existence for many years, but/never occurred to them that the Jewish bookbinders were being
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1915.

treated worse than they, getting smaller wages, working in the worst shops. Now they are organized in a local, and the federation is doing all in its power to have them taken into the International. The federation has also organized the laundry workers, as well as the boot and shoe repair workers, and a type setters' club, whose intention it is to see that the union work is made known and to see that all printing is done in union shops.

The federation could make possible for the Jewish bakers that they would not have to work nights when man and nature sleeps. The federation will soon have to help the bakers with their new agreement.

In the furriers' union in Chicago - a general strike is sure to take place this summer. Their International has already approved $25,000 for that purpose. The federation will have to help them as much as is in their power.

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IV

JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1914.

TAILORS PROMISE TO HELP NEW ORGANIZATION.

Chicago tailors, over 4,000 of them, at a mass meeting last night at the West Side Auditorium, through a resolution unanimously adopted at the Nashville convention, promised moral and financial aid to the newly elected officers of the United Garment Workers' of America.

The sentiment of the large audience present was in accordance with the reports and speeches of the delegates, who declared that this is not a new movement, that the old organization did not dissolve; it is the same movement, rejuvenated, with a new element of workers, representing the interests of the workers and not the interests of the manufacturers.

Every speaker was tremendously applauded, especially those who in their speeches brought out in the open and condemned the traitorous work of that

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1914.

clique of job hunters who through force seek to elect themselves as leaders of the great masses that despise them, and don't want them. These speeches were accepted with overwhelming acclaim.

Mr. Pietro, the chairman, who declared the purpose of this meeting, introduced Mr. Sam Levin, president of the Chicago District Council, who was one of the delegates at the convention, and he had much to report. He proved how the majority of delegates, representing seventy-five per cent of the garment workers, were not admitted to the convention, but only those who made appeals to be admitted.

"Do you know why we were not admitted?" he cried. "Because we represent you and not the manufacturers, because representing you, would hinder us from voting for Rickert and Company!"

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1914.

He went on to say that the delegates assembled elsewhere and held a real convention of the garment workers, and elected officers, that the workers chose as their leaders. At the conclusion he appealed for unity and solidarity, because only through unity can the work, neglected by this clique of job hunters, now be continued for the good of the thousands of garment workers throughout the land.

After a few remarks from delegates Tabak, Schneid and others, the chairman introduced the president of the United Garment Workers of America - Mr. Sidney Hillman, who received a thunderous applause. Mr. Hillman analyzed the conditions of the garment industry, and pointed out that the new epoch in the movement will greatly improve the deplorable conditions of tens of thousands of tailors.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1914.

Things could not continue in the old way any longer. The negligence of the so-called and self-crowned leaders of the tailors was a crime and a stop had to be made. They brought it upon themselves, an everlasting disgrace, by the low and dirty deals they made at the convention which brought about their defeat.

A new spirit reigns in the garment trade, a national spirit which the masses have striven for, for years. The bad and corrupt is now rooted out and the true representatives lead and will continue leading the tailor masses to victory. To achieve this requires the general assistance and solidarity of all the garment workers.

"Stand united behind your leaders; this will lead to better conditions in the trade, higher wages, shorter hours." These were the last words of President Hillman.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1914.

WRA (IL-2) PROJ. 3027-5

At the conclusion, the resolution which was unanimously adopted, was read. It is as follows:

"Resolved, that we, members of Chicago locals, assembled at a mass meeting, express our satisfaction and approve heartily the transactions of the delegates who had in mind to protect our interests, and we promise to unanimously support in all cases, the newly elected officers."

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IV (Bohemian) Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1914.

JEWISH

UNITED HEBREW TRADES CONDEMN SCAB LETTERS.

At last night's meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, which represents all Jewish unions in Chicago, a mighty protest was expressed against a certain Pole who is running for congressman in the 5th Congressional District against the popular Jewish candidate, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath.

Mr. Donkawscy has shown himself to be a man of very weak principles. It is an accepted maxim that even the most reactionary person detests a scab. However, Donkawscy apparently loves a scab and uses "campaign literature" printed in a scab printing shop without a union label.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1914.

The United Hebrew Trades fulfilled its obligation as a body of Jewish organized workers. They revealed to the public that Donkawscy is a great admirer of scabs and **scabbery.** That alone, among many other reasons, is sufficient for a Jewish voter not to cast his vote for a man who disbelieves in progress and is an ardent supporter of everything reactionary and vile.

The United Hebrew Trades determined to send out letters enclosing samples of the Donkawscy literature, calling attention to the names appearing on scab letters. The Jewish public will fully know who Congressman Sabath's opponent is. It would be desirable if Jewish business men, using circulars and letter heads, should demand the union label and thereby assist the United Hebrew Trades, which protects the interests of the Jewish workers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 17, 1914.

ICE PEDDLERS ORGANIZE.

The Ice Peddlers Union of Douglas Park District held a meeting yesterday in Mr. Weiss' office, 12th and Halsted streets. Members of the Association of Ice Peddlers who observe the Sabbath were present. Following a lengthy discussion, it was decided that one union should embrace all ice peddlers, and should protect the peddlers who observed Sabbath by permitting them to work on Sunday.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 16, 1914.

CHANGING THE LITURGIC POETRY

(Editorial)

The recent discoveries in the so-called trade union hold-ups caused considerable discussion in the general press and among scientific men of political economy. In fatherly love, in articles beginning with a moral confession that they are not only friendly but also devout counselors, publishers have finally come to the conclusion that workers should not permit themselves to be misled by their leaders. Whenever it comes to settling a matter between employers and employees, they (the workers) should heed the advice of impartial people who advocate peaceful arbitration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 16, 1914.

From scientific knowledge of political economy, the learned men know that every controversy between employees and employers is detrimental to the worker. Statisticians have, long ago, shown how much the workers lose in every strike even if they win. And even if we delve into large numbers, an ordinary man would come to the conclusion that, if it were not for the racketeers, (the labor leaders who declare a strike practically every other day), the workers would now be thousands or tens of thousands of dollars ahead, and - who knows, - perhaps they would be so rich by now that they wouldn't have to work at all for a livelihood.

Recently, the "head professor" of political economy, our own Robert F. Hoxie of the University of Chicago, to which the great employer, John D. Rockefeller, gave $100,000,000, submitted an article to a scientific journal which is devoted to political economy and supported by

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 16, 1914.

such lovers of science as Rockefeller and his equals, discussing what he calls "Hold-Up Unionism."

According to the professor, hold-up unionism develops in great industrial centers where unions make a pretense of friendliness and preach brotherhood between capital and labor. But actually the workers are trampled under the feet of the leaders, and are under the rule of corrupt union bosses whom they cling to blindly, and these labor leaders sell out their "sheep" by making open arbitrations, with concealed threats, and by accepting bribes.

The great professor does not mention that "hold-up" manufacturers' associations develop in great industrial centers where the large manufacturers wear friendly masks, and preach brotherhood between capital and labor. But behind the mask they seek to corrupt the workers, and

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 16, 1914.

implant fear in them, of their leaders, so that the majority of workers will act like a flock of sheep without a shepherd. This is executed through open arbitration, with concealed threats, by giving bribes in form of the so-called reforms to workers.

It would be better for both the employees and employers, if these Hoxie's - whose views on conditions come directly from the employer's standpoint- should instruct the employers in philosophy, instead of changing the liturgic poetry, and speaking to the workers whose interests they can not apprehend and whose psychology they can not grasp.

Let the Gompers' and Mitchell's talk about "hold-up" unionism, and let the Hoxie's talk about "hold-up" bossism, and then they will be chanting the proper poetry.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 30 U49 N.Y.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 27, 1914.

THE WORKERS' GHETTO.

The Shochtim, the Kosher animal and fowl slaughterers, are organizing a union.

The more additional trade workers organize among our Jewish people in Chicago, the more work there will be for the United Jewish Trade Union.

There are two important things necessary to make a union organization a success: One is, the loyalty of the members and the energetic activities of its delegates; the other is a permanent paid secretary and organizer who knows the art of organizing, for he, is the life and existence of the organization. Last Sunday's meeting of the United Trade Union passed off as usual, very pleasantly. Many important questions came up for dis-

Daily Jewish Courier, May 27, 1914.

cussion and quite a number of different resolutions were passed and carried. A committee of the Kosher animal and fowl slaughterers appealed to the United Trade Union to assist them in organizing their union, so that they will get higher wages, shorter work days and better treatment from the bosses of the Jewish butcher shops.

Living conditions among the Jewish Kosher butchers are most appalling. The Jewish butcher shops are well organized and all they pay the butcher for killing a fowl is from two to three cents a head and in addition to the killing the fowl, they have to do the feather picking also all for the same pay.

They also have other grievances against the Kosher butcher shop operators, and by organizing in a trade union, they will, without fail, get their wages raised, shorter work days and better treatment.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

WORKERS' GHETTO

Four months have elapsed since the United Hebrew Trades is in existence in Chicago, and upon underscoring the total amount of its activity, the net results are none too brilliant.

As we have already mentioned in previous articles, the reason for this can be attributed to the Jewish unions in Chicago, which take very little interest in the existence and activity of the United Hebrew Trades.

The necessity of such a body is inestimable. Yet, we must have a profound knowledge of how to run such a body in order to attain desirable results. Unfortunately, the Jewish unions in Chicago do not know how an organization like the United Hebrew Trades should be run.

Three essential things must be remembered, if the United Hebrew Trades is

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

to be crowned with success. First, the unions must pay their capitation tax regularly to the United Hebrew Trades, so that there will be enough money on hand to function properly. Second, the unions should have a clause on the agenda pertaining to the United Hebrew Trades. They should also act on the reports submitted by their delegates and determine the value of such recommendations as may be made by their delegates. Third, the most important thing is to elect delegates who are loyal and conscientious trades-union men. The United Hebrew Trades' meetings should, especially, be attended regularly. And one more thing: delegates should be elected for a period of no less than six months.

If the above suggestions are adopted, the United Hebrew Trades in Chicago will encounter great success, owing to the vast amount of work to be done in both the already existing unionized trades and in the trades which are not as yet organized.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, January 20, 1914.

WORKERS GHETTO.

Last week we gave a report of our tenth annual celebration of the Women's Trade Union League, our aim was to interest the women workers in organizational work and in order to gain this point we will be obliged to give a short summary of the women labor movement in general and of the women union activities that have occurred here of late.

The installation of machinery made a great disturbance in industrial life and not only the men, but the women, were also forced to leave their shop and run from one factory to another to sell their labor power. Later, the more perfected machinery enabled the manufacturer to divide

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the work among the men, women, and children, as the work with the aid of the machinery became so simple that children were able to do it as well as the men. The manufacturers realized the savings in employing children and women, so it was not long before the women in most cases took the places of men.

The employers, realizing that the women can get along with less than the men, cut the women's wages to suit themselves.

Naturally the women were not conscious of what harm they were doing to the men, circumstances forced them to take what they got; the more broad-minded male workers realized that.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 20, 1914.

The women were always good producers - the woman always worked, she plowed, planted, cut the wheat, milked the cows, churned the butter, ground the wheat, made the flour, baked the bread, raised her children, taught them as best she knew, she really was a queen in her own home.

With the development of industry her activities gradually vanished. The cost of living rose. The husband's wages were not sufficient to meet the bills and in that way the women were forced to leave their house duties and go to work in the shops, factories, stores, and offices. Today we have a few million women working outside of their homes, and to protect this ever growing army of women workers, we organized the women's trade unions known as the Women's Trade Union League. Women's trade unions exist since about the middle of 1900. Women were even permitted as members of the male workers first union known as the Knights of Labor, which has developed into the great organization now called the American Federation of Labor.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 20, 1914.

The Women's Trade Union League helps organize women workers into unions and teaches them the principle of unionization and educates each new member on the relationship between education, work, and life.

Her platform demands, organization of workers in trade unions, equal pay for equal work, an eight hour work day, a minimum wage scale, and equal rights for women. It helps strikers, and devotes its time and energy primarily in informing the world of the actual conditions existing in the different trades.

As hard a task as it is, the Women's Trade Union League still tries to realize its program and is very successful. It has a membership of many thousand men and women who pay one dollar a year dues each, and besides a membership of many unions and clubs which sympathize with its program. Its goal is to help all men and women workers.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 16, 1.1.H.

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The movement to organize the Clothing and Gents Furnishing clerks in a trade union, for the purpose of lessening their unlimited working hours and improving the trade in general, has already from the beginning exerted its influence. For, as it seems, it shall not be necessary to call the salespeople to strike against their employers to secure their main demands which are: first, to shorten working hours; secondly, to close the store entirely three evenings a week. There will be no obstacles in obtaining these, for the store-owners are themselves interested that this be so since, in truth, no matter how much they earn, they still wish to rest and enjoy their homes with their wives and children.

The fact is that most of the West Side Clothing and Gents Furnishing stores are in accord with this plan; but a small minority are unsatisfied, and with these the union will carry on its battles. It is especially important to

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 14, 1913.

organize a union, and again wish to call to the attention of the Clothing and Gents Furnishing salespeople, that Friday evening, the first of December, there will be a mass-meeting at 1103 Blue Island Avenue (Naftaline Hall), called by the United Jewish Alliance to organize a union and discuss ways and means of improving the deplorable plight of the salespersons.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

WORKMEN'S GHETTO.

Saturday evening, December 6th, the Charter Festival of the Knitter's Union was celebrated in the Palace Opera Building. The celebration was to consist of a concert and mass meeting. Those who came for the concert were disappointed because the members of the Progressive Dramatic Club failed to come, but those who came to honor the Charter Festival, had a very pleasant evening.

Several speakers addressed the gathering. Brother Ziskin, manager of the Yiddishe Arbeiter Welt, spoke in Yiddish, discussing the importance of loyalty to the union. As a former wage-earner he was able to portray conditions, in a way appealing to accord those assembled, so that everyone understood he was absolutely correct. After him followed Brother Minor, a member of the Young American Socialist League, who spoke in English. He , too, dwelled on the importance of being organized.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

The third speaker was Brother Kaufman, secretary of the United Jewish Alliance, who asked all knitting workers present, not unionized, to join the union.

His appeal was effective and many workers joined.

During the meeting a telegram was received from the Philadelphia Knitters Union, in which they sent salutations to the Charter Festival and wished them success.

The union will now meet every Monday evening. It is now making preparations for a concert and ball to take place Saturday evening, January 10, 1914, in the Workingmen's Hall, 12th and Waller Streets.

Fellow workmen, do not delay; come and join the ranks of the Knitter's Union and help improve your condition. The initiation fee will soon be increased; dues are fifty cents. Come and help build a fortress to shield you from your employers. Come and bring your co-workers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

FROM WORKMAN'S GHETTO

It is a rare occasion when workmen laud an employer, especially following a dispute, not to mention a recent strike which was quite an open battle with the boss. Even then, it is a long time before their demands are put into force.

But it is different at Spector Bros., the well-known cigar manufacturers. As we have already written, the strike was won entirely in favor of the workers, and noteworthy of mention is the fact that the workers have now the best opinion and confidence in Mr. Barney Spector, owner of Spector Bros. Cigar Manufacturers. Perhaps because he is one of those exceptions who fulfilled everything he promised, and at that, much sooner than the agreement called for. His dealings are praiseworthy and should serve as an example for other manufacturers.

Immediately after the strike, he complied with all the sanitary demands and also increased the prices on some cigars. Although he had two weeks time before paying the increase of one dollar on the thousand, fifty cents

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

immediately and fifty cents four weeks later, Mr. Barney Spector started the new order at once. This in itself is a rare good act, not only from the employer's point of view but also from the employee's viewpoint. And now, Spector Bros. shop is one of the best paying and most satisfactory in the trade.

On the other hand, we have the stubbornness of the cigar manufacturers of Wall & Komstock, where the Progressive Cigar Makers Union recently called a strike.

One of the employers, Mr. Peter Wall, is a former anarchist, a person whose soul was seeped in Baccunin's and Kropotkin's teachings. Naturally, such a person must have an individuality that others had not the opportunity of attaining.

The strike, therefore, has all of a stubborn nature, reaching the assumption of a battle for principle. The cigar makers union will not deviate from the demands set forth by the strikers, and the employers, under the influence of Anarchism, will not recognize discipline and control. They desire free-

dom to rule, not to pay prices set by union men for this or the other cigar.

The Cigar Maker's Union will not stop at obstacles, but will carry the strike to a finish. The union is strong enough to withstand the hardships of a strike for years and years. But, when we speak of strength between the two, we wonder whether the stronger be the union or Wall and Komstock. This we shall see presently.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 18, 1913.

MR. KOGUT UNITES CHICAGO'S ACTORS.

Mr. Kogut, the manager of the New York theater union, known as the "White Rats," has been successful in his mission. He has united the local theaters, sections two and three, into one union. To thank him for his good work, the new United Actors' Union gave a banquet in his honor yesterday evening at Arkin's Hall. Among the guest were Madam Liptzen, Mr. Ellius Rothstone, Jacob Cohen and many other actors from section one.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

FROM WORKMAN'S GHETTO.

The last meeting of the United Jewish Alliance was very interesting even though there was a noticeable lack of delegate attendance.

At this time we wish to call to the attention of the sixteen Jewish Trade Unions which are members here that their duty is to see that their representatives attend the meetings regularly and become interested in participating in all our work. It is desirable that each union put on its points of order for the evening, a special note regarding the Alliance. We believe that this is the most interesting, serious and important point that there is and in so doing your delegates will of necessity attend the meetings of the Alliance.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

Moreover, it is especially to the interests of every union belonging to the Alliance, to discuss each question, decision and activity of the Alliance, since each question is either a principle or a practical trade union subject, touching the needs of every union sooner or later.

As previously mentioned, the meeting was very interesting. It appears that at no time has there been such a need for an Alliance as at the present time. We regret the lack of forces to carry on the work and tasks that are so necessary to be woven into the practice of our lives. For this reason alone it is important that each union sees to it that its delegate attend our meetings and take an active part in our work.

On the agenda of the Alliance, (that means work that must be done), there is, besides the organizing of the tailoring workers and helping to strengthen the already existing unions, the quarrels to be settled between the Independent Painters Union and the Brotherhood Painters Union, and those between the

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

Progressive Cigar Makers' Union and the International Cigar Makers' Union that must sooner or later be given our utmost attention. Now there is more trouble between the United Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The former is an independent order, an opposing union to the latter which is affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Then again there is the strengthening of the Weavers and Fur Makers' Unions that were founded by the Alliance which feels it is duty bound to support them. Then there is the Barbers' Union also founded by the Alliance, which is having trouble in securing a charter from the International body. The Jewish Barbers, also ask the Alliance if they should, for instance, place signs in all union barber shops to help them gain their stand with the bosses, etc. This is all work that must be done. Then there is the trouble in the Bakers' Union concerning a bakery. There is a strike, but even worse than

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the strike and its lengthy duration, is that this bakery boss from the Douglas Park neighborhood, has a scab shop and puts false labels on his wares. The Alliance is doing everything in its power to do away with this.

It is impossible to mention everything being done by the Alliance. Every point is interesting and important. The only thing lacking is more energy in every sense of the word. The delegates must attend meetings and participate in the activities.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1913.

FROM THE "ARBEITER GHETTO."

For years and years now there have been struggles in the Illinois Federation of Labor, which had the outward appearance of a fight for official positions. But everyone knew that this was only part truth, this aiming for offices of president or other high officials, the main quarrels being for the policy and control of the Organized Workmen of Illinois.

Two elements were herein concerned. One, a Progressive with Socialistic tendencies, and the other a Conservative of Gomper's State Union. With each flare-up, the enmity between the two became greater and greater. Of course, the official positions of the Workmen's Party are of great importance in this struggle since it is up to the officials to administer methods and regulations which are progressive or conservative, as the case may be.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1913.

The last election of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was a turning point for the party, a Progressive victory. John D. Volker, of the Illinois Mine Workers Union, was elected president, defeating Mr. Edward R. Light who has held that position for the past seven years and is one of the foremost reactionary trade union men. Mr. Volker is a progressive young man who for many years has been at the head of the Miners' Union.

It is believed that this change in policy will have a great bearing on the Chicago Federation of Labor, where the strife has been in process for many years.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1913.

From the
Arbeiter Ghetto.

Many organizations of the different sections are making preparations and arrangements for lectures, readings, and entertainment for the coming winter season. We believe it most important to interest the Jewish trade unions in these activities.

It is simple to work out a plan whereby all the Jewish unions will work together, hand-in-hand and benefit by their efforts. If possible, it is best that the United Jewish Alliance should accomplish this. It is really very simple. You arrange a series of lectures, about ten.

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Naturally these will pertain to trade unions and workmen's problems. A hall may be rented, say, for every other week on Sunday, for a dinner or any other occasion. Small cards are printed stating the subject, the lecturer, the time and place. The work needed in this instant is rather easy, we think, in view of the huge success gained.

No one will deny the importance of explaining to Jewish workers the various labor problems and trade unionisms.

There is an uncertainty among the Jewish workers, giving rise to many questions for which it is important and necessary that they have a clear and positive conception even should we disregard other evils existing in the Jewish streets.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1913.

If the task should prove to be more than the Alliance can undertake in this field, we would suggest that some of the trade unions carry on individually. We on our part shall do everything possible to make this undertaking successful.

I D 2 a (2) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 7, 1913.

WORKMEN'S GHETTO.

The United Jewish Trades has organized a union of sweater workers. A large number have joined this union which is continually increasing its membership. The following proclamation was issued:

"In order to give every worker of this trade, man or woman, the opportunity to join this union the fee was reduced, by the Knitters Union, to fifty cents for a limited time. Knitters do not miss this opportunity.

"The long hours, the small wages, the inhuman treatment should be your best lesson to point out the fact that something must be done to improve conditions. Who will sponsor your cause if you do not.....

"The Union meets every Friday evening in Rosens Hall, 1125 Blue Island Ave. New members are welcome."

Daily Jewish Courier, October 7, 1913.

(YIVO) PROJ. 302

WORKMEN'S GHETTO.

The presser is an exception in the tailoring trade. It can be said that they are a trade of their own, except that they work together with the tailors and are therefore considered to be in the tailoring sphere.

Many tailors think that pressers are prosperous, since they have more pride and consider themselves as experts. In many places they organize the various activities of the shop. But this does not make their livelihood any easier. If one should observe closely the life of a presser one would have to admit they earn their bread with sweat and hard labor.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-4

A presser stands all day and sweats at his hot-press iron. This iron is operated by gas which simply ruins one's health. It dries the marrow of one's bones and sets one's head reeling. Besides, his work as quite a responsibility. He's the one that finishes the coat or the trousers. Should there be the slightest wrinkle or a (heavy) press of the iron then there is trouble galore.

A few weeks ago old time pressers called a mass meeting of all the pressers in Chicago for the purpose of organizing a union. A leaflet was printed and distributed. We extract from the circular the following, which speaks for itself:

Daily Jewish Courier, October 7, 1913.

"To you Mr. Presser and underpresser, we now come with the request that you ask of yourselves, 'what has become of us?' The one time proud presser whom even the boss respected, to whom fellow workers come with their difficulties, the same presser stands today in a dark corner as if he were an extra person at the shop and must take all the abuse from his boss as well as from the rest of the workers. The boss demands the best coat pressed for the least price. The workman, on the other hand, in the rush to complete his work is none too careful, relying on the presser to press the coat straight.

"Everyone from trimmer to finisher relies on the presser to press the garment into shape. As a result, after the garment is pressed it must be returned to be fixed. Thus it must again be pressed. The blame is affixed naturally on the presser. And how many times does it happens that the same coat is pressed three or four times for the same price.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

"Have you asked yourself, Mr. Presser, "why is this so?' How does it happen, that from the once proud presser there is now only a small person who permits himself to be ragged by everyone in the shop?

"The answer is: At one time the presser was an independent man. He met with his fellow pressers to discuss their common business. Then there was a strong pressers union which stood firmly behind each member at all times. Therefore, when the presser first entered the shop the boss and the workers showed respect for him. Today he is classed and rated equally with a bastings puller and thus considered as one."

It would be a noteworthy act of the United Jewish Trades to organize a pressers' union. Let those pressers who called this mass meeting call at the Federation at 1125 Blue Island Ave. and speak with its executives.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

WORKERS GHETTO.

The Jewish Carpenters Union Local 504 determined to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades. This should particularly arrest the entire attention of the Chicago Jewish labor movement, as well as the Jewish labor movement throughout the entire country.

Their reason for withdrawing is that the Independent Painters Union, which is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, is not a local of the American Federation of Labor.

And thus civilized people act. Are the Jewish workers, who are proud of being the most enlightened, class-conscious and revolutionary proletarians acting so? No, it is too incredible to be true!

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

Do you know why the painters do not belong to the Painters Union of the American Federation of Labor? Because they are not accepted. They are perhaps as loyal as the Carpenters of Local 504, and yet they are refused admittance. The workers of the Independent Painters Union must also eat. They have families. What should they have done in order to avoid hunger and want? What would you carpenters have done in their place?

The Jewish carpenters should have been the very last ones to adopt such a resolution. Is there another group of laborers in the country who have suffered, and are still suffering, from oppression, insults and persecution, by the building trades "comrades," as are the Jewish carpenters? How many times was Local 504 threatened with revocation of their charter? How many charters have already been revoked from the Jewish Carpenters Union locals? How many thousands, perhaps tens of thousands

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

of carpenters, painters, tinsmiths, plumbers and other tradesmen of the building trades, both Jewish and other immigrants, starve on account of the difficulties - or restrictive laws - to enter the building trade unions of the Federation?

Jewish carpenters, you should be ashamed of yourselves. You, as part of a people who have been afflicted for hundreds of years throughout the entire world want to introduce the same atrocities.

If the carpenters wanted to propose any charges against the painters, they should have done so at the United Hebrew Trades and not act as judges, jurymen and prosecutors themselves. Where is justice?

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

Local 504's withdrawal has clearly evinced their position to the independent unions of the building and other trades in general, and this can cause a great deal of unpleasantness. It must be checked early.

The United Hebrew Trades had naturally stood on the side of justice and will by all means, defend, protect and help the painters, who risk their lives on walking on the scaffolds and breathing the obnoxious gases of the poisonous paint, and who are being driven from the painters union without any reason at all.

Carpenters of Local 504, you are guilty and now declare yourselves.

The Independent Painters Union Local will celebrate their first annual jubilee, Saturday evening, Sept. 27, with a grand entertainment in Workingmen's Hall, at 12th and Woller Streets.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

A year is, perhaps, a trivial period of time in the life of a labor organization. But to the painters, it was a year of heroism and sacrifices, because they daily had to carry on a three-fold struggle for existence. Besides being suspended on high scaffolds, breathing the abominable poison of the paint, they carried on a struggle with the bosses for higher wages and better conditions. They also had to fight with their own "brother" painters who did not concede them a right to earn a livelihood.

The Independent Painters have existed for only one year, but their organization is a revolutionary force among the workers of the building trade. The Independent Painters Union is not an opposition union against the Federation of Labor and trade unionism. It is an opposition union against sluggers, restriction laws, insults and closed doors.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

We are in receipt of the following letter which speaks for itself, and which is not in need of any commentaries:

"Worthy Editor of the Courier:

"Kindly publish my experience with anti-Semitism prevailing in the painting line.

"A Chicago (English) newspaper advertised for a paper-hanger, Tuesday, Sept. 2. I, as a painter and union man, applied for the job.

"Upon entering, I was immediately questioned if I were a Jew! My answer was, 'I am a Jew.' 'I do not hire any Jews, because I hate your entire Jewish nation. I am highly pleased that there are no Jewish residents living around here,' was the boss' reply.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1913.

"Well, I have had a fine lesson from the ignorant anti-Semite. And let me tell you, my Jewish brethren, that my personality, cleanliness and command of the English language do not prove to be loathsome. And I confirm that this was a sentiment of anti-Semitism. I therefore appeal to our Jewish pride that we must put an end to this. And my friends, if we ignore this, then we are not sure that the same thing might not happen to another one and even a tenth one.

"I appeal to my union brothers for help in order to establish justice in the union. I will submit his name to the union, or others if necessary. Trusting that my voice will not remain silent, I am your reader,

S. B. Glickman
6719 Sangamon Street.
Member of Local 521."

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The Daily Jewish Courier, August 26, 1913

PROJECT 30045 N.P.A.

JEWISH

FROM THE COLUMN "WORKMAN'S GHETTO

Thanks is due the Bakers' Union, Local 237, for their written and oral agitation which made possible for the large Jewish public the use of union bread. It is hard to find a Jewish home that does not use the bread with the union label. And it is this hearty and willing sympathy of the Jewish masses which lifted the standards of hundreds and hundreds of Jewish bakers to a better economic level.

Yet there are bosses who seek to sell in the Jewish market bread from non-union shops and non-union workmen. But such shops have thus far come to an untimely end. At present there is one such boss who recently opened a non-union bakery and is trying to sell his wares in the Lawndale district in which he is located. The union, naturally, took all peaceful means to keep the public from buying this non-union bread. Local #237 held open air meetings, circulated pamphlets, etc. It appeared to be of no avail since this boss thought he would teach the union a thing or two. He began to use various vile and violent methods to break the union, until one day he had some union workers arrested who had been standing on a corner appealing to the public to refrain from buying any bread which did not bear the union label. Naturally, when the trial came up in the Maxwell Street Station the Jewish Judge Fisher freed the workmen and warned this boss, "Remember, America is not Russia and free speech is permitted here".

The Bakers' Union should create a strong agitation in the neigborhood of this

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The Daily Jewish Courier, August 26, 1913

PROJECT 30 W.P.A.

non-union shop by going from house to house, store to store, and appeal to everyone both through print and speech in favor of union bread.

Not only does bread with a union label mean that it was baked by union men who receive better wages, have shorter hours, and better working conditions but it also indicates that the bread was baked in a sanitary shop, where the men are not overworked.

The large Jewish public knows what a task it is to stand and bake bread. The workmen stay in the roasting heat all night when everyone else is sleeping and resting. At home he does not have much time with his family since he must sleep through the day to work again at night. The large public that understands this will sympathize with five hundred Jewish families who draw their subsistance by baking bread, and will certainly buy only such bread as carries the union label.

Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS' GHETTO

The United Hebrew Trades was officially extablished last Sunday (August 3, 1913). It is composed of trade unions in order to carry on trade union work among the Jewish laboring masses of Chicago.

Eleven trade unions were represented at the first organizational meeting, i.e., three quarters of the existing unions. Those present according to the roll call were: Independent Painters Union, Bakers Local 337, Garment Workers Local 39, Garment Workers Local 193, Garment Workers Local 197, Ladies Tailor Local 71, Furriers Union, Progressive Cigar Makers Union, Cloak Makers Union 44, Cap Makers Union Local 504.

After a lengthy discussion on the necessity of a Jewish united body, it was unanimously noted that such a body should be established. They elected a secretary - treasurer, Mr. Kaufman, and a committee of seven to elaborate the by-laws for the functioning of that body.

The committee will give a report at the next meeting, Sunday, August 10, in the office of the Ladies Tailor Union, 1125 Blue Island Avenue, where, it is expected that all Jewish unions will be represented, and practical work will begin.

Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the discussion, at the last meeting, several delegates of the unions, who are, so to speak, new faces, fell into the error of thinking that the United Hebrew Trades is an antagonistic body to the Chicago Federation of Labor. On the contrary, a United Hebrew Trades is a means of strengthening the existing unions composing the Federation and for building up new unions for the Federation.

A United Hebrew Trades is a necessity for the interests of the Jewish workers. Nothing can so successfully reach the thousands of Jewish workers, whether organized or unorganized, as a united body of Jewish unions. And no one can feel the dreadful condition of the Jewish worker other than the Jewish worker himself. A body which understands and adapts itself to the psychology, conditions, and languages of the Jewish toiling masses, can successfully carry out the necessary organizational work to help improve and strengthen the ranks of the Jewish toilers.

In the organized trade unions of the building trades, it is simply part of their life's enjoyment to insult, sneer, ridicule and even beat their Jewish "brothers".

But much to our regret, our International becomes angered if we point out such Jew-baiting. They will point out, with facts, that such sort of treatment is a product of ignorance.

How much blood and tears are shed by Jewish workers daily in all parts of the

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Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1913

country from their gentile brothers? Need the Jewish workers actually tolerate this? Where is the human self-respect? Where is it written that we should be a tool in the hands of drunkards and ignorant ruffians?

Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS GHETTO

The Garment Workers Aid Conference officially dissolved last Sunday morning, and a committee of seven have undertaken to call a meeting of delegates from trade unions in order to establish a United Hebrew Trades. This was also approved by the dissolved conference. In our opinion this was the one and only good proposal by the two months' old conference, viz. to dissolve and to call a meeting for the establishment of a United Hebrew Trades.

The committee will appeal to the fifteen Jewish trade unions, through newspaper announcements and personal contacts, to elect delegates to the first organizational meeting, on Sunday morning, August 3, at 1125 Blue Island Avenue. It is the duty of each union which will hold meetings in the meantime, to consider this matter and elect delegates.

It is for the benefit of the unions to have a United Hebrew Trades, because by uniting into one body, they will strengthen the already existing unions and also will organize new trades and unions. It will also help the Jewish unions which have technical disputes with their internationals, e.g. the Progressive Cigar Makers Union, the Independent Painters Union, the Independent Carpenters Union, etc. A united body will also take up the question of strike funds.

A United Hebrew Trades in one of the most important labor institutions, and it

Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1913

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must receive full moral and financial support from the Jewish Trade Unions. A United Hebrew Trades can only be successful in its aims if it is loyal to its tasks and principles. The mission of a United Hebrew Trades is to do trade union work only. As a body, a United Hebrew Trades is a necessity now and always. The Jewish trade unions should, without any complaints, elect delegates to the first meeting. It is also worthy to remark that they should send the most able and loyal members.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS GHETTO.

A Garment Workers Aid Conference was organized five weeks ago - a body where all Jewish unions, Jewish labor organizations, and workers benefit societies are represented. What has it accomplished?

The purpose of this Garment Workers Conference is to cooperate with the Joint Board in organizing the Chicago clothing workers - to help them financially and morally - a noble task which should inspire every conscientious worker. And yet they have not approached any practical work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1913.

In times when forty to fifty thousand workers are working under enslaved conditions, in this important moment of an epoch-making turning point in the tailoring trade, there are representatives from almost sixty organizations of the local labor movement sitting there arguing, debating, squabbling over a foreign matter as to whether they should admit a delegate from an industrial workers union or not. Two meetings have already been taken up with this petty issue. In the meantime, you tailors allow your bosses and foreman to impose such bad conditions on you; you work for starvation wages. It doesn't matter if you wait, "We must talk it over; reveal all we know personally, scientifically, and materially; that is more important than anything."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1913.

Yes, the Jewish workers, the intelligentsia, the mouthpieces have not yet learned to be tolerant. They have not yet discarded the old traditional Jewish habit of talking and talking. But they don't do any actual work. The fact alone that two and one-half hours were taken up in a debate at the conference on a question which could have been settled in five minutes is indication of their ineptitude. And another fact is that immediately following this "scientific" debate, the debaters walked out of the hall when they reached the point where practical work was to be introduced. And at the close of the meeting a committee of fifteen was needed and only five barely accepted. One might ask: Why this conference?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1913.

It is true that the Joint Board who called this conference was sincere in their object, but it was a failure. Such a conference is neither necessary nor timely. The best advice is that this conference should turn into a United Hebrew Trades Association where only trades unions should be represented for the purpose of carrying on general trade union organizational work. Such a body is timely, necessary, and very important.

We do not wish, however, to discourage the loyal workers of the conference and may they go forward in their work. Any one understanding the importance of such work should help as much as he possibly can.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS GHETTO.

The movement to establish a United Hebrew Trades should be supported by all the Jewish Trade Unions and the sooner it will be organized the better it will be for the Chicago Jewish Labor Movement.

We have, quite often, emphasized the necessity of a United Hebrew Trades organization, but much to our regret, the Jewish unions are apparently taken up with somewhat more important work than organizing a United Hebrew Trades, i. e. picnics, demonstrations, selling of tickets, etc. And we think that such work demoralizes the activities of the masses so that a great deal of work must be done in order to awaken the zeal to strive for such important work as a United Hebrew Trades.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 1, 1912. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We want to call attention before the first organization meeting, to two important clauses upon which a United Hebrew Trades must, in order to prevent identical results of the previous United Hebrew Trades, be built.

1. Only trade unionists should be represented in the United Hebrew Trades and under no circumstances should any other workers or radical organizations be included.

2. A United Hebrew Trades, in order that it shall be successful, must do its work in accordance with the principle upon which it is established, i. e. it must be devoted to Trade Union work only, because our experience with the former United Hebrew Trades taught us that as soon as we deviate the work becomes paralyzed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 1, 1912.

Should the two above mentioned facts be adhered to, then a United Hebrew Trades in Chicago can meet with great success and bring the best results.

We also wish to mention that there is a balance of $100 from the old United Hebrew Trades' treasury, and to consume this money for any other purpose, would be committing a crime.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 15, 1911.

Chicago's Cook-Pot.

Local 504 of the Carpenters Union is holding its first annual ball at the West Side Auditorium. The Jewish carpenter workers well remember that that local was always ready and willing to help every one of their undertakings, and now it is up to the Jewish Carpenters to reciprocate.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, June 28, 1910.

The Workers Ghetto.
The Growth of the American Federation of Labor.

The growth of the American Federation of Labor in the past few years has been exceedingly great. This we have gleamed from the report of General Secretary Morrison, at the last meeting of the A. F. of L.

In the period of October 1, 1909 to June 1, 1910, 223 charters were issued to new trade unions. The same period of the preceding year showed issuance of only 112 new charters. Jewish unions were among the many to whom charters were issued.

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JEWISH

Courier, June 28, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Products with a Union Label.
If you desire to help the Jewish worker in particular and the American worker in general, insist on the union label on everything you purchase. By doing this you will not only help the working class, but you will also assure yourselves of good, clean, wholesome products, products which are not produced by child labor, long hours or sweat shops. The union label is the best manner in which the working class can be helped.

The United Garment Workers appoint an Organizer for the Chicago Area.
As we have already stated in this column, the United Garment Workers have made some very fine organizational strides in Chicago and a number of new locals have been organized.

May we congratulate the United Garment Workers in their decision to send a permanent organizer to Chicago to organize the garment trades. A Mr.

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Courier, June 28, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lesser has been chosen. Naturally he is capable, but he cannot accomplish everything himself. He will need the help of the other Jewish workers to insure success.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 31, 1910.

The Worker's Ghetto. (Column of Local Labor News).

Ten Unions have elected delegates to the Gewerkschaften (United Hebrew Trades). What delegates must remember. - Where workers are happy. - The Lamin brothers incident. - A hindrance. - The American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World.

A United Jewish Trade Union movement is a necessary organ in the life of the Jewish worker of today. That Trade Unions are realizing this can be seen by the response given this movement. Ten Unions have already elected delegates and many more have signified their intention to do so. Delegates whould remember that we are organizing an organization of organizations, and not of delegates. This Gewerkschaften shall help in solving the problems of its individual member organizations. Otherwise there is no point in its existence. Then to, the individual Unions with their rank and file should at all times be interested in the problems of the Gewerkschaften. Delegated to the Gewerkschaften should give their reports at every meeting of the Union.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 31, 1910.

We say this from experience. One of the reasons for the failure of the former Gewerkschaften was the fact that the rank and file lost contact with their delegates and consequently with the Gewerkschaften proper.

The workers of the Lamin brothers shop have had some very interesting esperiences all of which have not taught them very much. Refusing to countenance the organization of a union in their very skilled trade, they organized a "Club" for apparently social purposes. The boss immediately fired the secretary of the Club. The rest of the shop went out on strike and the boss was compelled to take the discharged worker back and promise better treatment of the workers. Later the bosses reneged on their promises and the workers went ahead and formed a union, but instead of affiliating themselves with the United Garment Workers which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they affiliated themselves with the Industrial Workers of the World, thus creating rival unionism. Regardless of what the differences might be, they should have affiliated with an already strong union with a great deal of experience in the trade. It is not too late to change this affiliation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 8, 1910.

May Festival of the Women's Trade Union League.

The Women's Trade Union League is sponsoring a public meeting and festival this afternoon at the Federation Hall, 275 La Salle St., 2nd Floor.

Starting at 3:00 o'clock and on, Miss Page of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute will conduct Spring Songs and the Choir will offer some very fine selections. Everybody is welcome. Refreshments will be served.

Miss Raymond Robins
Emma Steighagen, Sec'y.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 3. 1910.

The Worker's Ghetto (A Labor News Column).

New activity among Jewish Workers. - For the third time a United Jewish Gewerkschaften. - What the other two have failed to do and what this one must accomplish. - A certain success. - The Cigar-makers strike continues - The duty of the Jewish worker to the strikers. - The Ladies Tailor's Union are again on strike.

A new storm of life and activity has penetrated the quiet of the Jewish workers ranks. For this new life and activity we owe thanks to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 71. True, they have achieved better pay and more favorable working conditions but that is not enough. They desire other Jewish workers to have working conditions as good as theirs. Thus the afore-menticned, show that they are not working for themselves, but for the general strengthening of trade union movement. In short the Ladies Tailors Union want to organize a United Jewish Trade Union.

Twice an attempt was made to unite Jewish Trade Unions but each time they were unsuccessful. Years of effort, work, and money fell by the wayside. However,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 3, 1910.

let us not lose heart. Our previous failures should point the proper way to success.

Many will make light of this new attempt, but we should pay no attention to them. They are short-sighted and insincere. They are not true to the ideals of the labor movement. The fact that they are not union members, do not purchase union made goods, and lift not a finger to achieve our goal, proves to us that we should ignore their smoke.

The previous attempts at organizing a united trade union organization failed because; (1) the organizations backing the previous attempts were not directly connected with the trade union movement proper, (2) the previous attempt spread its work outside of trade union fields and failed to devote enough of its energies only to the trade union movement.

Now when we are again attempting to organize the trade union movement, we should bear in mind the above causes for failure on the previous occassions. This Ger-

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 3, 1910.

werkschaft should be organized of trade unions only. If we bear these things in mind, we shall be certain of success.

The cigar-makers under the leadership of the Progressive Cigar Makers Union are still striking at Soloras and Co. This makes it seven weeks, and the strikers have not lost heart.

This once again shows us that the Jewish worker can achieve better working conditions and economic betterment if they apply themselves and use the proper tactics.

The strike is a small one but a significant one, not only for the strikers but for the entire trade. That is why all eyes are strained to observe their accomplishments.

The strikers have acted in a heroic manner. Their greatest problem at present is a financial one. The union is young and financially weak. It is the duty

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of all Jewish workers to help their fellow men achieve their goals.

The Ladies Tailors Union has again called out a strike on Gray and Co. of the Stewart Building, State and Washington. The strike was called because the company broke the agreement which was made at the end of the last strike. The firm is dissatisfied with the 8 hour day. They would gladly pay time and a half for all over the 8 hour day, but workers must agree to work more than 8 hours per day.

The union well realizes that bosses are dissatisfied with the existing agreement and that they seek an opportunity to change it. The union however will not tolerate it and have called the entire shop out on strike. The workers have already tasted victory and they will not give in. They will achieve their goal.

(Signed) Shochet Ben HaRav.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 29, 1910.

Labor Tactics Change. (Editorial).

Labor tactics and labor organizations are at present undergoing revolutionary changes. This seems to be in accord with the general changes in the social and political life of America. Every observer can readily see these changes taking place. What are the changes labor organizations are undergoing and why do workers join trade unions? We believe that one word "fight" answers the whole question. Labor is preparing to fight and they are ready to fight their employers to get better conditions, better personnel management, and better pay. Through this new spirit the employers are already being forced to grant many concessions and improvements.

This fight between Capital and Labor which is so often apparent in our own land, invoked the interest of an indirectly affected third party, the people. This third party expresses its interest and its dissatisfaction in various forms. It may be an open protest, it may be new laws, or it may be the successful or

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 29, 1910.

unsuccessful sponsoring of new laws. Capital, on seeing this sentiment of the third party, slowly but surely begins to make concessions, sometimes, before labor demands them.

The manufacturers of Illinois now send representatives and lobbyists to Springfield to see to it that the legislature enacts proper workmen protection laws. The Harvester Company has already introduced new methods in labor management and personnel, although such innovations are as yet in the discussion stage in the legislature at Springfield. The Steel Trust, and many railroads are now raising wages and bettering working conditions in anticipation of worker's dissatisfaction with existing arrangements.

Certain industries are planning a cooperative plan between workers and employers whereby employees receive a share in the division of profits. We could point out numerous cases where Capital is becoming social minded and is doing much to avoid conflict.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 29, 1910.

Naturally, we see in this only the beginning in new social development. There still exists much bitterness between Capital and Labor, but we feel that there must exist some bitterness in the development of a new social structure.

Just what this new social structure will be, what conflicts may be had in its attainment, and how it might affect the Jew, is as yet speculative. However, we are sure to see new Trade Unions in America, with new demands and new battle lines, and moreover with new and varied labor tactics.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 26, 1910.

The Worker Ghetto.

What have the Ladies Custom Tailors gained in their last strike? - For the first time in the Jewish Workers movement. - Reasons and Differences. - The South Side Slaves. - The ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court on the women's 10 hour maximum working day law. - "The Ladies Garment Worker", a new journal.

It took more than twelve weeks of hunger, starvation and trying times for the Ladies Tailors to win their strike. They were out once and for all to establish their trade on a normal basis. And, they were successful. They won. They now have an eight hour working day, and higher prices for their work, time and a half for overtime, and a closed shop. During slack seasons, all work will be divided equally among all the workers. No worker may be discharged unless the employer can show cause, and then only if the union accepts the employer's reason.

This is the first time in the history of the Jewish Labor movement in Chicago, at least in the last six years, that Jewish workers have won such a successful strike and achieved such a victory.

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I D 2 a (4)
II B 2 d (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 26, 1910.

What are the reasons? Why were the Ladies Customs Tailors able to win where other Jewish trades have failed. The explanation is simple. The Ladies Tailors were organized from the start for good and normal reasons. No one agitated for organization. No literature was sent out. No publications have appealed to them to combine with other workers forces to form a strong labor movement. The Ladies Tailors organization sprang from natural causes and therefore has a strong natural foundation.

May it be said that the strike was carried on in a sensible, tactful, and a logical manner.

We have always said that the lack of success of the Jewish labor movement in Chicago, as well as in other American cities, has been due to the lack of natural organization. Their activities were not directed to the strengthening of their trade. This fault was remedied in the Ladies Tailors strike. They have set a good example for future organizations of Jewish trade unions, and no doubt will have great influence upon their future activities.

I D 2 a (2)
I D 2 a (4)
II B 2 d (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 26, 1910.

And what is the matter with the South Side workers of this trade? Have they no understanding, do they not understand what union organization means, don't they want to better their economic conditions at all? One must be crazy not to want to take advantage of a victory achieved by others in their trade. We hope that these backward workers will wake up, and within the next few weeks, join the union and better their working conditions.

It is indeed gratifying to know that the Illinois Supreme Court declared the women's 10 hour maximum working day law constitutional. The manufacturers have fought the law ever since its passage and even obtained an injunction against its passage. The Illinois Supreme Court set aside the injunction and declared the law constitutional.

We hope that organized labor will now start agitating for an 8 hour maximum working day, not only for women, but for men also.

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 26, 1910.

We have just received the first issue of the "Ladies Garment Worker" which is printed in three languages, Yiddish, Italian, and English. The publication is informative of the trade union movement through out the city.

We welcome this publication and hope that it soon becomes a weekly. The Jewish worker is in need of such a publication just as he must breathe.

(Signed) Shohet Ben Ha-Rav.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 22, 1910.

The Hebrew Carpenter's Union No. 1, meets at Cohen's Hall, 1338 So. Jefferson, every first and third Wednesday of the month at 7:30 in the evening. Until June 1st of this year, we are accepting new members, upon the payment of $3.50 initiation fee.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1910.

THE WORKER'S GHETTO

Painters' and Paper-Hangers' Union

Our painters and paper-hangers are displaying real organization and leadership. Realizing that this is the time of year when work is most plentiful, they have used this opportunity to better their economic condition by demanding a higher hourly rate. This should be an example to workers in other trades. Better your lot by joining a union and demanding better pay.

May Day and The Jewish Workers

May Day is drawing near and Jewish labor organizations are planning to help make as large a labor demonstration as possible. Under ordinary circumstances we would be among the first to support such action. However, at this time we are opposed to this form of hilarious demonstration. We feel that if the same energy which is being put forth to make this demonstration a success were put forth to organize people into unions, a great deal more would be accomplished.

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II B 2 g

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 10, 1910

Women's Trade Union League will have a meeting today at three o'clock in the afternoon at the Federation Hall, 275 La Salle Street. They will consider a recommendation to alter the constitution to allow the chairman of department committees to be chosen from among ordinary members. Miss Grace Abbot, director of the league to protect immigrants will speak on the immigration question. Everyone is invited.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910.

The Carpenters Local No.1, will meet in Cohen's Hall, 1338 South Jefferson Street. We are accepting new members for an initiation fee of $3.50. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

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II A 3 d (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 19, 1909.

A JEWISH ACTORS UNION IN CHICAGO.

The Jewish Variety Actors Union was incorporated in the State of Illinois. At the head of this union, the following actors were elected: Samuel B. Grossman, Philip Angenblick, and Morris Singer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 15, 1908.

THE WORKER'S GHETTO.

The United Jewish Trades of Chicago are calling a conference. To call a conference, in labor parlance, is as calling a councilium of physicians for a very ill person. It is quite appropriate that those who are interested in the person ailing to see to it that the specialists who are called in understand the sickness. In a councilium as this, personalities play no role, neither do personal opinions. The most important matter is to know and to thoroughly understand the case.

The United Hebrew Trades of Chicago is ill, dreadfully ill. Their meetings are not attended; their work is not fruitful. During the time of their existence they have organized all sorts of International Worker's Organizations. Each time a union was organized, there was plenty of noise. They made an alarm, boasted and bluffed that all these International Unions are really doing wonders. But now they are dead and buried...without as much as a monument on the graves. The delegates who call themselves "The United Hebrew Trades," represent no one but themselves and their interests. They come there when they have personal problems, which they hope may be solved to their benefit. There is hardly a union which sends a proper representative of the trades, whose job is to represent

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 15, 1908.

any body of workers in any branch. There is no delegate in the Trades who would make an honest effort to study and know the proper methods of organizing Jewish Trade Unions. There is little wonder why The United Jewish Trades has had no success, hence they are calling a conference. There is no doubt that Chicago workers are in need of the United Hebrew Trades. If there is any hope of organizing Jewish Trade Unions and maintaining then, it will be accomplished only by a united effort of all Jewish Trade Unions.

A Jewish Bakers' Union, a Jewish Carpenters' Union, etc., cannot exist as a Jewish Union unless it has the sympathy and support of the Jews. Only then can they exist as a specific Jewish Union, when they are conducted in accordance with the Jewish spirit, Jewish customs and manners, or else they might as well join the general Trade Union Movement. The fact that Jewish workers of Chicago prefer being in Jewish Unions, reveals that they have individual interests, individual problems and individual reasons why there should be separate Jewish Unions.

A Jewish Trade Union should do two things. As a Trade Union they should be a part of a general Federation; as a Jewish Union they should be in a Jewish

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

organization. Therefore, when a Jewish organization of this type is planned, it should be remembered that the organizers must be Trade Unionists. It is a very sad experience for our Jewish workers, when their unions are founded and built by persons who are not workers.

We would like to say here that our intellectuals, who are usually radical and who deem it their mission to guide every worker's movement, always come as teachers or professors to every conference of workers. They take up a lot of time with scientific speeches. Being better speakers and debaters than the ordinary workers, they make motions, speak on the motions and pass the motions, regardless of whether or not the workers who are in these unions, and who are obliged to support them, like it or not. The ordinary worker, who can not make a speech and theoretically explain his needs, feels ashamed to express his practical opinion at meetings, he loses interest and stops coming to meetings. When, however, the time for action arrives, instead of speeches, there is no one to act.

We fully recognize the moral support which our radical element can give to a workers' union, when agitation is needed, when good speakers and writers are needed. Should they come to our rescue at such time, it would be greatly appreciated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 15, 1908.

We regret, however, that our radicals are so narrow-minded, that a Poale Zion will not move when a Socialist speaks at a union; a Socialist will condemn the workers' movement should a Democrat participate, and collectively they would actually sabotage a union, should an Anarchist attempt to devote his time and effort in building up a Trade Union Movement.

Our advice to those who are interested in the United Jewish Trades is to see to it that the conference consists only of workers from the various trades - not radicals or intellectuals. That a delegate from a Bakers' Union should be a baker; from a Barbers' Union, a barber, etc. Let all workers come to an open meeting, let them express their opinions in their own words, let them come to the conclusion that a united body of workers must consist of workers and no other people. Let them lead their own struggle and they will win!

If radicals and intellectuals like to assist the unions, let them organize themselves into "Emergency Bodies" and be ready to help, when it is needed, to agitate for the Union Label, to demand articles with the Union Label, etc. This should be the work of the intellectuals, and then Jewish Unions will surely exist and flourish in Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, 11-3-07.

(LOCAL COLUMN)

SEEN AND HEARD
UNITED JEWISH GEWERKSCHAFTEN (TRADES)

The United Jewish Gewerkschaften is celebrating its first anniversary and has truly earned the right to make a fuss over it. Its accomplishments thus far have been notable and its plans for the immediate future have all the earmarks of complete success.

In spite of their accomplishments, it is tragic to see that in such a large city with a large Jewish working population, more workers have not sought organization under the Gewerkschaften Banner.

It is highly desirable that unorganized workers be present at the United Gewerschaften Celebration and see for themselves the value of thorough and effective organization.

Speaking of the Labor Movement we understand that the United Jewish Gewerschaften are planning to organize an International Tailors Union. We wish them success in their very worth-while endeavors in the interests of the most exploited trade in the world.

I. ATTITUDES
D. Economic
Organization
2. Labor Organization & Activities
a. Unions
(3) Industrial

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 2, 1928.

THE GREAT AMALGAMATED CENTER OPENED YESTERDAY WITH BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES.

The two thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing workers filled the Auditorium of the Amalgamated, yesterday afternoon, at the occasion of the official opening of the organized clothing workers own home.

Sam Levin, the manager of the Amalgamated Joint Board introduced President Hillman, who in the name of the Chicago organization greeted all the members present with a very hearty welcome, in their own magnificent home, the Amalgamated Center.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30175

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 2, 1928.

This building is the accomplishment of the last 18 years, declared Hillman, since the foundation for this beautiful temple was laid and it is a challenge to all enemies and the greatest symbol to all friends of the amalgamated. The building is built not only of brick, lime, and cement, but of the will struggle, and devotion of the members who sacrificed themselves for their organization.

President Hillman expressed the wish that the members will accept this center, not only as their home, but will make this their spiritual and cultural center by means of which to spread their ideals in the Amalgamated spirit to help all workers in their struggles.

Alex Tchaikofski's Symphony orchestra played a few numbers, and Louisa Farnland sang romance of "Cavalaria Rusticana."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 2, 1928.

The crowd then went across the street to the big Ashland Auditorium, which was filled to capacity with members who came there to celebrate May the First.

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Joint Board opened the meeting announced the First of May as the labor holiday.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers told of the strike in Milwaukee where eight hundred Amalgamated members are struggling for the right to be organized, but the bosses there will soon be convinced that they cannot break the Amalgamated, and will be forced to recognize the Union as all others have done who have previously tried to combat the organization.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 2, 1928.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, greeted the Amalgamated members in their new center. He stated that the American Federation of Labor is fighting for a shorter working week of 5 days, and when the workers will be able to produce the work in six hours, the workers will establish a six hour-day.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 19, 1928.

SIX THOUSAND AMALGAMATED MEMBERS APPROVE NEW AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS.

More than six thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers met, after work yesterday, in two separate halls and have unanimously approved the renewal of the agreement, with the clothing manufacturers for a period of three years.

The first meeting which unanimously approved the agreement was held by the cutters in Temple Hall.

Sidney Rissman, business agent of Local #61, gave a brief survey of the transactions with the manufacturers. He, then, introduced President Hillman who portrayed the policies of the Amalgamated, preserving the conditions of the industry at all times and struggling for better conditions whenever it confronts a favorable outlook.

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 19, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

President Hillman clarified the position that the delegates tried their very best to obtain the demands that were set up. He read the changes that were adopted in the agreement.

The manufacturers agreed to pay 3 per cent to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, in lieu of 1 1/2 per cent, as they have been paying for the past three years. (The workers will pay no more than they are paying now).

Concerning the demand of a 40 hour-work-week, negotiations are pending and it will be seen to it that working hours are curtailed. The demand to raise wages in the under-paid section will be negotiated by the representatives of the Union and the manufacturers.

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 19, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After work, the coat, pants, and vest makers assembled in the Ashland Auditorium, where Sidney Hillman addressed the members of the Amalgamated on the achievements of their Union since it was first organized.

The manufacturers recognized the importance of their demands.

The agreement was approved.

I D 2 a (3) JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Forward, May 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY DAY AND THE DEDICATION OF A CORNER STONE OF AMALGAMATED TEMPLE.

The Amalgamated Union of Chicago observed a holiday yesterday that will linger long in the memories of approximately ten thousand members who participated in it.

It was a double holiday: the celebration of May 1st, and laying the corner stone of the Amalgamated Union Temple at Ashland Bouleverd and Van Buren Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

The Daily Jewish Forward, May 2, 1927.

The traffic was completely stopped for one-half hour on the surrounding streets when the corner stone of the new edifice was laid and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Union, delivered an inspiring address to the workers.

Before the corner stone was laid, the members of the Amalgamated Union celebrated May 1st in the Ashland Auditorium. Mr. Hillman, in his speech, said "Today is the day that the workers of the world set aside a permanent holiday. When this holiday was proclaimed, the greatest desire of the workers was to obtain an eight-hour working day. Now we have it. And now, when this is realized, our object is to take our portion of this fortune. We will not be satisfied until greater and greater progress will be made.

The Daily Jewish Forward, May 2, 1927. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"We are living now," he continued, "in a time of billionaires, individual wealthy institutions. The workers must see to it that they receive their necessary portion for their labor. We now need a five-day working-week. The Chicago Amalgamated Union is 100 per cent organized now."

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Union pointed out, in his talk, that the new building of the Amalgamated is not only a home for the Union, but it is also a great achievement in the struggle that all workers have carried on until now.

"Do not worry," Mr. Schlossberg said, "over our defeats. Without them we would not be as strong as we are today. And in order to preserve our strength, we must have unity; we must, forever, be on guard."

The Daily Jewish Forward, May 2, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/3

Mr. Sidney Riasman, acting manager of the Amalgamated Union in Chicago, was chairman of the mass meeting.

Upon opening the meeting Mr. Riasman remarked that "at present when other organizations delineated from the right path, when the entire labor movement is undergoing a severe crisis, the Amalgamated Union is in its strongest epoch. This is due to the wonderful management of President Sidney Hillman, who bears in mind, at all time, the interests of the large membership."

The thousands of members adopted a resolution in which they demand a new trial for the two labor martyrs, Socco and Vanzetti.

I D 2 a(3) JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 12, 1926.

CHICAGO AMALGAMATED PAID $2,000,000 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO MEMBERS.

The first session of the second day of the Amalgamated Convention was taken up with reading of the report of the General Executive Board for the past two years.

One of the most important features in the report concerns the Unemployment Insurance Fund of Chicago which became effective May 1, 1924.

The benefits for the first six months ended October 1, 1924, amounting to $957,570.37.

Due to the larger expenses of the first season, the Trustees of the Fund determined that the second seasons benefits should be paid for in two weeks, in lieu of two and one-half weeks, in the first three seasons amounted to $1,990,888.15.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 3, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH BAKER BOSSES SIGN AGREEMENT WITH THE BAKER'S UNION.

The Jewish Baker's Local will have a year of peace in the trade. All bosses have signed the agreement with the Union until May 1, 1927. There are, however, a few bakeries that employ non-union men.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, February 24, 1926.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL CONTINUES BUILDING WITH NON-UNION LABOR.

The new building of the Mount Sinai Hospital, California Ave & 15th Street, is still being built with non-union painters and non-union laborers. Many will be amazed to read this insertion. They will be justified in asking: Did not the Jewish social leaders such as Jacob Loeb, Sol Klein, and many others, faithfully promise the representatives of the carpenters and painters unions, and the manager of the Forward, the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle, and other labor representatives, that the Mount Sinai will be completed by union carpenters and painters?

Ten days before the four million dollar drive started in Chicago, a conference was held in the Straus Building, where all the above mentioned were present, and the representatives of the Jewish institutions faithfully promised that the Mount Sinai Hospital would be completed by union painters, union carpenters, and union contractors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, February 24, 1926.

On hearing these promises, the Jewish labor organizations and all right thinking people, expected that the hospital would be completed with union labor. Ten weeks have passed since that conference and the responsible officials have not even made an attempt to keep the promise made by the prominent Jewish social leaders to the Jewish union representatives.

Within that time the union and the Federation representatives met Mr. Soul Klein, Judge Fisher, and others, and called their attention to the position taken by Mr. Morris Kurtzin, the president of the Mount Sinai Hospital. They claimed that he is doing nothing toward fulfilling the promises but he is hindering them from reaching some conclusion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, February 24, 1926.

It seems that Jacob Loeb, Sol Klein, Mr. Deutsch and other social leaders could not fulfill the promise they have so faithfully made that no strike-breakers, no non-union labor will be hired for the Mount Sinai Hospital. Now after waiting ten weeks and believing that the Jewish social leaders and Jewish philanthropists will have an influence on the leaders of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the true fact is that there is a great power that will not permit disgrace upon the Jewish name, by one or two people who are sworn enemies of organized labor.

After ten weeks you can see, as you pass, the new building which is being built to enlarge the hospital, where non-union painters and carpenters are working. The promise, the agreement, the word of honor of such prominent social leaders has no value, no meaning. The Jewish organized workers and their friends want to know why Mount Sinai is being completed by non-union people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, February 24, 1926.

The broad Jewish masses are interested to know why the agreement with the union labor representatives the faithful promise to the Forward, Jewish Federation, and the Workmen's Circle was broken. This question will be confronting them until the responsible Jewish social leaders will reply to the organized Jewish workers in Chicago. It is hard to believe that they have no influence, or nothing to say about the Mount Sinai Hospital and its administrators, that laugh at the promises of Loeb, Klein and others that faithfully promised that the hospital will not be touched any more by the dirty hands of non-union carpenters and painters.

Here must be mentioned that Judge Fisher, who helped to bring about the conferences between the Union representatives and leaders of the joint drive, did good work. He skimped on nothing in working out plans of settlement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, February 24, 1926.

After the settlement insignificant people came along and broke the contract and they betrayed the Jewish labor movement, who will have plenty to say in that regard in the near future.

In the meantime there is ill feeling against the officials of the hospital to tread upon the most sacred principles of Jewish workers and progressive people.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 7, 1924.

NEWLY ELECTED AMALGAMATED JOINT
BOARD HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING
by
Meyer Kaufman

The Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated, which was recently elected, held its first meeting last week at the Amalgamated headquarters. Also present were the old delegates of the Joint Board.

The credentials report noted that locals 6,38,39,61,144,152, and 270 were represented at the Joint Board by ten delegates from each local; local 269 was represented by 7 delegates, local 271 by 3 delegates, and local 272 by two delegates. The total number of delegates was eighty-six. The officials of the Joint Board will be elected at the next regular meeting of the Board.

The meeting of the Joint Board was devoted chiefly to an interesting discussion

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 7, 1924.

of various organizational problems: activities of the Amalgamated, conditions in the needle trades industry, greetings /received/, the problem of help to the unemployed, and so on. The meeting was somewhat enlivened by the reports of business agents concerning an improvement in the various departments of the tailoring industry in Chicago.

It was reported that many shops have reopened, among them the shops of Leopold and Solomon, Dobby Rosenthal, Lilenthal and Sons, Leigendorf and Company, Fogel Brothers, and many other independent and association shops, which have been closed for many months. This report was accepted with enthusiasm by all the members of the Joint Board who now, on the basis of these reports, hope for a general improvement in the tailoring industry.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1923.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in the last few years, have established libraries for the benefit of their membership. I believe the present aggregate membership of the Amalgamated throughout the United States is over 200,000. There are about 40,000 here in Chicago. The libraries are in charge of trained librarians. The Chicago Amalgamated is looking forward eagerly to housing its library in most spacious quarters, in connection with a million dollar center that it has in contemplation.

The Chicago Amalgamated has also, during the past few years, conducted splendid lecture courses, and has, every Sunday afternoon, concerts by picked men from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

FORWARD, May 12, 1923

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Arbitrators agree unanimously to raise the wages of the clothing workers, and organize an unemployment fund.

Shop chairmen accept a resolution to approve the decision of the board of arbitration.

Thousands of members of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America met last night in four different halls. The cutters and trimmers met immediately after work at the Ashland Auditorium, and the other workers of the industry at the same hall in the evening, also in the Schoenhofen and Pilzen Halls. Sidney Ressman was the chairman. Hillman and Frank Rosenblum addressed the cutters and trimmers. Sam. Levin, Sidney Hillman and Stephen Skala addressed the other meetings. All the clothing workers approved the decision.

Hillman pointed out, that the most important result was the raise in the wages obtained by the board of arbitration, to every one's satisfaction. He also pointed out that the unemployment fund which will dispose of the sufferings during the slack seasons from the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

curse of unemployment, and will receive a part of their earnings when they will not be working.

Joseph Schlossberg addresses the shop chairmen in regard to the unemployment insurance. Schlossberg congratulated the Amalgamated members, on their accomplishment in establishing an unemployment insurance fund.

The workers can now rest assured that they will not starve in time of slack seasons.

I D 2 a (3) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 27, 1923.

MEYER PERLSTEIN IN OFFICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL IN CHICAGO

Meyer Perlstein, the new representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is now in the office of the Cloak Makers Joint Board.

Perlstein will conduct the organizing work in the Middle Western states. His main offics will be in Chicago.

The delegates of the Joint Board have welcomed Meyer Perlstein at a special meeting and promised to build a united front in the struggle for a powerful organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (3) JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1923.

INTERNATIONAL WILL OPEN BRANCH OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Before his departure, Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who visited Chicago in the interests of the cloak and dressmakers, told a reporter that the International will open a branch office in Chicago to do the necessary organizing of the Middle Western states.

Sigman attended meetings of the local unions and a session of the Joint Board. He is very pleased with the fact that divergent opinions among the members regarding politics have ceased. Mr. Sigman believes that the plan of opening a branch office will help the good work of the local Joint Board a great deal.

Chicago cloakmakers are sure that such a branch office will add to the prestige of their movement and will help in their work of organizing nonunion shops, provided that the branch office is run by one whom all the workers respect, and in whom they have confidence.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 14, 1923.

LEON GREEN REMAINS BUSINESS AGENT OF RETAIL CLERKS UNION

By a vote of sixty-six to six, the members of Local 195, Retail Clerks Union, expressed their confidence in their business agent, Leon Green, whose expulsion from office the United Hebrew Trades had recommended. At the same meeting, which was held Monday evening in the Auditorium, the members also decided not to have any further representation in the United Hebrew Trades, but to remain with the American Federation of Labor.

By this resolution and vote of confidence, the members of the Retail Clerks Union rejected the decision of the impartial committee which found Mr. Green guilty of the charges brought against him by the United Hebrew Trades.

Rumors are spreading to the effect that the United Hebrew Trades will organize a union in opposition to Local 195, and that the West Side storekeepers whose agreements with Local 195 expire next month, will then have an excuse to refuse to sign new contracts with the old union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (3) JEWISH
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II A 2 Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1923.
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IV

SIDNEY HILLMAN IN CHICAGO TO CONFER WITH MANUFACTURERS

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, arrived here yesterday from New York via the Twentieth Century. Hillman will spend a few days in conference with manufacturers, discussing a new agreement for the workers in the tailoring industry, and also the resolution on unemployment insurance which was adopted at the last convention.

Chicago is the most powerful citadel of the Amalgamated Union. The [tailoring] trade is organized one hundred per cent here, the market is normal, and the workers indicate their satisfaction with their employers and their union.

Samuel Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, who is one of the most able generals in the Amalgamated army, will also be present at the conference with the manufacturers.

Hillman has recently returned from a visit to Russia, where he represented the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1923.

Russian-American Industrial Corporation, of which he is the president. Hillman has opened branches of the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, in Russia and the Ukraine. This is the only bank in America which has received permission from the Soviet Government to send money directly to Russia and the Ukraine, where it will be paid out in dollars. The bank charges only seven per cent for transmitting the money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 14, 1923.

Eleven-hundred stockholders, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, assembled in the West Masonic Temple, where they transacted their business and listened to the financial report of the first six months since the bank opened, and elected the board of directors for the year 1923.

It was most interesting to witness how a mass of workers - union members and bankers came to a meeting to transact the accounts of their own bank, which is a million and a half dollar institution, owned and controlled by themselves. Mr. R. L. Redefer, president of the bank, showed in his report that a profit was being made in the first six months, after paying all expenses for establishing the bank.

Following the financial report, the stockholders appointed the board of directors. Mr. Redefer was reelected president of the bank; Comrade Sam Levin, manager of the Joint Board, was appointed chairman of the board of directors; Comrade A. Cuneo was appointed as a member of the board of directors. The board of directors consists of the following members:

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Forward, January 14, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sidney Hillman, Joseph Schossberg, Sam Levin, Frank Rosenblum, W. D. Mariampattao, Sidney Reisman, Sephen Skala, Wm. A. Cuneo, Peter Sussman, J. Kroll and R. L. Redefer.

The present condition of the bank is very good, considering the short time of its existence. The following accounts show how rapidly the bank is growing: Commercial deposits - $244,932.95; Savings deposits - $727,447.66. The resources of the bank amount to $1,475,377.64.

Starting this week, the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will organize savings clubs in the small tailoring shops. The members will collect the deposits each week in the shops and one will act as a committee in transferring the money to the bank and receiving saving books for all.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 10, 1923.

CHAIRMAN OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF RETAIL CLERKS UNION ASSAULTED AT MEETING

Max Bernstein, chairman of the investigating committee of the Retail Clerks Union, Local 195, was attacked and brutally beaten by a group of members Monday night, as he was leaving the meeting hall in the Ashland Auditorium. Bernstein, who now lies seriously injured at his home, 838 West Roosevelt Road, told the following story, in a weak voice, to a Courier reporter:

Sometime ago, the United Hebrew Trades, at the request of the retail merchants and the members of the Clerks Union, brought charges against Harry Winick, president, and Leon Green, business agent; they demanded that a committee investigate the charge that $3,000 graft had been received by Winick and Green from members of the Retail Merchants Association, at the time that a new agreement with the clerks was signed. A committee of nine, with Mr. Bernstein as chairman, was appointed to

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 10, 1923.

investigate, and after investigating the evidence the committee publicly rendered a decision that the charges against the officers were unfounded. Now it has been found that this report was issued with the stipulation that it recommend the resignation of the present officers of the Local. When this was put before a vote, the first part of the report was approved by the membership and the second part was tabled. Thereupon a special election meeting was immediately called and the same officers were re-elected.

With the aid of Mr. Bernstein and other members of the committee, who claim that they have been double-crossed, the United Hebrew Trades again seeks to investigate the charges of graft, according to the following plan:

The Union shall elect a new committee of three, excluding the members of the previous committee of nine; the United Hebrew Trades shall appoint a committee of three, and both committees shall jointly select three impartial people for the investigation.

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At the Union's last meeting, which was held Monday evening, this proposal was taken up and it was decided that the Union committee should include a member of the previous committee, viz., Mr. Cooper, and also, that the United Hebrew Trades' committee, which consists of A. Bisno, Hyman Schoolman, and Louis Shaffer, cannot be recognized because of the presence of Mr. Shaffer who is suspected of having close connections with the Retail Merchants Association.

The friends of Mr. Green and Mr. Winick claim that the whole affair is a frame-up, manipulated by certain people who seek to make I. Harris, president, and Leon Hannock, business agent of the Retail Clerks Union, and that the principle involved is only a struggle for jobs.

It is rumored in the ranks of the retail clerks that the whole matter will be turned over to the States Attorney.

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Forward, December 31, 1922.

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IN THE CHICAGO AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS UNION. by Morris Ziskind.

The Chicago Amalgamated is supervised by the Joint Board, the central body of all locals. The Joint Board passes on certain policies and undertakings, then brings them before the membership to act upon. In the last year, the Joint Board supervised a few important undertakings, which show the great spirit of cooperation of the organized clothing workers of Chicago.

THE AMALGAMATED TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

One of the greatest and most important steps, was this bank - the only labor bank in Chicago. In the first six months, this bank had one-million-one hundred and thirty-thousand dollars in deposits. Mr. Redefer claims the bank has a three-hundred-thousand dollar capital and its surplus with the checking accounts amounts to a million and a half. The bank for its short existence has four-thousand depositors. It is hoped that in the near future, plans will be made to send money to Russia, and pay out there with American dollars.

One of the most important additions of the Amalgamated was the installation of an employment bureau with its main office at 409 S. Halsted St. This

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also has been accomplished in the last six months of 1922.

The Amalgamated came to the conclusion that it is necessary to have full control of the jobs and of the distribution of the workers in the shops. They were so successful that the bosses must contact the employment bureau. The worker must register in this employment bureau - and must not wait at the bureau office - according to the new system. When he is next in line on the registration list - and a call comes from a boss - he is notified by a card to go to work.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WORKERS' WAGES AGAINST NON-UNION CONTRACTORS.
The workers shall notify the union that they did not receive their wages on time. The contractor ran away with their pay - or that he went bankrupt. The manager will immediately notify the manufacturer that his contractor did not pay his help, and the manufacturer is responsible for the pay.

THE CREDIT UNION TO HELP MEMBERS IN DISTRESS.
A credit union installed by the Amalgamated is another important factor. Many of the members who have been out of employment for a long time have

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been helped with money - that he paid back, with no interest, in small weekly payments during the time that he worked. The members appreciate the fact that the union is doing good for them.

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Forward, November 26, 1922.

Locals 5 and 18 Accept Schlessinger's Recommendations.

At Friday's meeting of the Joint Board, Locals 5 and 18 reported that they had determined to accept President Schlessinger's recommendations.

That, shows that the situation of the Cloakmakers Union is almost straightened out. The question is, will they pass through the Joint Board? Perhaps the matters should have been discussed, but most of the time was spent on complaints and cases against business agents, the latter in some cases, being exaggerated, because of the coming election of the business agents. At any rate, after the manager of the Joint Board, Mr. Fogel, answered the complaints, those who had asked the questions admitted that he had been just. Much time was also spent in discussing the question of getting a larger hall for the Joint Board meetings, a claim being made that there must be more room so the shop chairmen could be present at the meetings. Delegate Novak said, "For economy's sake let us get along the best way we can for the time being. Let the shop chairmen come to

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our meetings, and if we fail to accommodate all of them, then it will be time to discuss the question of renting a larger hall." This plan was accepted.

At our next meeting, President Schlessinger's recommendations concerning the Joint Board will be taken up for discussion.

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Forward, Nov. 21, 1922.

SCHLESSINGER'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CHICAGO JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAKMAKERS UNION

President Schlessinger spent ten days in Chicago during which time he thoroughly investigated the situation of the Cloak-Makers Union. He was not satisfied with the meeting he had with the Joint Board only, but visited the meetings of every local in Chicago, and, besides that, he held conferences with various committees of both Joint Board and locals.....All who came in contact with him, at these conferences and meetings, will admit that he took into consideration every question in behalf of the Cloak-Makers Union and showed a very impartial judgement. The regular membership meetings at which he was present, were the largest ever attended since last year. With the fact that he is well known to the Cloak-Makers organization in general and especially to the Chicago locals, as well as the fact that he was for a long time a member and organizer of the Chicago unions, his recommendations possess a double value.

Besides the recommendations he spoke several times and those who heard him must admit that all his speeches led towards one point, namely, to strengthen

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the Cloakmakers Union.
1. To start a campaign organizing the complete dress industry. Changes in the personnel of the executive must be made before the International Union starts this campaign.
2. No changes shall be made regarding the election of business agents.
3. The finances must be administered the same as until now, namely, treasuries of the various locals must be one with that of the Joint Board, and those locals that have withdrawn various funds must replace them.
4. The newly elected Financial Secretary of the Joint Board, Kogefski, must have the cooperation of all delegates of the Joint Board as well as the general membership.
5. A system whereby the present expense can be reduced must be established. Strict economy shall be the aim.
6. Brother Bernstein of Pressers Local 18, shall until the next election act as Chairman of the Joint Board.
7. Transactions with the manufacturers regarding an agreement shall be taken up a few weeks later.

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As pointed out before, these recommendations were worked out by Schlessinger after a fundamental investigation of the situation of the Chicago Cloakmakers Union, and they were, according to his opinion, necessary to comply with in order to establish harmony in the Cloakmakers Union, and make it possible to start an extensive organizing campaign in order to strengthen it.

A representative of Forward went over every point with Pres. Schlessinger before he left for New York and here is the explanation:
Point 1. Regarding the reorganizing of Local 100 - Pres. Schlessinger claims that many of the members of the present Executive Board of Local 100 have not the slightest conception of the practical work required for a trade union. In order to organize the trade it is absolutely necessary to start a gigantic organization campaign. This will cost a large sum of money, and it may lead to a general strike. The International can not therefor undertake such an enormous task, unless there is a capable Executive Board in that local.

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Point 2. Regarding the election of business agents.
As it was in the past, any member of any local could be nominated, and if accepted as a candidate he was placed on the ballot. Who ever received the most votes was elected. Lately among the pressers an antagonism was created as they wished not to have regular ballots, as in the past, but that one of their members should be the business agent. Pres. Schlessinger was against such a plan because he believes that as representatives we must have in mind the interests of the Amalgamated Union and not have a system which will lead to the development of politics and patronage in only one local.

It is true the workers are separated, according to their trade, in different locals, but the manufacturers must know that his workers belong to one organization and that one business agent deals with him for all the workers. There is another important suggestion under discussion in the new plan: If it will be permitted for the pressers to elect their own business agent. If so, all locals will demand the same right, and the result will be, instead of three or four business agents at the most, the organization

will have a business agent for every local which would mean a greater and unnecessary expense for the organization.

Point 3. Regarding the finances.
It is to the interests of the cloak workers to economize. Even though they are divided into different locals on account of the different trades, yet they must feel as one body. Only then will they get the recognition of the bosses and are enabled to better conditions. The present system of keeping all money in the treasury of the Joint Board must continue. The locals that have withdrawn their funds must return them.

Point 4. Regarding the newly elected Financial Secretary.
Brother Kogefski is new in this office and seems to be an intelligent person. We hope that, in a short time, he will prove his capabilities. The International will send its auditor here, for a few weeks, to help him in his work. If Kogefski proves unable to carry the financial books of our great Chicago union it will not be hard to make a change.

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Point 5. Concerning economy.
The expenses of the union for various secretaries and clerks, is too large. It must be greatly reduced. The expenses for secretaries, executive board, and local secretary are approximately $225 a week. Schlessinger recommends therefore, that all secretarial work of the entire union should be concentrated. If all secretarial work of the Joint Board and of the locals would be attended to by three able persons, and not as at present by six or seven persons, then the union would save not less than $5,000.

Point 6. Concerning a new chairman of the Joint Board.
The former chairman of the Joint Board, Brother Schaffer, has taken work outside of the cloak trade and resigned. The vice-chairman, Brother Lederman, is filling his position, temporarily. The Financial Secretary of the Joint Board is a member of Local 5. The Recording Secretary of Local 81 is the Vice-Chairman also of Local 81. Therefore, in order that our Joint Board shall have peace and harmony, Pres. Schlessinger is of the opinion that the Chairman of the Joint Board must be a member of Local 18. Brother Bernstein of Pressers Local 18, is one of the oldest and best

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attested union members. There is no reflection on his record. He is a loyal and devoted union man and Pres. Schlessinger has expressed the hope that, as Chairman, he will fulfill his position with tact and responsibility regarding the general welfare of the union.

Point 7. Regarding the agreement.
The agreement with the manufacturers association is still unsigned. The bosses refuse to grant certain clauses that affect the operators. Pres. Schlessinger is occupied with very urgent organization issues and he figures that in about five or six weeks he may come to Chicago, especially to complete the contract.

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JEWISH

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Forward, October 31, 1922.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will open their educational season in the Ashland Auditorium, Friday evening, October 3.

The noted lecturer, Comrade Scott Nearing, will speak on "The Worker's Education," Alexander Zikowsky together with his symphony orchestra, will render classical music and Miss Lillian Sandel, famous opera soprano, will sing. It will be an evening of spiritual and cultural enjoyment and there is no doubt that thousands of members will be present at the opening of the educational season. Sam Levin, manager of the Joint Board, will be chairman of the evening.

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JEWISH .

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Forward, October 18, 1922.

They Want To Unite All Unions Into One Large Union. by Ben Israel.

The delegates, of the United Hebrew Trades, of Chicago, have at their last meeting begun discussing the issue of amalgamation, the uniting of various international unions of one industry, into one great union, which shall be organically bound by one general executive board, one treasury and shall have power and authority to execute decisions in the entire industrial union.

What is meant by amalgamation, can be illustrated by the needle industry. The plan of amalgamation in the needle industry, signifies that the men workers (and women) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and International Ladies Garment Workers, the fur workers, the cap makers, the journeymen tailors, and the United Garment Makers who control the overall workers and the other needle trades, as shirt makers, should belong to one industrial alliance under the control of one general executive board. At the same time, these separate

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international unions should have local autonomy in questions relating directly to their interests and their technical questions of trade.

The amalgamation, the uniting of these various trades into one industry is requisite for the purpose of exposing a united front against the employers, to carry on strikes together in order to support each other in time of struggle. Agreements shall be drafted for all trades, and in time, when certain employers attack one union, the others shall have the opportunity, if necessary, to defend the assailed division or to improve the condition of the workers in general. This in brief, is the theory of amalgamation. It strives to eliminate the vicissitudes which inhere in the industry proper. The revolutions in the various trades and industries have culminated to the degree that there is no longer any striking difference between the trades that rally under one industry; and employers, of various trades, are organized in associations protecting one another when a struggle occurs in one part of the industry between the bosses and workers.

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The idea or plan of amalgamation is not new. The word is used in lieu of industrialism and the word amalgamation is not a novelty in the labor movement. Many trade unions bear the name "Amalgamated" in many international unions.

In 1905 an organization was formed bearing the name "The Industrial Workers of The World," with the very same object of the amalgamationists and due to the very same reasons - that unions in one industry should work in harmony, support each other, struggle together and if one union of a certain industry strikes, the other unions should not remain working in order to help the bosses win the strike - as it happened in the recent railroad strike.

The difference between the present amalgamationists and the former industrialists is that amalgamationists remained within, not abandoning the existing conservative unions, but working inside and trying to change the form of organization. The Industrial Workers of The World or I. W. W. attempts to organize opposition unions in the same trade, where conservative workers can

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be found and to carry on a struggle to destroy the old American Federation of Labor.

Those who preach amalgamation in the unions, from this standpoint are better than those who preach destroying the old union and reconstructing new radical unions. The question is, however, what methods those who are for amalgamation want to apply, to carry through their idealogy, and bring about a change in the form of organization. The methods which they seek to apply are in many respects as detrimental as the methods of those who openly preach to break away from the unions. In what way will those, who are for amalgamation, introduce their idea in the unions?

The amalgamationists have organized themselves into a special organization called the Trade Union Educational League. A very beautiful and innocent name against which, no one can complain. This Trade Union Educational League organizes groups and various unions whose members believe in amalgamation. The group conducts meetings for itself, besides the meetings of the unions to which it belongs. At these special meetings are transacted and determined

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what the members should do in the union of their trades, then these groups come, organized and disciplined by their Educational League and attempt to carry through their policies and plans in the locals. They have, in this manner, an organization within an organization, a union within a union, a government within a government and this method, of working within the unions, leads to violent disputes, discords and swindles, which will not benefit the unions.

The amalgamationists are, everywhere, a small minority. The majority is not, as yet, convinced of the necessity for amalgamation or industrial unionism. Many are against it, aside from practical and tactical reasons. As soon as the amalgamationists introduce their idea to the members, one can see them speak in behalf of an organized group, who have a disciplined influence upon them, and they speak not only of the principle and economic necessity, but they also make the issues into a personal struggle, a struggle against the officers, leaders, old workers, against everyone who does not agree with their methods and ways of introducing a new idea into the union. The result is a

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bitter brotherhood struggle which is carried on from both sides and the result is: The unions suffer, whereas the employers profit, because the organization becomes weakened and demoralized and the work, which must be done for the organization itself is neglected. To sanction this procedure, one must consider what is now happening in the large Jewish unions. One must witness how the amalgamationists carry on a struggle against those disagreeing with them and be convinced that their methods and tactics are harmful to the organized labor movement.

The spirit of the amalgamation movement started when they began the organized attacks on those who do not agree with them.

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Forward, September 20, 1922.

The sub committee, which was appointed at the last conference between the Cloakmakers Union and the Manufacturers, to transact two clauses of the new agreement, effected a complete settlement, yesterday.

The clauses dealt with the following: The length of time a worker should be tested before he can be accepted on the job; discharging workers; and subsidiary shops.

The sub committee has agreed as follows: The testing time for operators shall remain as is, two weeks, and all other workers only one week. Concerning the subsidiary shops it was determined that the manufacturers shall divide the work proportionally.

The agreement became complete by settling these two clauses.

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JEWISH

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Forward, September 17, 1922.

Joint Board Ratifies Agreement with the Chicago Cloak Manufacturer's Association.

At a conference, which was held between the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturer's Association, the North West Cloak and Suit Manufacturer's Association and the Joint Board of the locals of the International Ladies Garment Worker's Unions, it was agreed upon to renew the old contract with the Joint Board and they adopted five of the modifications which were added to the old agreement.

At the conference concerning the agreement, vice-president Hyman Schulman and Barney Fogel, labor manager of the Joint Board, represented the union. The Joint Board heard a report of the conference Friday evening and ratified the agreement with the modifications, excepting two clauses, which were referred to a sub-committee of the Joint Board. This committee will hold a conference in relation to the above mentioned clauses.

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Forward, September 17, 1922.

The modifications, which were added to the old agreement are important and signify a greater improvement for the workers in the cloak shops. The Following modifications were adopted and became a part of the agreement:

The old agreement permitted manufacturers to work causing unemployment among the workers, especially the cutters. Several employers were, also, engaged in other branches of the trade. This clause is entirely changed in the agreement, specifying that the employers are not to cut, press, finish or operate.

The second important modification is that the employer is not permitted to reorganize the shop. According to the old agreement, he could, upon his will, decrease a shop and reorganize a shop to the effect that he selected workers to remain on the job and discharged whomever he pleased. According to the new agreement, the workers themselves will determine among themselves, by a vote or any other method, who is to remain, after

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a representative from the union and association will select them.

Another important clause is that the boss is not to buy any finished clothing, as he formerly practiced. According to the new clause, the cloak manufacturers can not buy nor sell any products to contractors or manufacturers with whom the union declared a strike. In case it is revealed that the boss is guilty of this, he, then, breaks the agreement and the union will have a right to declare a strike.

One of the most important clauses of the agreement with the modification is, that the bosses have recognized the words: "The prevailing minimum scale of wages." The local manufacturers thought that these words do not include the raise that the governor of New York determined for cloakmakers in February of 1920. According to the present agreement the bosses must pay the scale, together with the raise of 1920, because it was agreed upon with the union in 1920 that what the New York manufacturers grant the cloakers, goes for the Chicago cloakmakers also.

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Forward, September 13, 1922.

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What can be heard in the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers? by Morris Ziskind.

The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the central organization of all city locals belonging to the Amalgamated. It not only has authority over the trade questions, but also caters to the cultural side of the organization as well as with everything concerning the Amalgamated Labor Movement.

The Joint Board is, therefore, the barometer which measures the progress of this organization from various angles of the worker's activities. The Joint Board has conducted cultural work for the past three years. Lectures and concerts are given throughout the winter in the Ashland Auditorium.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, the board of directors reported that preparations were already made for the coming season. The Educational

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Committee reported that the lectures in the Ashland Auditorium will begin November 3 to March 16, 1923, and will be arranged as follows: Debates, two lectures illustrated with stereopticon slides, four concerts with lectures and two concerts without lectures. Concerts and a series of lectures will also be sponsored on the North West Side and South Side. Such evenings will not conflict with the evenings in Ashland Auditorium.

One of the tasks the Amalgamated has undertaken is raising a million dollar fund to operate clothing and textile factories, in partnership with the Soviet Government, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, of which Sidney Hillman is president. The Chicago Joint Board withdrew $25,000 from its treasury and purchased shares in the corporation. Propaganda is now being spread among the locals on behalf of this organization. The work is administered slowly, due to the depressing conditions in the industry, although,

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Forward, September 13, 1922.

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as Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, stated, several shops are cooperating splendidly and all the members determined to buy shares in the corporation.

The Amalgamated Bank makes great success.
"The Amalgamated Trust is a great success from all standpoints," said the president of the bank and the manager, Levin, the latter being a member of the board of directors. The number of depositors grows from day to day. The number demanding loans increase daily. One of the most encouraging aspects of the Amalgamated Bank is, that many large trade unions and the American Federation of Labor became depositors in the bank.

Preparations are now being made to unite the Amalgamated Bank with all European banks. Mr. W. A. Thompson, chairman of the board of directors, togethe

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with Sidney Hillman will make all necessary connections with the large European banks, so that money may be sent and exchanged and the transporting of passengers from Europe with the best service.

The problem of unemployment and the new manager of the employment office. The Joint Board of the Amalgamated appointed a manager in the employment office, with the object of installing a system of dividing the jobs that come from small factoring and with the object of compiling a record of the number unemployed and the firms requesting work, and to introduce a scientific system for unemployment insurance in the clothing industry. Mr. B. M. Strauss, the new employment manager, has many years of experience as manager of employment bureaus in Canada and in America and he elaborated a system which will facilitate partial control of unemployment. Mr. Strauss is preparing necessary forms and records to make it easier and more convenient for the unemployed to register and obtain work, according to the alphabetical order of their registration. This will be of great benefit to the members of the industry.

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Forward, September 1, 1922.

The trial concerning the suspension of two Locals of the Rain Coat Makers and Dress Makers from the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Union was delayed until very late in the evening because all the Locals, sent committees to participate in this important issue.

The trial took place in the Morrison Hotel before the vice-president, Mr. Ginfore. Mr. Ginfore declared that he would give his decision tomorrow about suspending the two mentioned Locals.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1922.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMALGAMATED TAILORS LEAVES FOR RUSSIA

Thirty-four members of locals thirty-nine and sixty-one of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America left last night for Russia. They bade farewell to their families and friends at a banquet given in their honor at the Labor Lyceum last night.

This group will unite with several other groups of tailors from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and they will all leave together for Russia on August twenty-ninth, on the "Berengaria". The group is taking enough machinery, beds, and bedding, and sufficient food to last the whole group for a year.

This group will be employed in factory number thirty-six in Moscow. The Soviet government guarantees every cent of the investment. The group will work on a co-operative basis. Everyone will receive a certain amount /of money/ each week as wages and whatever remains, over the cost of production,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1922.

will belong to the Soviet government.

The Chicago group was given a warm farewell by the representatives of the Chicago Union, at a banquet last night. Local thirty-nine gave the departing group a check for five hundred dollars, which the group will use in its splendid task of helping to develop the clothing industry of Russia.

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Forward, Aug. 12, 1922.

THE AMALGAMATED ESTABLISHES A NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND DIRECTOR

The joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have engaged a new director for the new employment bureau. The purpose is to establish order and a new system to distribute work to those who report themselves unemployed at the office of the joint board.

Brice M. Steward was chosen for this position. He has had experience in this capacity, having been in charge of many employment offices of large concerns.

Immediately upon taking charge Mr. Steward decided to make the following changes in the office, which will soon take effect.

As it is now, workers of all trades and languages come to one place, a small window where a girl or a young man would attend to the unemployed.

Mr. Steward will arrange where every one working at certain trades will be registered by a person special for that trade, who will make a record, so that the worker will be sent to the right place to work.

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Likewise with those speaking foreign languages - they will be sent to register to persons who understand their language, so that they can talk and understand each other.

From these records Mr. Steward will be able to give out a pamphlet regarding unemployment in the industry at any time anyone wishes to know the conditions of his trade and the industry in general.

The Activities for the Industrial Corporation

The main activities the Amalgamated is carrying on besides the daily routine of work in the industry is to create a quota for the Russian American Industrial Corporation. The officers, business agents, joint board delegates and shop chairmen are engaged in this work to make this undertaking a success and to raise a large sum of money in Chicago, through the sales of shares in the industrial corporations, in order that we may possess factories in Russia.

The Industrial Corporation will control six clothing factories in Petrograd and three factories in Moscow, manufacturing men's clothing, shirts, underwear, caps, gloves, overcoats, etc. Seven-thousand workers will be employed in these factories. The

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control of these factories will be in the hands of a common central board consisting of representatives of the Supreme Council of national economy of the Soviet government, and of the Russian American Industrial Corporation; both will have an equal number of representatives.

The Soviet government guarantees the investment and transfers to the Central Board the factories in Petrograd and Moscow, with all the buildings, machinery, stores of raw materials, and fuel and material that is in the factories at the present time of the transfer.

Besides all that, the Soviet government guarantees first of all to give the orders for clothing and raw materials to the Central Board, and the stock, now laying in all the departments.

By this agreement with Soviet government, you can see that the Amalgamated has undertaken an important, safe, and necessary enterprise which deserves the assistance of all friends of Soviet Russia.

The Joint Board now has a drive in progress to sell shares to the members in the factories, also to other organizations that sympathize with Soviet Russia and want

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

to help in the reconstruction work of the clothing and textile industries of Russia. It is the duty of every person to buy a share or more, to show that they are helping rebuild Russia, not only with sympathy and resolutions but with action that is substantial.

The Cloakmakers in their Present Task.

The Cloakmakers have the organization problem staring them in the face. The joint board has earnestly taken up this question and will do all in their power to get rid of these small sweat-shops and the corporation shops that take away the work of the large factories, while the union workers are going around idle.

This question is the most burning one of the day, for both the Cloakmakers and the the manufacturers, because these shops undermine the Union, and at the same time they are driving the larger manufacturers out of the market through the cheap work that they turn out with the cheap help.

It is therefore to the interest of every cloak and dress maker to join in the organization campaign and help organize all unorganized workers in the industry and help establish Union conditions in these newly developed shops in Chicago and in the small towns around Chicago.

Forward, Aug. 12, 1922.

The Cloakmakers Should Bear In Mind The Embroidery Workers

The Forward received letters from the Embroidery Workers asking wny nothing is being done to organize them.

The Embroidery Workers are working under terrible conditions. They are paid the smallest wages for the longest hours, and nobody is doing anything to organize them.

One letter came from a group of Embroidery Workers appealing that something be done for them, claiming that their season is coming on, and this is time to try and organize them. There are about 600 embroidery workers in Chicago, working in the small shops and many take the work to their homes. They blind their eyes sewing small beads on the dresses and get very little pay for their hard work.

This question will be taken up this Sunday at the United Hebrew Trades, and it is hoped that the Cloakmakers' delegates will be there and help to organize the Embroidery Workers.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Aug. 12, 1922.

Butcher-Workers Will Soon Transact the New Agreement With the Bosses

Local 398 of the Butcher Workers, at their last meeting, have been instructed to work out all the points in their new agreement, which they will present to their bosses before September 1st, when the present agreement expires. The Butcher-Workers are determined to better the conditions for the Workers in the trade.

A few weeks ago, the Butcher-Workers and the Shochtim Union organized a Grievance Committee, composed of three members of each Union and three delegates of the United Hebrew Trades. This committee met and determined that all grievances with the bosses must be transacted through this grievance committee, and no strike shall be called in any butcher shop before first having the grievance discussed by the grievance committee.

Both the Shochtim Union and the Butcher-Workers Union are working in harmony, and there is no doubt that this will improve conditions for the future of both Unions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Aug. 12, 1922.

Leather-Workers Preparing To Demand Conditions of Their Bosses

Another period of three years struggle, waiting and suffering.

The Suit-Case, Bag-Makers and other novelty workers, determined at their last meeting to present demands to their bosses for a minimum wage of $38.00 per week, and to re-establish the 44-hour week.

The Leather-Workers Union, Local 12, are now in a better position than they were a while back. The Workers in the shops are agitating strongly in their demand for better conditions. They realize now how dear they have paid for their negligence. They realize that without a Union the bosses can do with the Workers as they please, and the Workers are helpless.

Now that the season is good, when the bosses need the workers, is the right time to strengthen the organization, and all together demand improvements of conditions and see that these conditions are kept up through the slack seasons of the year.

The Leather Workers, Suitcase, Bag and Pocketbook Makers who did not come back to the Union, must do so now, so that the new agreement shall have all the

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assistance and power of all the leather workers behind it.

The office of the Leather-Workers Union is 311 S. Ashland Blvd. and the officials are ready to accept every former or new member, as a brother, and together we will battle for better conditions and decent wages.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 1, 1922.

SIDNEY HILLMAN LEAVING FOR RUSSIA TO MAKE PREPARATIONS TO TAKE OVER THE CLOTHING FACTORIES IN MOSCOW.

The 50,000 members of the Amalgamated in Chicago will invest $40,000 in shares of the Russian American Industrial Corporation. This was the decision of the Amalgamated shop chairmen at a special meeting held last night.

Sam Levin, Manager of the Joint Board, was Chairman of the meeting, and Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated, and Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary and Treasurer, addressed the shop chairmen regarding the necessity of helping the Soviet government to continue the clothing and textile factories in Soviet Russia.

Hillman talked with animation on the plan, which the Amalgamated approved, to go into partnership with the Russian government on the basis of operating and controlling the clothing and textile factories of Moscow and other cities, and installing the best modern machinery and American methods of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

producing clothing. Hillman announced that he will leave for Russia, in the very near future, to make all preparations to take possession of the clothing factories, and Mr. V. A. Thompson, former arbitrator for the Amalgamated at Hart, Schaffner and Marx, will also leave for Russia to arrange the business and the administrative part in the factories.

The shop chairmen will soon start a drive in the factories, shop meetings will be called, and the members will be shown how to make this huge undertaking a success.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 31, 1922.

HILLMAN SPEAKS TONIGHT TO SHOP CHAIRMEN IN LABOR LYCEUM

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will speak tonight at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Ogden and Hedzie Avenues. He will address all the shop chairmen of Chicago. Tonight's meeting has been called to devise ways of selling shares in the clothing corporation founded by the Amalgamated. A campaign to sell shares in the clothing concession that Mr. Hillman obtained from the Russian premier, Lenin, has already begun in all cities where there are locals of the Amalgamated.

Mr. Hillman is opening the campaign today in Chicago. He came here to organize the drive to sell shares in the Russian-American Clothing Corporation. The joint board of the Amalgamated in Chicago decided, at its last meeting, to buy eighteen thousand dollars' worth of shares, exclusive of the fifteen thousand dollars' worth to which the delegates have already subscribed.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 31, 1922.

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The Amalgamated is starting to organize a corporation to build factories in Soviet Russia.

The readers know that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention has approved Sidney Hillman's plan, to organize factories in Soviet Russia in partnership with the government. President Hillman brought that plan with the signature of Lenin and his own signature on a contract for such a corporation.

The general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared in a statement that the organization agreed to $60,000 as an investment in that corporation, which is organized to sell, as a start a million dollar shares. The money created through the sales of shares will be used to purchase materials and supplies to increase the production of the Russian clothing factories. All the people who are interested in the development of Soviet Russia, are urged to subscribe for shares.

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Forward, May 31, 1922.

This great enterprise will be administrated by the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Soviet government, incorporated with the American Corporation. A central committee will have the supervision of the general management, and the Soviet government will transfer, to the central committee the ownership and the factories of Moscow and Petrograd together with the raw materials. The government assures the first orders, for the factories, so there shall be steady work. These orders will be for the government employes and other workers.

According to the statement of the Amalgamated officials, no plans are being made to send workers from America. Hillman declared yesterday that Russia has enough workers to make clothing. Seven-thousand are now working in the factories that are included in the concessions.

The stock in the corporation will be sold at $10.00 a share and it will be prohibited from gaining control of this corporation. Committees of

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Forward, May 31, 1922.

organized labor are being organized all over the country, and mass meetings will be held in the interests of this big enterprise.

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Forward, May 16, 1922.

What the Amalgamated Convention Has Accomplished - by Morris Ziskind.

Now that the triumphal march of the thousands of Chicago tailors is over, the tunes of revolutionary-music are heard no more; the gardens of flowers with their sweet aroma are wilted, and the delegates from all over the country have their shops or their Unions. It is possible to glance over the work that was done at the Convention that closed last Saturday, and express an opinion as to the success of the Amalgamated as a labor-organization.

Many of the visitors who witnessed what went on at the Convention wondered how it was possible for a young organization only eight years old to have such power, such life, so much courage, and so much spirit as one will find in very few labor-organizations in the country that are much older than the Amalgamated.

Sitting at the Convention, one could see idealistic leaders and representatives striving to bring those ideals to reality, the whole delegation and all the leaders striving for a better world of freedom, where the workers will be able to live their own lives as the collective possessors of the things they, themselves,

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produce. In this fundamental ideal they all believe. Despite their separation, and the diversity of the methods used to attain their aim, still they worship that one ideal which serves them as a guide in many of their undertakings.

The leaders are very practical men and very idealistic. They go step by step, gaining a point at every move.

One of the most important decisions of the Amalgamated Convention was to help rebuild Soviet Russia, by organizing a corporation to act as partners with the Russian Government, in clothing factories and weaving mills.

This decision proves the relationship between the practical and the idealistic sides of the Amalgamated.

From the idealistic viewpoint, all friends of Soviet Russia must admit that the decision to help Russia is only human, as Sidney Hillman said in his speech. The practical side is also clear to those who know the conditions in

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Forward, May 16, 1922.

Russia. The Russian Government is satisfied to give concessions to those who will invest capital, and the Amalgamated is secure in its undertaking, because the Soviet Russian Government displayed very much friendship toward the plan, out of respect for the Amalgamated, which helped Russia's hungry and needy so wholeheartedly, until now the Amalgamated Clothing Worker is the first organization to help Russia, not only with money to feed the hungry, but also with practical and constructive plans to encourage other progressive organizations to follow its good example; and, as we learned from a responsible source, Hillman is negotiating with one of the American labor-organizations a plan similar to this one which will be of great help to Soviet Russia.

The second big step was decision for one Union for the entire needle-trade industry.

The American labor-movement is far behind the progressive action of the united needle trades.

The American labor-movement is especially backward in economic construction. The organizational forum of these unions is a survival of that which

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prevailed in early days when production was very small.

The needle trade is not organized as an industrial union.

The Amalgamated, at its Convention, approved the organization of the entire needle trade in one great industrial union. This is without a doubt the most practical step in the interests of all needle workers in the country.

It is the hope of all who realize the necessity for such a step that in a period of a few years there will be one great powerful industrial union of all the needle trades, which will serve as an example for the entire American organized labor-movement.

The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated has determined to have the officials of the Amalgamated take active interest in the conference to be held in December, to organize an independent political labor-party.

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Forward, May 16, 1922.

One of the decisions which illustrated the practical dealing of the Amalgamated was, without a doubt, the decision not to join the Red Trade Union International of Moscow.

The reason the Convention rejected this was mainly because it is not practical. The Resolution Committee declared that the Red Trade Union International was of no value or interest to the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated weigh and consider every plan, every motion, every resolution, and see what possibilities there are to benefit its members. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America know how to execute the practical policies adopted at the Convention.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

AMALGAMATED CONVENTION CLOSES; HILLMAN AND SCHLOSSBERG UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED

The fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union came to a close yesterday in an atmosphere of perfect order, and at a high point of enthusiasm. The convention considered problems of the greatest importance not only to the one hundred and seventy-five thousand Union members, but also to all of organized labor.

Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, international president and general secretary of the Amalgamated, who have been heading this organization since its inception, in 1914, were unanimously renominated for their posts.

A stormy ovation, that exceeded in intensity all earlier ovations, was given to both labor leaders at the time of their nomination. All the delegates arose from their seats and gave a thunderous, ten-minute ovation to each one

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

of their beloved leaders.

The stormy applause which Mr. Schlossberg received was considered to be also a strong protest against the Forward, which has conducted a "boycott of silence" against this intellectual labor leader.

The delegates, at the close of the convention, showered their leaders with flowers, while some of the delegates, carried their leaders upon their shoulders.

The same enthusiasm and ectasy which reigned at the opening session and which prevailed throughout all the sessions, also reigned at the closing session. This Convention will go down in the history of the Amalgamated as the most inspiring national gathering of the organization's history, where unity and harmony prevailed, and where a great deal of constructive work was accomplished.

The most important part of yesterday's closing session of the convention was

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the instructive report of Mr. Schlossberg on his trip to Europe, where he went as a representative of the Amalgamated to the International Tailors' Congress in Copenhagen.

Mr. Schlossberg told about the needle trades industry of Europe where factories and machines like those in America do not exist, and where a great many workers still work at home under horrible working conditions.

"The eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week are not maintained there," said Mr. Schlossberg, "though both provisions were adopted officially. The International Tailors' Congress, for that reason adopted a resolution to do away with home labor." Mr. Schlossberg spoke about Soviet Russia, which was practically ignored at that Congress. He expressed the hope that this prejudice would die out in the near future and that true brotherly harmony and understanding would reign among the workers of the world.

Mr. Schlossberg then spoke about his visit to Estonia, Austria, and Italy.

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The great fight of the Italian workers was then taking place in Italy. The Italian workers had confiscated the factories and had taken possession of them. "I will not venture an opinion as to whether or not these methods of struggle are desirable," said Mr. Schlossberg, in concluding his speech, "but I do say, fully conscious of my words, that the labor movement in Italy is united upon a mighty and powerful foundation."

Mr. Hillman then introduced the assistant general secretary, Mr. Jacob Patowsky, who received a stormy ovation which lasted for a few minutes. The delegates arose from their seats and applauded heartily. Many delegates showered him with flowers.

"This convention is the greatest in the history of the Amalgamated," declared Mr. Patowsky, "Its greatness consists in the beautiful spirit that has prevailed here and in the constructive work that has been achieved.

"The reception that the Chicago Amalgamated has given to the delegates has certainly helped to create that spirit at the convention. As a Chicagoan, I

(1) Prot. 30676

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

am happy to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to my Chicago comrades."

An impressive scene was created yesterday at the convention when all the shop chairmen of Chicago marched into the hall. The Amalgamated band played the Russian "Hymn of Freedom". Mr. Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Amalgamated, then congratulated the "captains" of the Chicago Amalgamated upon their steadfastness and devotion to the organization. Speeches of greeting were delivered by Frank Rosenbloom, Sam Rissman, Mariempietro, Jaimie Santoro, and others.

The following people were nominated as members of the general executive board: Frank Rosenbloom, Feinstein, Blumberg, Belanko, Siegel, Markowitz, Monat, Miller, Sam Levin, Jaimie Santoro, Shipliakow, Mariempietro, Sosolek, Regina, Stefan Skala, Kozlowski, Wiener, Romano, Alex Cohen, Krizko, Beckerman, De Lucca, Cafiro, Corsi, Stroebel, Gold, Belanka, Deblosi, Lacastra, Conti, Keller, and Pearlman. Only thirteen of these [candidates] will be elected. The election will be through a referendum vote.

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All the delegates and many Amalgamated members were present last night at a lavish banquet arranged for them at the Morrison Hotel, as guests of the Chicago Amalgamated. Many delegates and the chief officials, Hillman, Schlossberg, and Patowsky, will leave this morning to visit Milwaukee. The Socialist city Mayor, Daniel Hoan, had asked them to come.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1922.

AMALGAMATED DECIDES TO CREATE A MILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION FOR CLOTHING FACTORIES IN RUSSIA

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed at yesterday's session of the Amalgamated when the question of Soviet Russia was considered. It was unanimously resolved that a million dollar corporation for establishing factories in the workers' republic should be created to help the constructive work in that country. The Amalgamated, according to the decision of the convention, will subscribe for fifty thousand dollars' /worth of capital stock/ and will contribute ten thousand dollars to cover the expenses of organizing the corporation. This decision of the convention was adopted after Mr. Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated, delivered a long and illuminating report about Soviet Russia. Mr. Hillman was sent by this organization to Soviet Russia to study the economic conditions there. In his report, he described the terrible condition of the people, who are living through the most difficult period in the reconstruction of the country. Mr. Hillman denied all the shameful lies that are being spread about

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Soviet Russia. He painted, in bright colors, the sincerity, devotion and willingness to sacrifice of the government leaders there, who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the happiness and well-being of the country.

"Russia will, without any doubt, survive the present difficult times and the economic life there will soon assume a normal character," said Mr. Hillman, "but this cannot happen without our help. It is our sacred duty to help them. Up to now we have done our duty; let us continue to do it. The best way to help them is through constructive work."

Mr. Hillman said that when he was in Russia, Lenin proposed concessions to him, to establish factories in Russia, which would be of the greatest possible benefit to the suffering workers of Russia because such factories would offer employment. He said that when he came to America, he had worked out a plan toward this end, which he was submitting to the convention. This is the plan: The Amalgamated shall establish a million dollar corporation;

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IV each share shall sell for ten dollars; shares shall be sold to the members of the Amalgamated, to workers of other organizations, and to all friends of Soviet Russia; the Amalgamated shall subscribe for fifty thousand dollars' worth of shares and shall contribute ten thousand dollars towards organizational expenses.

A stormy ovation broke out in the convention hall when Mr. Hillman concluded his speech. All the delegates and the hundreds of guests arose from their seats and the big convention hall shook with their applause and yells. An orchestra played the Russian "Hymn of Freedom" and the "Marseillaise," which made the demonstration still livelier. This ovation lasted for fully fifteen minutes. A resolution on Hillman's plan was then proposed and unanimously adopted.

How Olgin Was Welcomed by the Convention

A second stormy ovation, which lasted for about five minutes, broke out at

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1922.

yesterday's session when Mr. Moissaye Olgin, one of the editors of the Freiheit, was introduced to the convention. A great many delegates arose from their seats, showered the guest with flowers, and gave him an ovation that only a few guests have been fortunate enough to receive.

"The Forward," said some delegates from New York, "will try to belittle the ovation given to Olgin, just as it exaggerated the weak, scattered applause its editor, Abe Cahan, received when he appeared before the convention, into the statement: 'Abe Cahan greeted with stormy applause at the Amalgamated convention.'"

Mr. Olgin greeted the delegates in the name of the Freiheit. He said that he represented a radical organization whose radicalism was not confined to theory alone but extended to practical work.

"I want to commend this convention," said Mr. Olgin in concluding his speech, "for the spirit of internationalism which reigns here, which you have proved

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by your decision to extend constructive help to Russia, where millions of people are so greatly in need of it. Let this important work of yours serve as an example to organized labor in America and give it courage and enthusiasm to do its duty as honestly and bravely as you have done yours."

The Convention's Practical Work

The convention, at its session yesterday, not only listened to enthusiastic greetings and speeches, but also accomplished a great deal of routine work. Dozens of resolutions, most of them dealing with internal, organizational matters, were read and adopted. The most important resolution, besides that about Soviet Russia, was the one about unity in the needle trades industry. This resolution was adopted after serious discussion. At least a dozen resolutions, dealing with this question, were brought in. The resolutions committee combined them all into one to the effect that the convention should declare itself in favor of unity in the needle trades industry, and

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one executive board. The next general executive board should be instructed to negotiate with the other organizations in the needle trades industry for the purpose of calling a joint convention to unite all the unions into one organization.

The Waist Makers Demonstrate

An impressive demonstration was staged yesterday, at one of the sessions of the convention, by a group of waist makers who marched into the convention hall to the strains of music, carrying a large floral stand which represented on one side the slavery of 1910, and on the other side, the freedom of 1922. Mr. Glickman, organizer of this local, delivered a speech in the name of these workers and told about their devotion and sacrifice in the historic fight of 1910 and later in 1915.

All the delegates and thousands of Amalgamated members were entertained last night at various musical affairs which the Chicago arrangements committee had prepared for them.

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Today's session of the convention will open at 9:30 A. M. All the delegates will be taken in the evening to the Cort Theater to see the performance of Eugene O'Neil's drama "Anna Christie," with Pauline Lord in the role of Anna.

The whole Cort Theater has been rented out by the Amalgamated for this purpose.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1922.

EDITOR OF FORWARD RECEIVES A COLD RECEPTION AT THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION; OLGIN WILL ADDRESS THE CONVENTION TODAY

Yesterday's sessions of the Amalgamated /Clothing Workers Union/ convention showed the true spirit of the Amalgamated, its belief in its own strength, its proud realization of the fact that as an independent, powerful organization, it would not permit any reactionary forces to control it.

The spirit of the Amalgamated delegates was shown in their attitude to the Forward, which, not so long ago, played the role of a traitor in the Harry Cohen affair in New York, an affair which nearly brought a civil war to the Union. The members of the Amalgamated also remembered the shameful behavior of the Forward in conducting a "boycott of silence" against Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Union and one of its chief pillars. The spirit

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 5875

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animating the delegates was shown when the Forward editor, Abe Cahan, arrived at the convention to deliver a speech of greeting. A few delegates who remained true to the Forward machine, made an attempt to create a demonstration for Mr. Cahan when he ascended the platform, but their attempt was unsuccessful. Those delegates jumped up from their seats and began to applaud frantically, but the remaining hundreds of delegates remained calmly in their seats.

WPA (111) Proj. 30275

Abe Cahan defends himself

Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated, introduced Mr. Cahan as the editor of a newspaper that "once upon a time" helped the Amalgamated. Mr. Cahan tried to defend himself and to justify the shameful attitude that he and his newspaper had assumed in the Harry Cohen affair. Mr. Cahan claimed that the position taken was in the interests of the

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Amalgamated, although he admitted that he could not explain how it was in the interests of the Amalgamated. Mr. Cahan did not say anything about the "boycott of silence" which his newspaper is conducting against Mr. Schlossberg. Mr. Cahan concluded his speech by saying that the Forward had always helped the Amalgamated to carry out its union rules and that it would continue to do so in the future. When Mr. Cahan concluded his speech, Mr. Hillman made the following brief declaration: "Not only are we willing and able to execute our own laws, but we also have the power to do so." The delegates greeted this declaration with prolonged and stormy applause, which indicated that they fully agreed with the statement of their president.

The convention actually became organized yesterday when the credentials committee turned in its report on the number of delegates at the convention and its recommendations. According to the report, which was delivered by Mr. Jacob Patowsky, assistant general secretary-treasurer of the Union, two

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hundred and sixty-five delegates were present at the convention, all of whom were approved, with the exception of two delegates, Bernstein of local 5 and Jacob Cohen of local 162. The recommendation of the committee was adopted unanimously and the convention started to organize the various committees which will be entrusted with the whole work of the convention.

The following committees were organized: an educational committee, chaired by D. Genis of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Joint Board; a committee on rules, with M. McKay of Chicago as chairman and Samuel Rudin of Baltimore as secretary; an organizational committee with Morris Weinstein of New York as chairman and Morris Kozlowsky of Philadelphia as secretary; a committee on official reports--Joseph Gold of New York, chairman and Reuben Block of Chicago, secretary; a resolutions committee--Jacob Krall of Chicago, chairman and Morris Brown of Chicago, secretary; a committee on various affairs--David Wolf of Montreal, chairman.

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About a hundred resolutions were brought to the convention and all were turned over to the resolutions committee. The most important resolutions demand the recognition by the United States of the Soviet government, the freeing of all political prisoners, unity in the needle trades industry, and the establishment of /a system of/ unemployment insurance.

Schlossberg's Report Applauded

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg's report to the convention dealt with the activities of the Amalgamated for the past two years, since the Boston convention. The delegates gave Mr. Schlossberg a stormy ovation as a demonstration of their love, devotion, and appreciation. Mr. Schlossberg, in his report, spoke of the great general strike which the Amalgamated had recently conducted. He pointed out the fact that the Union had issued a call for a million dollar strike fund and had received two million thirty-six thousand dollars.

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Mr. Schlossberg declared that after a long, drawn-out fight the Union was compelled to agree to a wage reduction, but it did not surrender its principles, which won for it the approval of the organized labor movement of America. Even the Bolshevik government sent a greeting.

Mr. Schlossberg told about the building activities of the Amalgamated, about the temples it was erecting, and the banks it was planning to establish. He congratulated the Chicago Amalgamated members, who will be the first in the history of this powerful organization to own their own bank.

Milwaukee's Mayor Greets Convention

Daniel Hoan, the mayor of Milwaukee, who came specially to greet the convention, received a stormy ovation at yesterday's session. "We expected you to hold

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your convention in Milwaukee, but since you disappointed us, I have come to you," said Mr. Hoan. "I greet you in the name of the city of Milwaukee and invite you all to come and visit us. I assure you that everything which Milwaukee has, will be at your service. As mayor of Milwaukee I invite you to come to visit me at the city hall, where you will be truly welcome guests."

Speeches of greeting were given by Captain Paxton Hibben, American representative of the Russian Red Cross, E. Nickels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in the name of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense League, and Miss /Lillian/ Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

The convention unanimously decided to send a telegram of greeting to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, now being held in Cleveland.

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Mr. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, will greet the convention at this morning's session.

Last night, all the delegates were the guests of the Chicago Amalgamated, which had arranged a brilliant ball at the Municipal Pier.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 10, 1922.

DEBS' GREETING TO THE CONVENTION STORMILY APPLAUDED

The holiday mood that prevailed at the opening of the fifth bi-annual convention of the Amalgamated, kept up at yesterday's session that was devoted mainly to various greetings. The most important of those greetings was the one received from Eugene V. Debs, who expressed his regret that he could not personally attend the convention because of his poor health. The audience received Mr. Debs' greeting enthusiastically.

Speeches of greeting were delivered by Charles Irving, editor of the New York Call, Robert Minor, contributor to the Liberator, Peter Zussman, attorney for the Amalgamated, and Benjamin Gitlow, who has just been freed from the /Federal/ penitentiary where he was incarcerated for two-and-a-half years on the charge of disloyalty.

Robert Minor, in his usual oratorical manner, brought greetings from Bolshevik Russia, where he spent considerable time studying the local political and economic life. He told about the protests that the Russian workers

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have staged against the American government for putting Mooney and Billings into prison, how they demanded the release of Eugene V. Debs, and how they were fighting now for the freedom of the two Italian labor leaders, Sacco and Vanzetti, who are now in prison under a death sentence.

"The Russian workers have always been interested in our struggles," declared Mr. Minor, "and now, when they find themselves in such a terrible economic condition, it is our sacred duty to help them as much as our means will permit."

Benjamin Gitlow spoke in the name of the "Political Defense League". He appealed to the convention for financial help to keep up the struggle for the freeing of the one hundred and fourteen political prisoners who are still incarcerated in various Federal penitentiaries.

Mr. Gitlow's speech was warmly applauded by the delegates. Mr. Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated, announced that Mr. Gitlow's appeal

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would be turned over to the finance committee.

A demonstration that made a deep impression took place at yesterday's session. The demonstration was to honor the memory of the Chicago members of the Amalgamated who had lost their lives in the heoric struggle of 1910-1911.
Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, the general secretary of the Amalgamated, spoke a few serious, and moving words about this. All the delegates and several hundred guests arose from their seats and with bowed heads, expressed their sorrow at the death of their comrades. A large band played a funeral march, which heightened the impression that the demonstration made.

A storm of applause, similar to the one which took place at the opening session of the convention, broke out when Mr. Schlossberg was introduced to the convention. All the delegates and guests arose again from their places, and applauded heartily for a long time, thereby expressing their love and respect for their great leader. Their applause served also as an expression of their strong protest against the dark powers which are leading a boycott against

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Mr. Schlossberg.

Another impressive scene, of an entirely different nature, took place yesterday at the convention. A demonstration of greeting was staged by the cutters and trimmers of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, many of whom had experienced the great struggle of 1910. This group of workers marched into the hall with a huge floral stand, which they presented to the convention. Frank Rosenbloom, former organizer of this union local, spoke about the devotion, willingness to sacrifice, and sense of solidarity which the workers had shown during that historic fight, and introduced the first chairman of that local, Mr. Mike Rose.

The credentials committee then turned in its report, recommending the recognition of all the delegates with the exception of three, against whom objections had been made and whose cases the committee would consider later.

A "rules committee" was then elected, consisting of the following persons:

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Alfred Boden of Boston, Ben Herman of Cincinnati, Louis Stein of New York, J. Soborin of Montreal, Max Lukman of Baltimore, Isaac Kessler of Philadelphia, F. Roso of Rochester, and V. Wisocky and Michael Rini of New York.

There was no session in the afternoon. All the delegates were guests of the Chicago Amalgamated which had arranged an extraordinary and varied program of entertainment for them. The delegates had dinner at the Oriental Consistory where the convention is taking place. Then they took a walk to Lincoln Park, which is only a few blocks from the convention hall. Pictures of the delegates were taken at Lincoln Park. From there they went on an automobile ride to Whiting, Indiana, where an elaborate supper was served to them. Then the delegates went home, in a happy mood.

Today's session of the convention will open at nine-thirty in the morning and will last till twelve noon. The second session will last from one-thirty till five o'clock in the afternoon.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1922.

HILLMAN AND SCHLOSSBERG RECEIVE STORMY OVATION AT THE OPENING OF THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION

The fifth bi-annual convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers /Union/ was gloriously opened here yesterday to the strains of the new revolutionary hymn of freedom. The big Ashland Auditorium was overcrowded with hundreds of delegates and thousands of Amalgamated members who declared that day a holiday. They left their shops and went to the convention to greet their guests, the delegates to whom the one hundred and seventy-five thousand members of the Amalgamated had entrusted the task of considering and solving the most important problems of their organization.

The holiday atmosphere of the convention was further enhanced by the masses of flowers which the various Amalgamated locals had sent to the convention. The large platform of the Ashland Auditorium looked as if it were a bower of flowers and the officials and chief leaders of the Amalgamated who were on the platform looked as if they were sitting in the midst of a magnificent garden of flowers.

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The convention was opened by Mr. Joe Goldman, president of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated, who introduced Mr. Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago /branch of the/ Amalgamated.

Mr. Levin, in a short speech, greeted the delegates in the name of the Chicago Amalgamated. He reviewed briefly the heroic struggle which the Chicago tailors had undergone before they lived to see the day when the Amalgamated had become a powerful organization, which could protect their interests. Mr. Levin then turned the chair over to Mr. Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated.

Sidney Hillman was greeted with the greatest ovation a labor leader has ever received, when he arose to speak. The huge crowd rose from its seats and the rafters of the large hall shook with their applause.

Mr. Hillman, in an inspiring speech, described the important struggles which the Amalgamated had undergone. He pointed out the most important problems of the present moment and appealed to the delegates to apply all their forces, energy,

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and intelligence toward solving those problems in the interests of the Amalgamated and its one hundred and seventy-five thousand members.

" I greet you, delegates," began Mr. Hillman, "and, through you, the tens of thousands of members whom you represent. I greet you delegates from New York, Boston, and Baltimore. Not long ago, your seventy-five thousand members underwent a bitter seven-month fight for the existence of the Union. Tell them that we hope that in the future they will also defend the principles and ideals of our organization with the same steadfastness and devotion.

"I greet you delegates of the ten thousand members in Rochester, a city that has always been known as the 'scab' center of the needle industry. I greet you delegates and forty thousand members of Chicago, where the slightest victory has been gained through rivers of blood, tears, and martyrdom.

"During these times of industrial crisis," continued Mr. Hillman, "when all the dark forces are conducting a campaign of destruction against organized

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labor, we must always stand on guard to repulse those forces. These dark forces are seeking to destroy the freedom of organized labor and also the freedom of the entire country. It is, therefore, our sacred duty to defend the freedom of the United States."

Mr. Hillman then gave a short review of the last great Amalgamated struggle in the East, where the Union was sued for four million dollars in damages, where forty-nine injunctions were issued against the Union, and where the fight cost the Union nearly two million dollars.

"Despite that and the other fights which we have had recently," said Mr. Hillman in concluding his speech, "we are now in a much stronger position than we ever were before. We have more members, more money in our treasury, and--most important of all--we have more solidarity and unity in our ranks."

The convention began its practical work immediately after Mr. Hillman's speech. It elected a credentials committee of the following delegates: Joe Shea of local 9, New York; J. Levin of local 209, Montreal; Montague of local 145, Minneapolis;

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B. Goldman, local 15, Baltimore; Phillip Locastro, local 200, Rochester; S. Smith, local 39, Chicago; L. Foersting, local 115, Cincinnati.

Speeches of welcome were then delivered by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and by William Cuneo and Clarence Darrow, the attorneys for the Amalgamated who helped the strikers a great deal in their fight of 1910-1911.

Schlossberg Receives Stormy Ovation

Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated, was introduced following the speeches of welcome. A wave of enthusiasm swept over the audience when his name was mentioned. The stormy ovation, which had greeted Mr. Hillman, was repeated. The audience of many thousands of people arose from their seats. The thunderous applause lasted for many minutes. The representatives of the one hundred and seventy-five thousand Amalgamated members expressed by this ovation the love and respect which they felt toward their leader.

Mr. Schlossberg, an intellectual labor leader, pointed out, in a beautiful and

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flowery speech, the most important problems facing the Amalgamated at this moment.

"Chicago is the Bunker Hill of the Amalgamated," began Mr. Schlossberg, "and I am happy to be here. The beautiful music that you have prepared, the mountains of flowers that you have brought here, will for a long time remain as a sweet memory with us and a source of inspiration because we know that the music was played by the Amalgamated band and the flowers were bought by the Amalgamated wage workers."

Mr. Schlossberg then pointed out the various tendencies that are to be found in the Amalgamated and expressed the hope that the unity which reigns now in the Amalgamated would reign forever.

"After every storm," said Mr. Schlossberg, "a rainbow of various hues appears. The Amalgamated is the rainbow of American labor, which promises it a brilliant future. We have members of many tendencies, as varied as the colors of a rainbow, but we all unite upon one, upon the platform of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

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Mr. Schlossberg concluded his speech by reading a telegram of greeting to the convention which had been received from the Soviet government. The telegram was sent by the Russian Red Cross and was signed by its president, Solouiev. A verbatim translation of the telegram read as follows: "The Russian Red Cross sends its greetings to the Amalgamated convention in the name of the thirty-six thousand hunger sufferers whose lives were saved by the Amalgamated. We thank the true comrades in America who, in a period of personal difficulty, did not forget to help us. We have not yet ended our fight against hunger, but the Russian comrades received new courage from your brotherly support."

The first session of the convention came to an end when Mr. Schlossberg finished his speech. The credentials committee was asked to get to work at once and to report to today's session, which will begin at nine-thirty this evening at the Oriental Consistory, 919 North Dearborn Street. All other sessions of the convention will also be held at that address.

All the delegates spent the evening at various entertainments, concerts, banquets, and balls, which the various Chicago locals had arranged for them.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

A STATESMENLIKE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

Chicago greets the delegates to the fifth biennial convention of the Analgamated Clothing Workers /Union/ today. The Analgamated is not a specifically Jewish Organization and the Jews do not even constitute a majority in the organization, but a vast number of Jews in America who are employed in the men's clothing industry are, in the majority of cases, members of the Analgamated. For this reason the activities of the Analgamated are generally of interest to Jews, especially when one considers the fact that the leaders of the Union are Jews, who are guided in their activity by their Jewish temperament and Jewish feeling. The Analgamated is considered on the Jewish street as a Jewish organization because thousands of Jews belong to it and because it is led by Jewish brains.

The Analgamated is a driving and decisive force in the needle trades industry of America, and though officially it is not a Jewish organization, its influence is definitely recognized in the Jewish life of America. When great Jewish problems

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of general importance arise, during the course of events, one listens to the opinion of Mr. Hillman and Mr. Schlossberg, the two capable leaders of this mighty labor organization because they are trusted by tens of thousands of Jewish workers, which gives them the right to speak about these problems in the name of those workers. That is why the great masses of American Jews are interested in the fate and the development of the Amalgamated, and follow with the greatest interest everything that happens within its ranks.

The first four conventions of the Amalgamated were devoted to problems of organization and consolidation of forces and opportunities. The fifth convention, which opens today in Chicago, will devote itself not only to the problem of organization, but also to great economic and political problems which are of great importance not only to the Amalgamated but to the entire labor movement. The most important of these problems is [the question of] the workers' bank, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, which the Amalgamated wants to establish in Chicago.

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The bank will be more than a savings bank. It will be a great weapon in the hands of the workers in their struggle against capitalism. If this undertaking is successful, similar financial institutions will arise in every great industrial center, and the workers will, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that the capitalists do not use the money of the workers in their fight against labor. There is no ground to suppose this undertaking will not be successful. Many unions have millions in their treasury--they can guarantee the existence of a bank--and if the workers' bank should also participate in industries in association with the co-operative societies, they may yet become mighty financial institutions. But, entirely apart from these broad possibilities, the projected bank will be a great help to the workers' organization in a period of crisis. A capitalist bank will not loan any money to a workers' organization in a period of crisis or a strike, but a workers' bank, knowing the financial condition of this or that union, will certainly do so. In this way, the workers will obtain new and mighty support in their struggle against the pressure of big capital.

To judge by the projects and perspectives which the bank has, it will develop much

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faster than a private bank. In the ranks of the Amalgamated they say that within the first year of its existence the bank will have five million dollars in deposits, because many unions have promised to deposit their money in a workers' bank.

This bank project alone indicates the important plans and problems which the Amalgamated is facing at its fifth biennial convention and shows the great significance of the convention in the history of the labor movement in America.

The leaders of the Amalgamated know how strong and solid their organization is, and that now they can consider great constructive plans, which will have a bearing upon their future development.

The leaders of the Amalgamated also know that as long as chaos reigns in Europe, the economic equilibrium there will be destroyed. They also know that as long as the economic equilibrium in Europe is destroyed, Europe will not be able to buy

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from America, and America will not produce because it will lack markets for the disposal of its products. The first sufferers from such a state of affairs, will be the American workers.

To help Europe overcome its economic chaos means, first of all, to help Russia adjust itself economically. Whatever the Amalgamated, which is the greatest labor organization in the needle trade industry, can do for Russia on the economic field--on the political field it cannot and it will not do anything--it will certainly do. It will seek to help the Russian worker, it will make a sincere effort to obtain tools for the Russian worker, and it will do everything within its power to fulfill its duty in this respect.

The leaders of the Amalgamated will come to the convention with some constructive proposals and the delegates to the convention will consider those proposals seriously. The convention will also take up the problem of the education of its members and the problem of organization.

All in all, the fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated promises to be a

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constructive and epoch-making one. As for as we are concerned, we can only wish it good luck and success in its work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

SPLIT IN THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS AND THE BIRTH OF THE AMALGAMATED

by
Sol Pozner

An intensive campaign to organize the tailors in the men's clothing industry began all over the country after the great general strike in Chicago in 1910-1911. The campaign opened in New York with such great enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice that the officials of the United Garment Workers were compelled to take this into consideration, so they took over the leadership of the organizational campaign. The general strike in New York, which was very similar to the general strike in Chicago of 1910-1911, broke out in December, 1914. The demands of the workers at that time were for a forty-eight hour week and a raise in wages. The officials of the United Garment Workers negotiated a settlement in January, which brought increase in wages but no reduction in the hours of work. The great mass of the strikers refused even to consider this "settlement" and continued to strike. At the end of February, the officials of the United Garment Workers made another settlement, against the desire of the strikers, calling for a one dollar a week

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raise in wages and no reduction in working hours. The great mass of the tens of thousands of strikers then rebelled against their traitorous leaders and refused to accept the settlement.

The New York Forward played a shameful role in that fight; it took the side of the traitors against the strikers. The strikers were so greatly incensed against the Forward that when the strike ended, they attacked the Forward building, broke the windows and threatened to attack the editor and the staff who, luckily, escaped from the wrath of the workers. This story about the Forward is related in a book which the Amalgamated has issued in honor of the convention now taking place in Chicago, and which is being distributed to the delegates to the convention. The reader will find the story on page seventy-seven.

The strikers, themselves, then took over the leadership of the strike, which ended, in the month of March, in a victory for the strikers, who won many improvements in their working conditions.

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This struggle sharpened the hostile relationship between the majority of the men's tailors and the leaders of the United Garment Workers, who could not and did not want to work in harmony with the revolutionary fighting spirit of the Jewish workers. These reactionary leaders began to be seriously afraid of the revolutionary spirit of the masses at the time the convention of the United Garment Workers was scheduled to open. They, therefore, tried in every possible way to make the workers helpless. Toward that end, they designated Nashville, Tennessee, as the convention city, knowing that it was too far away for most of the delegates from the western and eastern states. The progressive locals protested against this scheme, and when their protests proved of no avail, they drained their treasury in order to send delegates there. The officials of the United Garment Workers, who were afraid of losing their power, did not lose courage but used a new strategy; by various, dubious, and criminal ways, they voided the credentials of many delegates. Only one hundred and ninety-eight delegates were recognized as having the proper credentials out of three hundred and five delegates present when the convention opened in Nashville.

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However, the delegates whose credentials were voided did not surrender so easily,but began a bitter fight against their traitorous leaders. Frank Rosenbloom, a delegate from Chicago, played an important part in that fight. Rosenbloom made a motion that President Rickert, who was chairman, should leave the chair and that Hyman Schneid of Chicago should take his place. Chairman Rickert ignored his motion and Rosenbloom appealed against the "chair". In a fiery speech he accused the president and other officials of violating the constitution and of committing other crimes. Delegate Sam Rissman then brought up Rosenbloom's motion again and he, himself, put the motion through. He, himself, counted the votes and then declared the motion was legally adopted.

Then most of the delegates left the convention, marched to another hall where they held a new convention. Thus the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union was born.

On October fourteenth, the convention elected officials. Sidney Hillman of local thirty-nine, Chicago, was elected president. Joseph Schlossberg of local one

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hundred thirty-five, New York, was elected general secretary-treasurer. Rosenbloom, Marimpietra, Rabkin, and Shenfield were elected as a General Executive Board.

The new officials enthusiastically began to organize the industry immediately after the convention. In 1915 they led the great general strike in Chicago which ended with the conclusion of a peace agreement with Hart, Schaffner and Marx. Later they negotiated contracts with all the great firms in Chicago. The Amalgamated now controls the whole men's clothing industry and numbers in its ranks about two hundred thousand members, for whom it has won the best wages and working conditions in the country. The Amalgamated is now considered one of the strongest and most progressive labor organizations in the world.

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JEWISH

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THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION

by

Sol Pozner

The Amalgamated Remains True to its Principles

During the past two years, since the Boston convention of 1920, the Amalgamated has fought many serious and difficult battles. The industrial crisis, which, like a terrible epidemic, has spread all over the country, has aroused to fever pitch the keen desire of the organized employers to abolish the few privileges the workers have won after difficult struggle during normal, industrial times. The organized employers have gathered all their forces and begun the bitter fight against their workers. It was very easy for them to do so in the unorganized industries. The unorganized workers, being unable to put up any opposition, surrendered without even protesting against the most cruel demands

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IV of their employers. For example, the wages of the steel workers were constantly reduced until they reached the present level, which is an average of eighteen dollars per week, just as in the good old times.

For many months, a critical struggle has been going on in the building trades industry, a struggle which is the bitterest in the history of that industry, a struggle for life or death, a struggle for the principle of the closed shop, which the union had won after many years of hard fighting.

Half a million coal miners are in the midst of a bitter fight because the coal barons refuse even to negotiate with them about a new agreement.

It would have been no different in the needle trades industry, but thanks to the mighty power of the Amalgamated, the devotion, steadfastness, and militancy of its members, the unity of the organization was saved as well as the

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IV privileges and working conditions of its two hundred thousand members.

The chief gain of the Amalgamated has been that it saved its principles, the heart and soul of the organization, during this difficult period of industrial crisis. The Amalgamated had to agree to a reduction of wages--in New York fifteen per cent, in Chicago ten per cent--but the question of wages was never a question of principle with this progressive labor union. The Amalgamated has always regarded the question of wages as something that can be discussed, negotiated, raised, or lowered.

The Amalgamated went out on strike for a forty-four hour week and a raise in wages. After ten weeks of striking, the Amalgamated won its demand for a reduction of working hours, but lost the demand for a wage increase. The Amalgamated has always held that one can discuss wages, that one can trade with dollars and cents, but not with principles.

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IV This report will be proudly given to today's convention, and will be, undoubtedly, accepted enthusiastically by the hundreds of delegates who represent about two hundred thousand members of one of the most progressive labor organizations in the world.

The Question of Soviet Russia

The question of Soviet Russia will undoubtedly be one of the most important questions facing today's convention of the Amalgamated, a question of interest not only to the members of the Amalgamated but also to the international labor movement. At the Boston convention of 1920, it was decided that a committee be sent to Russia to investigate the economic conditions there and to bring back a true report about what is going on in the land of the Soviets because so many shameful lies have been spread about it.

President /Sidney/ Hillman left for Russia in July, 1921. He spent a few weeks

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IV there and had every opportunity to study the economic conditions there.

He paid particular attention to the study of the conditions within the needle trades industry there. When he returned from the trip and made his report, the Amalgamated began at once to work intensively to help the suffering workers in Soviet Russia. The Amalgamated contributed generously to this relief work. Over two hundred thousand dollars was spent for this important work. The Amalgamated paid particular attention to the workers of the needle trades industry in Russia, and, upon the advice of Mr. Sidney Hillman, helped them with machinery and tools, which they, in Mr. Hillman's opinion, needed most. Such relief work is, without doubt, very desirable, and it was greeted as such by organized labor. The constructive work of the Amalgamated has done more for the tailors of Russia than all the "relief" which they received from all "relief organizations".

Mr. Hillman will give a full report to the convention on the economic conditions in Soviet Russia. A concrete plan will also be presented, dealing with

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constructive relief work for Russia.

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank

The Boston convention of 1920 approved the plan of establishing Amalgamated banks. Conditions, however, were not favorable and this plan has not yet been realized. The delegates at this convention will hear the cheerful-for them--report that the first Amalgamated Bank is no longer a dream but a reality. The first bank will be opened in Chicago on July first, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars and a reserve fund of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank will be located at 371 Jackson Boulevard. The bank will be under the management of W. Thompson, and the officers of the Amalgamated: Sidney Hillman, Sam Levin, Marimpietra, Frank Rosenblum, Sam Rissman, and Stephen Skala. The first sale of shares in the bank took place Friday evening at a meeting in the West Side Auditorium, attended by the members of the Chicago

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IV Joint Board and all shop chairmen. About fifty thousand dollars' worth of shares were sold, after Sidney Hillman, Joseph Schlossberg, Sam Levin, and W. Thompson spoke. One can be certain that all the shares will be sold within a few days, if we are to judge by the tremendous success of the initial sale. This bank, a financial institution of the workers, will, in all probability, be a big success; the Amalgamated alone will do five million dollars worth of business a year with this bank.

Mr. Jacob Patowski, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated, reports that large deposits will be made at this bank by various labor unions. A beginning has been made by the Locomotive Engineers Union, which has decided to deposit one hundred thousand dollars in the Amalgamated Bank.

A report will be given at the convention about the Amalgamated Bank in Chicago. Plans will also be formulated regarding the establishment of similar banks in

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all important Amalgamated centers.

A United Needle Trades Industry

An important place on the agenda of the convention will be occupied by the problem of uniting the needle trades industry in the United States and of creating closer international connections in the industry. The general executive board had approved, at its session in Montreal, in June, 1921, /the question of/ unity within the needle trades industry. Nothing practical has been done as yet about this resolution of the board. The convention will consider and analyze the reasons for this inactivity and will formulate plans for future improvement.

The position of the Amalgamated leaders regarding unity in the industry has not changed. The delegates at this convention will let their voices be heard

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on this highly important question.

In accordance with the decision of the Boston convention, the Amalgamated was represented at the International Clothing Workers Congress, held in Copenhagen, in August, 1920. Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated, who was the delegate to this important convention, had the great opportunity of studying the labor movement and the political conditions in Europe, and of bringing understanding and enlightenment to the convention, the delegates to which were not nearly as progressive and as class conscious as the Amalgamated representative. The presence of Mr. Schlossberg had, without doubt, a great influence upon the convention which adopted a more militant and more progressive attitude. In spite of that, a profound feeling of bitterness was felt at the convention toward the syndicalists, and the clothing workers of Russia were not even invited to the [international] conference.

This problem will be considered at today's session [of the Amalgamated

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IV convention, and it is expected that the delegates will not act hastily in this matter. It is understood that the progressive spirit of the Amalgamated delegates will not be satisfied with such a conservative international labor organization. The delegates, however, will have to bear in mind the knowledge that if they withdraw from that organization, it will become thoroughly conservative and reactionary. Without the enlightenment of the Amalgamated, darkness will reign there.

Many important organizational problems will be considered at this convention. Let us hope that the four hundred delegates will handle these problems intelligently and honestly; so that the two hundred thousand Amalgamated members who have entrusted to them the honor and the task of solving these problems, will be satisfied.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

[THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION OPENS]

by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Amalgamated Convention, which opens this morning in Chicago, reminds us again that we are not only the People of the Book but also the people of the needle. We are Princes of the Needle. The Amalgamated is not actually an officially Jewish union. A specifically Jewish union could be composed only of circumcisers, slaughterers, or matchmakers, but the overwhelming majority of the Amalgamated members are Jews. Besides the Amalgamated, there are plenty of other Jewish Princes of the Needle. Our enemies, who always try to find fault with us, even accuse us of having a monopoly of the needle trade; that is a new crime! The truth is, of course, that a tailor is usually a Jew. If the Jews should want, at any time, to play a dirty trick upon the Gentiles, they have only to declare a general strike of the pants makers, and then the Gentiles will not have any pants and will have to run around in pajamas.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1922.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMALGAMATED MEMBERS CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

Tens of thousands of Amalgamated members of Chicago yesterday celebrated the international [workers'] holiday, May first, with mass meetings, concerts, and balls. All Amalgamated shops were closed on account of the holiday and tens of thousands of workers filled the various halls where the Union had arranged entertainments for them.

The largest crowd gathered in the afternoon at the mass meeting and concert in the Auditorium Theater; and in the evening, at the ball at the Ashland Auditorium.

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JEWISH

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Forward, April 27, 1922.

Great Preparations are Being Made for the Fifth Convention of the Amalgamated in Chicago.

The Convention Committee of the Amalgamated is already engaged in preparing the work for the fifth semi-annual convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which will open in Chicago, Monday May 8, in the Ashland Auditorium.

An assemblage of 375 delegates from various sections of the country will be present at this convention. The amount present will reach about 500, including the invited guests. The fifth convention of the Amalgamated will open Monday morning May 8, and contimue for one week, closing May 13.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of October 3, 1914. p.240.

The first session of the convention will be held in the Ashland Auditorium and the remaining sessions will be held in the Oriental Consistory, Dearborn and Walton Sts. The convention will be the most important one ever held by the Amalgamated and the delegates are sharpening the "weapons" for this epoch making convention with much work to accomplish and many important problems to solve.

Prior to the convention on May 3-4, the general executive board will hold a conference, preparing the first and most important work for the convention. The headquarters of the executive board will be in the Morrison Hotel.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1922.

IS THE AMALGAMATED AGREEMENT A VICTORY FOR THE ORGANIZATION?

by
Sol Posner

Is the present agreement of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers a victory or a defeat for the organization? Does it show the strength or the weakness of the Amalgamated? These questions are of interest not only to the forty-four thousand Chicago members of the Amalgamated, or the two hundred thousand Amalgamated members all over the country, but to the entire organized labor movement.

When one considers the deplorable conditions whch exist in industry today, when capital has organized, and is waging a relentless struggle against organized labor, the results of every struggle are of great significance to both sides, because they may have a serious effect upon other industrial

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struggles. It is, therefore, no wonder that the attention of the whole organized labor movement was focused upon the struggle of the Amalgamated, the strongest Jewish labor body. Had this mighty labor organization lost in the present struggle with the manufacturers, this defeat would, undoubtedly, have been considered a big loss to the entire organized labor movement. On the other hand, a victory for the Amalgamated can be considered a victory for all of organized labor.

When the manufacturers, a few months ago, proposed a new agreement, to take the place of the old one which expires on May first, they presented their now historic, twelve demands. The chief demands were: a reduction of twenty-five per cent in wages, an increase in the work week from forty-four to forty-eight hours, exclusive right to hire and fire workers, and sole right to divide the work in slack times.

It is not necessary to enumerate the other points, because these four points

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alone are sufficient to give a clear picture of the nature of the other demands of the manufacturers. Needless to say, if the bosses had won their demands, the Amalgamated would have been dealt a death blow from which it would never have recovered.

A few weeks ago, the writer of these lines, discussing the situation in the Courier, said that the only point which the representatives of the Amalgamated could discuss at a conference with the representatives of the manufacturers, would be the question of wages. When an argument revolves around dollars and cents, there is room for negotiation, bargaining, and compromise. The other points of the agreement, which have to do with principles, with the soul of the organization, cannot be discussed because one does not trade with principles, one does not bargain or compromise with principles. When an organization sells its soul and principles to the devil it is dead, spiritually dead, although its body may continue to lead an indolent and dishonorable life.

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The Amalgamated came out of this dispute with clean soul and principles. It compromised only on the question of dollars and cents, and, therefore, such an outcome must be considered a priceless victory, not only for the Amalgamated but for all of organized labor.

This victory gains in importance when one considers the present critical industrial conditions. Mr. Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated, in explaining to the members of the Amalgamated the importance, of the present agreement, said: "Do not forget that six hundred coal miners are now on strike because their bosses have refused even to negotiate an agreement with them; tens of thousands of steel workers are slaving for twenty-eight cents an hour at the present time, and, therefore, the agreement which we have obtained is the best one possible under the circumstances."

Tens of thousands of Amalgamated members in Chicago agree with Mr. Hillman's

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statement, and almost unanimously, they approved the action of their representatives who negotiated this agreement. Only a few workers from a certain section were dissatisfied with this agreement because no minimum wage scale had been established for them as yet.

It is not a question of certain sections but of the Amalgamated as a whole, however, as Mr. Hillman has explained. If this powerful Union remains healthy and strong, one can be sure that sooner or later the workers of that section will be satisfied and that a minimum wage scale will someday be extablished for them.

Considering the Amalgamated agreement as a whole, we see that it is a great victory for the Union, which means that it is a great victory for all of organized labor. This victory was made possible thanks to the solidarity of the two hundred thousand Amalgamated members, thanks to their class con-

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sciousness, their discipline and their devotion to their organization. The manufacturers took these factors into consideration.

This agreement is to run for a period of three years. One of the important clauses of this agreement gives both parties the right to bring up the question of wages every year and, if no agreement is reached, either party has the right to break the agreement. The importance of this clause for the Amalgamated lies in the fact that in case industrial conditions are better next year, the Amalgamated will be able to win back for its members the few dollars wage reduction which they had to take now. This clause gives added weight to the victory of the Amalgamated, a victory which all of organized labor should welcome.

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New Agreement Between the Amalgamated and Clothing Manufacturers Approved at Four Meetings.

The new contract was read to 12,000 members of the Amalgamated and was accepted. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, addressed the members about the changes in the agreement with the manufacturers and the reasons why he and other officers recommended the members to accept the agreement. He described the industrial conditions of the country. He annihilated the demands of the manufacturers, which, if they were accepted would mean destruction to the organization. "Under present conditions," said Hillman, "I consider this the great accomplishment of our organization."

Hillman pointed out that, under present conditions, every member should be satisfied that a strike was avoided and wait for better times to get back their reduced wages.

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Many members expressed dissatisfaction over a ten per cent cut in wages, but the vast majority applauded and voted in favor of the agreement.

Similar meetings were held at the Lawndale Hall, Carnegie's Hall, and on the South Side, where Sam Levin, Frank Rosenblum and others spoke about the agreement. The agreement was unanimously approved.

The Agreement between the Amalgamated and the Manufacturers:
1 - This agreement for collective bargaining between the Clothing Manufacturers of Chicago and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was signed (with the qualifications of section 3) for three years commencing May 1, 1922 until May 1, 1925.

2 - Hours of Work. (a) The hours of work are 44 a week, 8 working hours throughout the week days and Saturday until noon. (b) Overtime. For work exceeding regular time, the piece workers shall be paid 50% in addition to the regular price per piece, and time and a half for workers on weekly salaries.

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3 - (a). The standards of wages, which were established in the agreement shall not be altered, unless one or both parties is convinced that it is necessary to change the standards and is notified three months before the day concluding a year of the agreement's existence and calls a conference to make such changes. If such changes are approved, they shall become effective May 1 of each year under the contract. If another thorough investigation proves that the parties are unable to agree for the first of May, either side may break the agreement. (b) Prices for piece work shall be fixed through collective bargaining by a price committee. This committee shall consist of a labor manager or any other qualified representative of the management and a representative of the union, appointed by the organized group for this purpose. (c) When at times, certain operations are needed to be placed under piece work or changes in the existing prices, the question shall be given over to the price committee, which is obligated to set a price. If the price committee can not agree, the question shall be given to the trade board. (d) The wages of the cutters, who work under the standards, which

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were accepted by a decision April 21, shall be as follows: Group a - $47, group b - $45, group c - $43, group d - $41, group e - $39. If there are cutters whose production is so unusual that it excludes the qualification as mentioned above, then both parties shall agree to set a price and to hand the case over to the trade board if they can not agree.

4 - It was approved that the principle of the preferential shop shall be continued and applied in the following manner: Preference shall be given to union workers, in hiring and discharging. When an employer is in need of workers, he will turn to the Union, indicating the amount needed and if the Union can not supply them, for some reason, he has the privilege to obtain workers in open markets. The Union undertakes to cooperate with the employers in working out rules and regulations for sending workers on jobs and to organize an effective employment bureau. The principle of a preferential shop shall be employed upon discharging a worker. If there is need for layoffs, the non-union members are to be discharged first.

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(b) The rules for the preference of union members demand that the doors of the Union shall be open to accept non-union workers. Admission fees and dues shall be moderate and every applicant shall be admitted, if he did not commit a crime against the Union.

5 - (a) The full power of discipline and discharge is within the jurisdiction of the employers. It was agreed upon that this power shall be utilized justly, and in consideration of the right of the workers. The power to fire shall be carried through only by those authorized. If the Union, after an investigation finds that the worker was discharged without a just reason and that the dispute can not be settled between the representative and the management, the Union may bring this case before the trade board and unless it appeals to the board of arbitration, the decision of the trade board remains in effect. (b) This agreegemt asserts that all disputes shall be settled in a fair way and there is no reason for direct action.

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Stoppages are, therefore, forbidden; when a stoppage occurs because he, who has authority, refuses to let the workers keep their jobs. he shall immediately be ordered to put them back to work and in case they refuse, in one hour after the order they may be disciplined. (c) The work should be divided equally among the workers during dull periods.

The other parts of the agreement are related to the obligations of the deputies, shop chairman, impartial boards and the board of arbitration, specifying their duties and privileges. The same machinery as of the aforementioned, was accepted to settle complaints.

The tailors, bushelmen and examiners have, in this agreement, a fixed minimum scale of $35 per week, a salary which they never had until now. The cutters wages were reduced two dollars per week and the minimum is $39.

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Forward, March 5, 1922.

A great mass-meeting was held Friday, by the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Five-thousand members attended the 9th educational meeting. They were very eager to listen to a message from their International President, Sidney Hillman, about the twelve clauses which the manufacturers handed the Workers' representatives, in order to formulate a new agreement with the Amalgamated.

Mr. Hillman sent a telegram, stating that he was unable to attend this meeting because of other business transactions.

Mr. Hillman was replaced by Prof. Sam Levine at the meeting.

Prof. Levine gave a summary of the conditions existing in the clothing industry propr to any contract or agreement issued to the Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "Three years ago", said Levine, "we assembled in this hall to ratify an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. At that time the manufacturers did not sign the agreement because we fought, sacrificed and compelled them to recognize us. At that time we did not expect to attain our aim so soon. At that time we had no concerts, no lectures, no music; we strived for freedom and the right to enjoy life,and we attained that aim.

"We established that no member is to be discharged from any shop without

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a fair trial.

"Times have changed. We used to struggle and exert all efforts to maintain some freedom in the Shops. Now, the bosses demand freedom in the Shops.

"We acknowledge the value of these privileges, to protect the Workers, and the right to work.

"At one time, we spoke of having the right to meet and discuss our conditions, but now our discussions are carried to such an extent, that the employers are pleading for their freedom of speech.

"We are aware of the problems of the industrial world and we understand the present condition of the clothing industry, together with the depressing times of today, and will do everything possible to better these conditions. In comprehending everything, our object is to avoid any strikes; we want peace in the industry, and we trust that the clothing manufacturers will consider everything and will not bring about any collision.

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"The employers are speaking of 48 hours. We know what we have attained in less than 48-hours of work. If they mean what they said, and I hope not, then I will tell them that we know how to act in the future, as we did in the past.

"We can produce enough clothes in shorter hours, and we need not lengthen the hours".

Levine concluded his talk by urging the worker to strike against the Will of the bosses.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1922.

THE AMALGAMATED NEGOTIATES A NEW AGREEMENT

by
Sol Pozner

The conference between the representatives of Chicago's Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the manufacturers' Association has begun. Nobody, of course, can foretell what the result of this conference will be. However, one thing is certain: the Amalgamated representatives will never agree to the demands of the manufacturers, even if such a decision should mean the dissolution of the conference and the breaking off of all negotiations.

It would be impossible for the union representatives to act otherwise, because the demands of the manufacturers have to do not only with dollars and cents, but with the very existence of the union.

The manufacturers did not present many demands; they presented only eleven,

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of which the most important are: A reduction of wages of twenty-five per cent, an increase in working hours per week from forty-four to forty-eight hours, the sole right to hire and fire workers, and the abolition of the "closed shop".

It is unnecessary to enumerate the other demands. It is obvious, from the four demands mentioned above, that the question of granting them cannot even be discussed. Only one of those demands, the question of wages, could be discussed by representatives of both sides. The other demands cannot even be discussed. The workers do not even want to discuss the question of why they cannot grant the demand for longer hours, or the right of the manufacturers to give or take away jobs from the workers (which means giving jobs to whom they like when they like); to grant those demands would mean a death blow to the union which is so young, so energetic, and so capable of fighting. The union is getting ready to live, not to commit suicide.

There is one thing which makes the situation less serious than it appears, and

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that is that the manufacturers, themselves are not taking their own demands seriously. Very likely, the demands were made as a declaration of principle. The manufacturers wanted to indicate that these were the conditions which they would like to see prevailing in the industry; they expressed their sentiments.

The leaders of the Amalgamated also revealed their attitude. At a meeting of the joint board of the Amalgamated, held after the manufacturers presented their demands at a conference, it was unanimously decided to fight against those demands by every means possible. The labor leaders declared confidently that they expressed the true sentiments of the forty-four thousand members of the union. We do not doubt it. It is to be expected, therefore, that the representatives of the manufacturers will withdraw their demands at a conference, and that peace in the men's clothing industry will continue to prevail, in the interests of both sides.

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Forward, February 1, 1922.

The manufacturers of Chicago renew their Union-agreement for another year.

At a meeting of both parties, Comrade Schlessinger succeeded in having the bosses renew the old agreement.

The organized Dressmakers of Chicago recorded a victory Monday night, in their transactions with the Dress Manufacturers Association. The conference held by the representatives of the Association and the representatives of the joint board of Local 100, at the Morrison Hotel, ended in the Union Agreement being signed by the Manufacturers Association for another year. The agreement was the same as the last one, with the same conditions: a 44-hour week; time-and-one-half for overtime; and no discharging of a Union man without a reasonable excuse; and the same wages as for the last two years.

Herman Spivak, President of the Association, was the Chairman of the Conference.

The representatives of both parties signed the agreement. President Schlessinger signed for the International, Julius Ginsburg for Local 100, and

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Forward, February 1, 1922.

Mr. Herman Spivak and Libowsky for the Manufacturers' Association.

The following were present at the transaction: Spival, Lowenthal, Zeiden, and Greenstein, representing the Association; representing the Workers were: President Schlessinger, Vice-President Schoolman, J. Ginsburg, Organizer for the Joint Board, Local 100; Secretary Brodski, and the business-agents, Barky and Fogel; and the Conference Committee of Local 100, consisting of David Weiss, Dora Lipschitz, A. Galvin, Rebecca Holland, Mr. Kaufman, R. Timer, and A. Gitlin.

A word to the unorganized Dressmakers: The joint board of Local 100 will start a campaign to organize the unorganized Dressmakers.

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JEWISH

Daily Forward. Jan. 29, 1922.

WHAT IS TAKING PLACE IN THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES?

Many important questions came up for consideration and discussion at the last meeting of the United Jewish Trades Council. The Shochtim Kosher Animal Slaughterers and Butchers Workers who, until now, have had one union under a charter from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, have dissolved this union and are having separate locals. Both belong to the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union and to the United Jewish Trades.

Due to the various differences which come up between the workers and the Shochtim, the butcher workers decided to organize their own local. A committee of the butcher workers met with the Shochtim, discussed the matter of a separate local, explained its necessity and showed their willingness not to sever connections entirely from the original union, for a complete separation would jeopardize the strength of both unions...

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Daily Forward, Jan. 29, 1922.

Last Monday afternoon the Shochtim had their meeting which was well attended. They have reorganized under a new charter name, Shochtim of Chicago, given by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. They have elected their officers for the year. A committee of the United Jewish Trades was present at this meeting to advise both sides to stand united, for that is the only way to protect their interests. Now in order to carry out these principles, it was proposed that the Shochtim elect a committee of five and the Butcher Workers a committee of five, while the United Jewish Trades appoint three delegates, these 13 members to serve as a joint board to look after the interests of both unions.

The Shochtim adopted these proposals and now we may expect unity and harmony on both sides.

Last Monday evening the Butcher Workers also had a similar meeting at the Fitzgibbons Hall. The first vice president of the Amalgamated

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Daily Forward, Jan. 29, 1922.

Meat Cutters Union was chairman of this meeting. A committee of the United Jewish Trades was present at the meeting, who presented the decision of the Shochtim to the Butcher Workers. All proposals were adopted by both unions. Peace and harmony between the two organizations is assured in the future....

Forward, September 11, 1921

Ladies' Tailors are victors over their bosses who wanted to break the Union. The bosses, after handing their ultimatum to the Union, forcing them to strike, came to the Union one at a time and signed an agreement.

The association has disbanded and the ladies' tailors are starting to work Monday under Union conditions which the bosses had hoped to take away from them.

As soon as Blum & Jacks broke away from the association and signed an agreement with the Union, Rothschild and Blackstone did not waste much time, and also signed an agreement.

The others, the smaller shops, couldn't help themselves; they had to sign with the Union.

The ladies' tailors were holding a meeting when this news was brought to them.

The enthusiasm was great. The ladies' tailors now realize more than ever before the power of unity.

They see now what the bosses would have done to them were they not organized.

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Their wages would have been cut, the Union-Shops would have been converted into open shops, and the slavery would have been the same as before their Union was organized.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1921.

THE PRICE THAT WORKERS PAY FOR NOT BELONGING TO A UNION

by

Sol Posner

The privilege of belonging to a union is that of the worker individually, and he does as he pleases in this matter. Of the ten million wage earners in America, less than half belong to labor unions, and the rest are unorganized.

Both classes of workers, the organized and the unorganized believe that they are acting in their best interests, because no high principles are involved here, even by those who do belong to labor organizations. The unorganized workers, who do not care to belong to any unions, have various arguments to prove the practicability of their action. If we should ignore their arguments of personal freedom, that they have a right to work longer hours, that they do not care to have their working time limited by the union

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1921.

or something similar, then when we consider only the material problem, who profits more the organized or the unorganized worker, it will not require any great effort to prove that the latter is the loser.

The greatest number of workers, who do not belong to any labor organizations, are naturally unable to carry out their theories of trade unionism, because they do not possess any theories, just as the majority of workers, who are members now of economic labor organizations did not possess them either. Just as these were drawn into these organizations through favorable conditions, so are others remaining outside because of unfavorable conditions. Neither possesses any principle or conviction.

The minority which does not care to join organized labor is naturally the most ignorant and undeveloped, and has been influenced by the poisonous propaganda of the reactionary employers, who seek thereby to combat the labor organizations, in order to oppress and stifle their employees to a greater extent, so they may exact more profits from their labors.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1921.

The most reactionary of these employers is, without doubt, Judge Gary, king of the steel trust. And this Mr. Gary has more than once propagandized his tens of thousands of employees to refrain from joining labor unions. First, because in belonging to unions the workers become industrial slaves, and second because they are being robbed of their hard earned few dollars: they must continually pay dues, assessments, strike funds, and other expenses.

"Labor unions were perhaps once justified" said Gary, "because, I think, workers were not always treated justly, but now there is no necessity for any unions, because the workers are always justly treated."

This statement was made by Judge Gary at a meeting of the stockholders of the steel trust in April of this year. Since then Judge Gary and his colleagues have cut the wages of their workers three times.

The first cut in wages of twenty per cent occurred on the 16th of May.

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The steel workers were earning $5.06 for a ten-hour working day. With the wage reduction their earnings were reduced to $4.05 for the same working day.

Just two months later, July 16, the steel trust with the labor sympathetic Judge Gary at the head again cut the wages of their workers. This time by nine and one half per cent, decreasing the daily earnings of the workers to $3.70.

Five weeks later, August 29, the good-hearted and kind Judge Gary, for the third time within six months, again cut the wages of his workers approximately twenty per cent, reducing the workers wage to $3 a day, or $18 for a six-day working week and ten-hour working day. For an eight-hour working day the workers receive $13.20 a week.

To agree with Judge Gary, that bad business compelled him to cut the wages of his workers so much is wrong, because the steel trust is the richest

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corporation in the country.

Last year this trust made a clear profit of one hundred and eighty-five million dollars, besides the surplus profit of over a half billion dollars which the corporation owns.

Now, it seems, the reason for Judge Gary's propaganda against trade unionism becomes clear, because if the steel workers were organized this reduction in wages would be an impossibility. This clarifies another thing, i.e. how much the workers are paying for the privilege of not belonging to labor organizations.

The fact cannot be denied, that lately, wages were reduced in all industries, even in those where the workers are organized in powerful economic organizations. But the wages of these workers were previously higher, and the reductions were proportionately much smaller, almost insignificant when compared with the wage reductions of the employees of

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the steel trust.

Let's take, for example, the needle industry, which has been recently affected by a reduction in wages. It is no secret to anyone that, in the last few years, the working wage in the needle industry was entirely satisfactory. It was at least twice as much as the wage of the steel worker in the best of times, yet, when the decrease in wages came, the needle industry was reduced ten or fifteen per cent at the most.

The wages of Chicago's forty-four thousand Amalgamated members were reduced ten per cent six months ago, which was in accordance with a decision given by their arbitrator. They accepted this ruling under protest, and discussed very seriously the question of refusing arbitration at the signing of the new agreement.

When the Chicago fur manufacturers made a motion last week to cut twenty per cent from the wages of their workers, whose earnings are at least

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four times as much as that of the present wage of the steel workers, the furriers declared a strike, and from all appearances it seems that they will win the struggle.

We are turning back to the steel workers, whose weekly earnings for a forty-four hour week are only $13.20. When we take into consideration, that the dollar now, according to a report by the Bureau Of Statistics of the Department of Labor, is worth only thirty-nine cents, in comparison with the dollar of 1918, when it was then very hard to live on $13.20 a week, we can realize under what horrible condition these unfortunate workers are living.

The privilege of not joining any economic organizations belongs to the workers personally, but the price which they are paying for it is high.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 10, 1921.

To the end that the Cloak Makers Union may be defeated, the firm of Wachtel and Garfinkel has discovered a new means. They declared that they have become simply jobbers. In reality, however, they simply send their work to other shops while their own workers remain idle. The Joint Board has called a strike against this firm so as to avoid having Union men scabbing one another.

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I D 2 a (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 28, 1921.

The Dress and Skirtmakers, members of Local 100, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, yesterday successfully ended their negotiations with the representatives of the Manufacturers Association, with whom an agreement had existed for the past two years.

The Dress and Skirt Manufacturers had demanded a 25% decrease in wages.

Mr. Schlesinger, President of the International, stated that under no circumstances would the Union accept such a proposal.

Yesterday morning, after the representatives of the Association had discussed the matter another time, they withdrew their demand for a cut in wages and signed a contract, extending the previous agreement another five months.

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 30, 1921.

Chicago Cloakmakers will remain with all the Union conditions. There will be no reduction of wages in the cloak trade of Chicago and no standard of production.

The above was announced by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I.L.G.W. Union, after a conference which was held by the Chicago Cloakmakers and representatives of the Chicago Cloak Manufacturers Association.

Another demand that the Union won was that no employer is able to discharge a worker.

The representatives of the Union and of the Manufacturers Association agreed upon calling another conference in about five months from now, to consider the condition of the industry.

The American Federation of Labor extended congratulations to the I.L.G.W. U. for their victory.

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II B 2 d (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 21, 1921.

Local 144 of the Amalgamated opened a drive in all shops to sell 1,000 shares for a daily worker's paper, printed in English.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 14, 1921.

The Joint Board of the Cloak-Makers Union signed an agreement, yesterday, for local 100, dress and skirt makers, with Philip Klafter, 229 Monroe St., skirt and dress manufacturers.

The agreement was signed after J. Ginsberg, organizer of the Joint Board, negotiated with Mr. Klafter for a period of four weeks. Mr. Klafter agreed to a 44 hour week and a union scale. The reason for Mr. Klafter's signing a contract is that he was convinced that it does not pay to fight organized labor.

The Joint Board is now carrying on a campaign to organize all dress and skirt workers and it is expected that within a few days, more contracts will be signed.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward June 12, 1921

The proprietors of a clock store on Roosevelt Rd. in the Lawndale district have begun introducing economy in their business. The first thing that they have done, in order to eliminate waste, was to discharge the alteration workers, who were mending and altering women's clothes. Secondly, they cut the wages of the fitters who fit the clothes on the customer.

One store owner cut $20.00 per week from the salaries of the fitters. Two other store keepers cut wages similarly, and told the fitters to make alterations. After the drastic reduction of wages, the fitters organized into a union, and will attempt, through their solidarity, to win back their previous terms.

The Ladies Tailors union, of the A.F. of L. and the United Hebrew Trades, will give full support to the fitters union, so that they may earn a living wage.

Forward June 8, 1921

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Comrade Benjamin Schlessinger, the president of the International Ladies Garment workers is now visiting Chicago.

His presence here will be of great benefit to the Skirts and Dress makers. The Joint Board of the Cloak maker locals decided to carry on a campaign to organize the dress and skirt makers. A meeting was held at 180 Washington St., last Monday where the plans of conducting a campaign was reported by organizer Greenberg to an audience of 200 chairladies and a price committee.

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III B 3 a
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 1, 1921

Cloak, Skirts, Dress and Raincoat Workers:

I. L. G. W. Union

Will celebrate the 1st of May, together with the entire Jewish Working Class, at the Mass-Meeting and Musical-Concert in the Large Coliseum.

The finest speakers and musicians are arranged.

Brotherly Love,

I.L.G.W. Union

(Adv.)

I D 2 a (3)
III B 3 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 1, 1921.

The members of the Amalgamated will celebrate, today and this evening, May 1st, with a concert, mass-meeting and dance, at the Second Regiment Armory, Madison and Washington.

Tita Schipa will be soloist and Sidney Hillman, principal speaker.

Forward, Mar. 12, 1921.

THE MIGHTY AMALGAMATED

A New Labor Lyceum Which Will Be the Pride of Chicago
The Ladies' Tailors--Women Workers of Ladies Garments
Seasons, Styles, and Unemployment--By Morris Ziskind

In the Amalgamated: All organized workers are interested in knowing what is going on in the Amalgamated because it is the greatest trade union in Chicago. To think what the Chicago tailors have accomplished for themselves and for the tailors in New York, is to admire the power that this young organization possesses.

Realizing that despite all that the tailors have endured during this slack period, they have been able to contribute nearly $300,000 to help the New York strike, we cannot help but admire the working spirit within that organization.

The Amalgamated is preparing to build a Temple that will be a pride and an example for the entire American labor movement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 352?5

Forward, Mar. 12, 1921.

Friends of the Amalgamated will read with pleasure that conditions in the industry are getting better, work is increasing daily, the list of unemployed is decreasing, and according to the manager of the joint board, Comrade Sam Levin, all indications in the trade for Chicago and vicinity are very good.

At the meeting of the shop chairman last Monday night at the Auditorium, Comrade Levin, on the basis of information received from the deputies, the union employment bureau, and the manufacturers, stated that the tailors will in the near future, be employed as in normal times. It is to be noticed that there are not many workers complaining about their bosses as in previous times.

The ladies' garment workers who belong to the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, Local 100, are going through a slack period.

In some unions, various members are blaming their organization for their unemployment, but that is not the case in Local 100. There the members

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 30275

Forward, Mar. 12, 1921.

realize that the present conditions in the trade are no different from the conditions prevailing throughout the country.

The fact that the union has control of most of the shops in the trade, prevents an unequal distribution of work. Thus, there are none who are entirely unemployed and none who work more than the next. This keeps peace in the union's ranks.

Prices are being kept up, and salaries also, and above all, the 44-hour week, which is the standard in the union shops of Local 100, still prevails.

The minimum scale for a union cutter was $39, and the union brought the scale up to $45.50, and even as high as $55 a week. In non-union shops, the cutters still get $30 to $35 per week.

The same is true of the operators, finishers, and drapers. They get from $28 to $35 per week, where, in the non-union shops they pay only $14 to $18 per

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

week.

This is the best example of the difference between a union and a non-union shop.

Shorter hours, higher wages, a division of work in slack seasons, and the right to arrange working conditions, are the four cornerstones of the trade union movement.

The members of Local 100 realize all these facts and this realization keeps them united.

The unorganized dressmakers and waist-makers thought that prosperity during the time of war and the promises of their bosses in those days, and their present 44-hour week would last for a long time, but it ended exactly as the union had told them. When a boss gives you something free willingly, he is bound to take it back, but when workers get something through their power,

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they never give back.

Local 100 realizes these conditions and is preparing for a drive to organize the workers in the shops where the bosses are showing their true characters as profiteers who want the hide off their workers who are slaving and giving their sweat and blood to make their bosses rich.

The Ladies' Tailors Union is suffering, perhaps, more than all other unions, due to the capricious styles and seasons.

They work 44 hours a week and their minimum scale is $55 per week. The bosses tried to bring this minimum down but the union called strikes in those shops, and in a short time the bosses learned that it was impossible to reduce the $55 scale, so long as the union exists.

At the last meeting of the Ladies' Tailors Union the question of conditions and the attempt of the bosses to cut down the $55 minimum was discussed,

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Forward, Mar. 12, 1921.

and they decided to create a defense fund, and to be prepared to defend the interests of the organization and the workers in case the bosses try to combat the union. It was unanimously agreed at their meeting that each member shall be taxed $10 for a special fund, to be used only in the defense of the union in case of strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, February 5, 1921.

What the Chicago Tailors are doing for the Striking Tailors of New York.
by Morris Ziskind.

To the great devotion and the willingness to sacrifice themselves displayed by the members of the Amalgamated for their New York brethren, there is one other factor in the organization which makes the picture of unity and solidarity whole and great. This is the institution known as the Shop Chairman Meeting, which is composed of all shop chairmen of all clothing factories in Chicago.

Each shop has a shop chairman who is elected by the employees of that particular shop and he becomes the representative of the employees in all matters which occur in the shop. The shop chairman is responsible for the observance of all union rules within the shop.

At various times, meetings of all shop chairmen are held, and these meetings

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Forward, Feb. 5, 1921.

discuss the most important problems facing the Amalgamated. One of these meetings will remain in the memories of every shop chairman and official of the Amalgamated in Chicago. This is the important meeting held in the large West Side Auditorium, when Sidney Hillman addressed the shop chairmen and executive officials regarding the New York strike.

The gathering taught the observer that the Amalgamated of Chicago is a Rock of Gibraltar, and that it is deeply rooted in the hearts of the vanguard, those who execute the decisions formulated by the membership of the union. At this meeting, not much was said of the duties of the shop chairmen. The large membership of the Amalgamated grasps the importance of supporting the strike in New York and when it was decided by the Joint Board Executive Board at a large mass meeting, that each member should tax himself $20 to $30, the co-operation of the membership was assured.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Feb. 5, 1921.

Besides the $50,000 which the Joint Board gave from its treasury, the $10,000 from Local 39, the $10,000 from Cutters Local 61, and the smaller sums from other locals, the shop chairmen have brought about $100,000 from the tag which the membership had started.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 14, 1921.

Hilman Captures Large Meeting of Local Amalgamated.

Sam Rissman read the first list of the shops which have brought their contributions to aid the (New York) strike. The employees of the Royal Tailors gave from $5 to $10 each - a total of $500. Hart, Schaffner and Marx factory B gave $1,200, another factory $600. Stay Tailors, $120, Shoenfeld and Yoder, $228, Alfred, Decker and Cohen, $1,600. 28 spongers and examiners of Kuppenheimer's West Side shop, $384. The first day of collections brought in a total of $4,800.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 31, 1920.

The Chicago tailors sent the first $50,000 for the struggle in New York between the clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Union. This was made known by the manager of the Joint Board, Sam Levin, who forwarded the sum of money by telegraph.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1920.

WHAT IS NEW AMONG THE ORGANIZED JEWISH WORKERS IN CHICAGO?

by

Sol Posner

There is no cheerful news among the organized Jewish workers. The time of prosperity during which they had enough work and were able to earn a living, has slowly disappeared and a dark cloud has spread over the workers' environment and, little by little, unemployment has crept stealthily in and, like a poisonous snake, enveloped the workers' body, sucking out, drop by drop, the blood which accumulated during the time of prosperity.

Hardest hit of all by unemployment were the Jewish workers employed in the needle industry, where unemployment is now at its worst.

It is no secret that a good sixty per cent of all the cloakmakers in Chicago are now idle, while the other forty per cent are working but half, or even a

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third, of the regular time. The unemployment in the men's clothing industry is not on a small scale either. Approximately fifty per cent of all the Amalgamated members of Chicago are now unemployed, and the other fifty per cent are not working full time. A similar condition prevails in the Capmakers' Union.

The momentous problem for these unions, consequently, is how to overcome the present industrial crisis, for which they were not responsible, and which they were unable to prevent.

No one doubts that these unions will be strong enough to live through this crisis, because they have devoted much courage and energy, during the time of prosperity, to the development of class-consciousness in their members and to forming them into a gigantic and disciplined army that could withstand an attack of the enemy during bad times and defend their positions for which they so tirelessly fought.

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The main problem is how to help the members who are in need of help, and how to aid these unemployed so that the hunger whip may be prevented from driving them into the camp of their enemy.

An answer to this was given this week by five hundred employees of the Nash Clothing Company of Cincinnati, who have decided to turn over their jobs, in January or February, to their unemployed colleagues of other shops. This example should serve as a sacred example in the needle industry, for the more fortunate workers who are employed to imitate.

The Jewish baker-bosses, who were compelled to reduce the prices on bread, after they have conducted an energetic campaign against the high cost of bread, have decided, that the reduction should not come out of their pockets, but from the pockets of their workers.

Upon the inquiry of the writer of these lines, whether the baker-bosses are about ready to conduct a campaign for smaller wages with the Bakers' Union,

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Mr. Isaac Cohn, organizer of the baker-bosses association, replied, "We have reduced the price on bread and now are compelled to seek means to cover this deficit."

Why only the Union is to be the scapegoat to cover the deficits of the bosses is a very important question, but first of all there is the question whether they really have a deficit. Is it really impossible to sell bread at ten cents a pound? This the baker-bosses will have to prove clearly, before they can begin a struggle with the Union, a struggle which can be successful only when they win the sympathy of the general public.

In the meantime the dry facts are against them. Flour has fallen from thirteen or fourteen dollars a barrel to nine dollars a barrel; sugar has been reduced from thirty-one cents a pound to nine cents a pound; oil and other materials necessary for baking bread and rolls have been reduced in price, and, consequently, the price of bread and rolls must also be reduced.

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The best proof that the baker-bosses are in a position to sell bread at ten cents a pound, and make a legitimate profit at that, is in the fact that many baker-bosses on the West Side have sold bread this week at nine cents a pound, and others at a still lower price. One even sold bread at seven and one-half cents a pound.

The truth is that bread was sold at these prices because of competition among the baker-bosses, but if it is possible to sell bread at seven and one-half cents a pound because of competition, why is it not possible to sell the same bread in normal times at ten cents a pound, and make a legitimate profit at that?

The fact is that the baker-bosses would never have thought of beginning a struggle for smaller wages with the Union if they had not been instigated by the so-called labor leaders, who, in a three-column statement, declared that the Union made an important step to assist the baker-bosses to reduce the price

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of bread by abolishing the rule that the bosses themselves cannot work.

This statement, which was a clear hint that the high cost of bread was forced by the Union, and will be abolished when the bosses themselves work, gave them the thought of starting a fight with the Union for smaller wages.

To accuse these "labor leaders" of dishonesty would perhaps be exaggerated, but there is reason to accuse them of ignorance and irresponsibility. How true the saying is: "God protect me from my 'friends'; from my enemies I shall protect myself". Yet this ridiculous, irresponsible statement, issued voluntarily by these "friends," the baker-bosses will be unable to use, they will also be unable to use the pretense that they have large surpluses of flour which they have bought at high prices.

If the baker-bosses should start a fight with the Union, they should remember that the general public has no surpluses of flour at the old prices, but can

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buy flour now at nine dollars a barrel, and that the Jewish women will bake their own bread.

The large fund which the baker-bosses' Association has decided to collect, in order to fight the Union, as the writer of these lines has learned from reliable sources, will have to be used for a far better purpose. Perhaps it would be advisable for them to give it to the hungry, suffering Jews across the sea. Let them consider it well.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1920.

A STROLL AMONG CHICAGO'S JEWISH LABOR UNIONS

by

Sol Posner

WPA (ILL.) 1939

An important problem facing the officials of the Cloakmakers Union is the question of reorganization, which the Chicago cloak manufacturers have suddenly taken up with great enthusiasm. The importance of this problem consists in the fact that legally the manufacturers have a right to reorganize their business, i. e., legally from the Union's standpoint. Just as any law can be interpreted in many different ways, so the manufacturers interpret this legal privilege in their own interests, and are using it during the present period of unemployment to obtain better conditions for themselves.

....According to the Union contract, the employer has the right to reorganize his factory in any manner he thinks best. He has the right to reduce the number of workers when his interests demand it, and he also has the right to retain the

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workers that he desires. The manufacturers, however, take advantage of this privilege and reorganize their factories over and over again. At the same time they dismiss those workers whom they wish to get rid of, and retain those whom they like and from whom they can derive more profit. The importance of this problem was clearly revealed in an interview between your reporter and Mr. Schoolman, secretary of the Chicago Cloakmakers Union and vice-president of the International.

"The trouble with this reorganization privilege," said Mr. Schoolman, "is that it was made in normal times, when the Union could not foresee the fact that the manufacturers would sometimes use it for their own interests. When a manufacturer honestly wants to reorganize his shop, he should have that privilege. But when he takes advantage of it and uses it in his own interests, then it becomes a lash with which to flog the Union. It is not easy for a manufacturer to discharge a worker when the employer has to convince the Union that he has good reasons for discharging him. If the Union recognizes those reasons, then

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the manufacturer can discharge the worker; but when the manufacturer uses his reorganization privilege, then he can suddenly reduce the number of his employees, and can discharge dozens of workers at a time.

"This sort of operation is very profitable to the manufacturers because it is worth a lot more to them to pay a few additional dollars for a skilled worker, than to employ an ordinary worker."

This explanation threw a great deal of clarity upon the situation; we could understand why the manufacturers have become so enthusiastic about the reorganization business, and why this problem is so significant to the Cloakmakers Union.

The Union has one important argument with regard to this problem. Their argument is that if reorganization is to take place, it should be done at the beginning of the season, when a worker has a chance to get another job, or to decide what he wants to do, if he is unable to get a job. At the present time, the

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representatives of the Cloakmakers Union are actually negotiating this important problem /with the manufacturers/, and are seeking the best and most effective way to solve it.

. . . . . .

The capmakers, who are only one section of the needle trades, are undergoing the same crisis that has affected the whole industry. They, like all other workers in the industry, are suffering from the unemployment situation. The Capmakers Union, as a part of the needle trades industry, not only obtained better working conditions and higher wages for its members, but it also gave them spiritual guidance; it developed class consciousness in them, and made them into a powerful, disciplined army, which is now able to withstand this critical situation. The Union is strong enough to prevent its members from becoming the victims of the unemployment crisis.

The capmakers know that at the present time when unemployment is on the increase,

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it is more imperative than ever before to strengthen their ranks and to stand solid against their enemies, who can attack them at any time, and can take advantage of their miserable conditions.

Therefore, the attendance at meetings of the Capmakers Union is larger today than ever before. The members are taking a greater interest in the meetings, and in general there is a closer unity between the members and the Union officials. The membership has remained loyal to the Union which, they know, will be able to accomplish a great deal when the industrial situation of the country improves. At the same time, the Union protects the gains which the workers have won after a hard struggle.

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The work of Chicago's progressive cigar makers, who recently broke away from the International Cigar Makers Union, was crowned with even more success than the greatest optimists ever expected. Despite the great disappointment of the

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cigar makers, when, after long years of trying to build the Progressive Cigar Makers Union, they themselves were compelled to destroy it, nevertheless, they have joined the new union, The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, and are working enthusiastically to develop and strengthen it. During the short time that the new union has been in existence, many hundreds of new members have joined it, and others are continuing to come into its ranks.

The cigar makers, who have attained a prominent place in the ranks of the intelligent groups of enlightened workers, have shown by this achievement that they deserve that place. The success of the new union is the best proof thereof. A meeting of this union will be held this evening and it is expected that many cigar makers who, thus far, have refrained rrom becoming members, will do so at tonight's meeting.

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Not long ago, the Courier reported that a new sort of union had been organized

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in Chicago. The news was sent to us by the Leather Workers Union, whose members were dismissed from their jobs as a result of a lockout twenty weeks ago, and are still unemployed. According to the Union's statement, the firm of Morris Mann and Bailey, 111 South Wells Street, manufacturers of leather goods, have organized a company union for their workers. Through this union, the workers receive sick benefits and also have something to say about the management of the shop through their shop committee. The employees' committee collaborates with a committee representing the employers in determining the wage scale and in settling disputes which may arise between the workers and the management.

As soon as the news appeared in the Courier, the firm declared that they had a grievance, that something was not just right [about the report], and asked for an investigation. Your reporter undertook to investigate the matter; he visited the factory, spoke to the manager of the firm and to the workers, and promised to publish the result of this investigation. The result can be stated briefly: the news item in the Courier about the company union was reported accurately.

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The truth is that even the manager of the firm did not claim that we had misrepresented facts; he simply wanted a write-up about his union. Under the best of circumstances, we cannot fulfill a request like that because we have very little faith or confidence in company unions. The workers themselves do not believe in them, but are forced to join, as some of the more intelligent workers personally told us.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1920.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES

by

Sol Posner

The organized Jewish workers in Chicago will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the United Hebrew Trades next Monday evening. The Jewish workers of Chicago do have something worth while to celebrate because the accomplishments of the United Hebrew Trades, during the period of its existence, are remarkable. The tremendous growth of the Jewish labor movement in the past ten years and the improvement of the economic and intellectual condition of the Jewish workers during that time are very closely connected with the activities of the United Hebrew Trades. As a result of these activities, the furriers, embroidery workers, butchers and shohatim, shoe repairers, mattress makers, knitters, horsehair workers, brush makers, grocery clerks, junk workers, cleaners and dyers, and many others were organized during the past ten years.

Throughout these years, these labor unions have been supported and are still

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being supported by the United Hebrew Trades. Under its influence, the workers became class-conscious, disciplined members of the great Jewish labor family, who are concerned not only for their own interests but also for the interests of their fellow men.

Therein lies the chief merit of the United Hebrew Trades, which makes the celebration of its tenth anniversary a real labor holiday. The United Hebrew Trades was not organized ten years ago, as so many people think, but many, many years ago. The first United Hebrew Trades was organized twenty-seven years ago, but it did not exist long. Of the members of the first United Hebrew Trades, so far as I know, only two have remained and have continued their activities in the labor movement up until now. They are Benjamin Schlessinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Leon Henach, the present secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who has been serving in this capacity for the past seven years. Since then, many attempts have been made to organize the various trades, but with the same success as the first attempt.

The success of the United Hebrew Trades would have been much greater if there

(1) Prof. 30276

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had been more money available, and a greater number of active forces. The reason for this situation was the fact that the veteran powerful and influential Jewish unions did not take sufficient interest in the United Hebrew Trades because they did not particularly need it in their daily struggles. The more recently organized unions, which did realize that their existence depended exclusively upon the United Hebrew Trades, were not overly rich, nor did they have many practical leaders and workers.

In celebrating the tenth anniversary of the United Hebrew Trades, this fact will have to be considered seriously. It is especially imperative, at the present time, to have a strong central body that will not only assist the affiliated organizations in their struggle to better the economic conditions of their members, but will, first of all, help them to defend the standard of living which they have attained by so much effort, and which organized capital threatens to destroy.

It is now vitally important that labor organizations fortify their ranks in every

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possible manner, in order to be able to defend their position when the enemy attacks. It is no longer a question of how strong or weak a labor body is; alone in the struggle it cannot survive. The workers throughout the country, who are striving now to establish closer relations among themselves, are coming to realize this. This is also the reason for the present movement in the needle-trades industry: to organize a needle-trades alliance. The open opposition of the New York manufacturers of the needle-trades industry against their organized workers is the best proof, that the fear of these workers was not illusionary.

Everybody knows that the New York manufacturers of ladies' cloaks and dresses, of men's clothing, of caps and furs, have united in one large association to start a campaign to destroy the Cloakmakers Union, the Amalgamated, the Cap-makers, and the Furriers Union. This potential struggle will, without a doubt, have a tremendous influence upon the immediate organization of an alliance within the needle-trades industry in order to oppose the enemy's onslaught with a united front.

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All labor unions, without exception, must learn a lesson from this situation and must realize that now is the time to establish closer relations among the unions and thereby greatly strengthen the alliance. At this anniversary of the United Hebrew Trades, this problem must be considered. The program should not be taken up with high-sounding phrases and praise, often extended to those who do not deserve them.

The powerful veteran Jewish unions, which up until now have not taken enough interest in the United Hebrew Trades, must resolve to do so from now on because no one knows what tomorrow will bring in the present abnormal industrial situation. The lack of finances and active workers, from which the United Hebrew Trades has suffered up until now, must cease. There is no reason why Chicago's central labor body should suffer from such a deficiency. Under present conditions, the United Hebrew Trades is not in a position to do the necessary work which it could do under better circumstances.

The officials of the United Hebrew Trades, H. Schechtman, president, and

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Leon Henach, secretary, are not paid officials and the part-time organizers, who work only part time for the United Hebrew Trades, are unable to do all the important work. If Chicago's Jewish unions cannot afford to hire a paid secretary and organizer for the United Hebrew Trades, they will have to support at least one of them. Ten years ago, the United Hebrew Trades had a full-time paid organizer; it is certainly more important that the organization have one now.

Another important fact which must be considered at the anniversary /celebration/ is the /problems of/ mass immigration which has just begun, and which will soon bring tens of thousands of new Jewish workers from across the seas to America. It is the sacred duty of the United Hebrew Trades to make all the necessary preparations to assist them and to prevent them from becoming a burden, as well as from injuring the organized labor movement.

In New York, the United Hebrew Trades discussed this problem two weeks ago. Representatives of almost all the important Jewish unions assembled and drew up

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plans to establish an "Immigrant Workers' Bureau," whose task it will be to assist in the newly arrived Jewish immigrants in every possible way, and to enroll them into the unions.

A special committee of ten members was elected to complete these plans. On this committee the following were represented: Cloakmakers, Amalgamated, Painters, Capmakers, Waist Makers, Raincoat Makers, and Fancy Leather Goods Workers. This committee was given the privilege of co-opting fifteen additional workers to help in this task, which it did immediately. These additional fifteen members represented the following: furriers, bakers, neckwear workers, white-goods workers, shirtmakers, knitters, tinsmiths, barbers, waiters, jewelry workers, chandelier workers, and store clerks.

The United Hebrew Trades of Chicago must, in this instance, follow the example of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, and establish in Chicago, for the same purpose, a similar "Immigrant Workers' Bureau," which will naturally be in close contact with the New York bureau, as well as all other bureaus in the country.

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A number of new and important problems have come up in industrial life, and it is the job of the United Hebrew Trades to be aware of them, especially during the celebration of its tenth anniversary. A central labor body, that has been in existence for ten years must be in a position to take hold of and solve the important problems confronting the labor organizations.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1920.

IN THE LABOR WORLD
by
Sol Posner

The unemployment that has taken hold of the whole needle trades industry is also an important problem for Chicago's Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The unemployment in this industry is not entirely the result of the high prices which the clothing manufacturers have established due to abnormal conditions; there is also another more profound and more serious cause, says Mr. Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Amalgamated.

In the opinion of Mr. Levin, the scarcity of raw materials, artificially created through the closing of the mills several months ago, plays an important role in the unemployment problem.

The Chicago Amalgamated is not as seriously affected by this unemployment as are other unions in the needle trades industry. It is true that the Amalgamated

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members are not working normal hours and their earnings, naturally, are less, but the percentage of completely unemployed is negligible. The reason for this is the strong control of the Union over its members. The Union regulates the work so that it is divided equally among all.

The Employment Bureau of the Amalgamated is performing a great service for its members by providing them with new jobs as soon as they lose their old ones, thus keeping the army of unemployed as small as possible. It is, therefore, in the interests of the unemployed members of the Amalgamated to take advantage of the Employment Bureau and not solicit each shop separately for employment. The old system of soliciting jobs was played out long ago, and /this is/ especially /true/ at a time of abnormal unemployment. Such solicitation makes the workers look cheap in the eyes of the manufacturers, who in the meantime obtain a little additional courage and begin to seek ways of taking advantage of the unemployment situation for their personal interests.

This is the opinion of the leaders of the Amalgamated and the general membership

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will know how to evaluate the opinion of their leaders.

A unique strike is now being conducted by the Chicago Dressmakers Union, Local 100, a strike that will have a definite place in the history of the American labor movement.

The unique aspect of this strike lies in the fact that the Union called the strike because the firm of Shatzburg and Kite of 308 Jackson Boulevard, which has employed only Negro workers, Union members, dismissed all of them from work. When the organizer of the Union, Julius Ginsburg, asked the officials of the firm for an explanation of the lockout, the officials declared that they had called the lockout simply because the workers were Negroes. They were not seeking a fight with the Union, they simply did not wish to employ Negro workers; they wanted white workers. Let the Union supply them with white labor, and the matter would be settled.

The Dressmakers Union took up the problem immediately and decided to act as a

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progressive right-thinking labor organization should: it refused with contempt the proposal of the firm to betray its colored members, and called a strike in the shop, which is now going on.

The Negro problem came to the foreground in this Union in 1917, when the Union conducted a general strike. Negroes played a prominent part in the failure of this strike when they became scabs and took the jobs of the strikers.

After the general strike, the Union realized that it must consider the colored workers very seriously. It then launched an intensive campaign to organize the colored workers, and succeeded to a certain extent. About two hundred Negroes are now members of the Dressmakers Union.

Having solved one problem, the Union is now confronted with another: The manufacturers who used the colored workers to break the strike of the white workers do not care to employ them any longer, now that there is no strike, because they contend that the colored workers are not as competent and productive

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as the white workers. Therefore, if there is to be a union, with a union wage scale, then the wage scale should be paid to white workers and not to Negroes.

While the manufacturers, at every opportunity and for various reasons, are trying to dismiss the Negroes from their jobs, the Union is concentrating all its efforts upon providing them with new jobs as quickly as possible. Through the Employment Bureau of the Union, the colored workers are sent to jobs faster than the white workers. When the firm of Shatzburg and Kite, which has employed colored workers only, dismissed them from their jobs, the Union had no alternative but to declare a strike there and to protect the rights of its colored members.

This honorable action on the part of the Dressmakers Union will certainly be commended by the entire labor movement, and the strike undoubtedly will occupy a special page in the history of the struggle of American labor.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

FORWARD August 16, 1919.

The United Jewish Trades is a Jewish central body, but has within its 32 Unions, but 3 who discuss their business in the Yiddish tongue. Most of the membership is gentile and in the recently organized unions Jews form but 20% to 30% of the membership, there to the Federation headquarters comes the immigrant, the Pole, the Lithuanian, the Italian and the Jew whose psychology the United Trades, which in itself composed of immigrants, best understand. At the A.F. of L. headquarters the language and manner of conducting meetings are strange to the immigrant but at the trades office one speaks Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, or Yiddish and one understands one another.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 9, 1919

Yesterday, the Dress, Waist, & Skirt Makers Union Local 100 called a strike in all west side shops.

The majority of the shops in which a strike was called immediately settled with the union.

In the following shops the union was forced to call strikes Boss Garment Co., 307 West 12th Street, Royal Skirt Co., 1470 West 1st Street, Alice Eslin & Macksley, 1222 South Halsted Street.

The strike at Clofter 134 South Market Street is continuing. Organizer Hoffman reported that a telegram from New York was received stating that Clofter would receive no assistance from New York, because the employers have an agreement with the union to do no contracting work for a shop in which a strike is in progress.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

WORKERS' INTERESTS

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Junk workers want to live too. About two weeks ago local workers, occupied in sorting and packing rags, old iron, and other metals collected from the most filthy places [and later sold at a great profit], gathered to organize a union.

What made them organize?

About five thousand workers, two thousand Jews and the rest Poles and Lithuanians, are employed in the junk trade. Two-thirds of them are women, young and old, and elderly Jewish men who struggle to earn their own livelihood so that they would not have to rely upon their children. They work seventy or more hours per week for a mere starvation wage of twelve to fifteen dollars and endure miserable working conditions.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

Every boss and foreman considers himself a tzar; and his workmen are his subjects. The worker had no one to champion his rights nor to defend his interests. As a result he was driven to set up a union--one which would protect him and improve his working conditions.

The forgotten junk workers, in whose fate the public is not interested--perhaps because their work is not so clean--are as justified as any of the other workers in demanding decent working conditions. Junk workers wish to live--to live like organized, free individuals. We are certain that they will achieve their purpose if all of them will join the newly established union.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

AMALGAMATED OBTAINS SIX MILLION DOLLAR RAISE FOR TAILORS

As a result of a number of conferences held these past two weeks between representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the manufacturers, President Sidney Hillman comes today to tell the thirty thousand Chicago garment workers the results of the negotiations and the details of the raise which all workers will now receive. Four great mass meetings in the city were arranged for today. The first will be the cutters who meet directly after working hours, about five o'clock in the evening at the Empire Theater, Madison near Halsted Street. They will there be informed of their raise. Later, at about seven o'clock in the evening all garment workers will meet at the following meeting halls: The Empire Theater, Wicker Park Hall, North Avenue, corner Robey, and Sokol Hall, 2343 South Kedzie Avenue.

Besides President Hillman, the meetings will be addressed by Frank Rosenbloom, Sam Levin, and I. Mariempetro, all of whom composed the delegation which

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negotiated with the manufacturers' association and the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, /negotiations/ resulting in a considerable wage increase for the workers, which is identical with that obtained by New York tailors.

Although no details are as yet known, it is expected that the sum total of the present raise will amount to about six million dollars a year. This increase is in addition to all previous regular ones received by tailors.

The raise is effective as of June 1 for "ready-made" workers and as of July 1 for "special-order" workers which means that all tailors will receive the back pay to which they are entitled. Naturally, independent manufacturers will have to follow this example and grant to their workers the same raise the associated bosses have now agreed to.

Sentiment among the garment workers, gathered together, ran very high yesterday. Although no details were known it was apparent to everyone that the Amalgamated

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

had certainly obtained the best results possible under the circumstances. In every shop one could see preparations for today's holiday--the holiday of an increased "pay envelope".

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 22, 1919.

AN APPEAL TO ALL OVERALL MAKERS.

Sister and brother overall makers! Do not be mislead by those seeking to mislead you. Sister and brother workers! We were suffering constantly at work in a twofold manner; not only from our employers but also from our opposing union, the United Garment Workers. True, we were always discontented, but we were unable to do anything because we had no outlet to better our conditions and were forced to work under unbearable conditions. Several of our brothers died prematurely of tuberculosis. Why? Because we were helpless against our twofold enemy, and whenever one of us dared to demand better and humane treatment he was discharged from the shop. Since we had nobody to turn to for support, we broke our pride and returned to the same shop, where we felt so humiliated and insulted.

The result was that the employers together with the scab agency, the United Garment Workers, attained their object. They deprived us from our most prized possession, our consciousness. We formed a slave psychology at work and we believed that the best thing for us was to be submissive and even thankful to the boss, who grants us a living. And in such manner

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we worked a couple of decades under the worst conditions.

Through an evolutionary process, the overall workers awoke and considered our conditions from various angles. We have seen that in time a union developed of the workers and for the workers, and that is - the Amalgamated - and the Amalgamated does not permit any discharging of workers from the shops and demands Saturday shops for the workers. The question arose, if the Amalgamated can do that, why can't the United Garment Workers?

New disputes were created, when the workers showed dissatisfaction with the present order. But the employers and the United Garment Union silenced the voices of our few revolutionists and thus began new trouble. The employers discharged the workers from the shops. The United Garment Workers did not spoil us by fining our workers $25.00 and more than a few were pardoned with charges of $5.00 This occurred in 1915, when the great tailor strike, under the Amalgamated banner, took place and the scab agency, the United Garment Workers, sent out scabs to break the strike. Then, for the first time, our workers stepped out as a class-conscious body in a protest against violations of our opposing union leaders. Since then the hope of

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Forward, June 22, 1919.

our workers was to enroll in the Amalgamated Union, a union that represents the workers and not the bosses. Finally our dream materialized. Nothing could withhold the will of the overall workers. And now three weeks have passed since the workers went on strike under the banner of the Amalgamated Workers of Chicago. No bosses nor scab agencies will break our strike and our strike will be written to the many victories of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, because all workers are determined to fight under the banner of the Amalgamated to a victorious end.

With workers respect,
A Group of Strikers.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

AMALGAMATED LEADERS CONFER WITH MANUFACTURERS ON THE INCREASE IN WAGES

Conferences began yesterday morning between the leaders of the Amalgamated the clothing manufacturers regarding the increase that the ready-made tailoring workers were supposed to receive as of June 1, and the special-order workers as of July 1. This conference at the La Salle Hotel will certainly last several days while both sides thoroughly discuss this increase which was a point in the agreement recently made between the union and the manufacturers. The Amalgamated representatives at this conference are International President Sidney Hillman, and Chicago's Amalgamated leaders Frank Rosenbloom, Samuel Levin, and Marion Petro.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 10, 1919.

Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, arrived in Chicago today. He came to start negotiations with the Bosses Association and Hart, Schaffner, and Marx, about a raise for all Tailors in Chicago.

When the Amalgamated Clothing Workers signed a Union-contract with the Ready Made and Special Order Manufacturers Association, a certain clause was inserted in the contract, specifying that the Workers must get a raise and the raise should come to be effective in the Ready-Made Shops the 1st of June, and in the Special Order Houses the 1st of July; and it is believed that a raise will take place in Hart, Schaffner and Marx at the same time as in the Ready-Made Shops, in order that the Ready-Made Shops should work under the same conditions.

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

JEWISH STOCK YARD WORKERS TO PARADE TODAY

All Jewish workers at the Stock Yards will gather today at twelve noon in the Trade Union Hall, 1145 Blue Island Avenue. From there, together, they will leave for Forty-Eighth and Paulina Streets to join the parade arranged by the Stock Yard Labor Council. Thus opens the compaign set up to obtain union recognition from the stubborn meat magnates.

The parade will terminate at Sherman Park, where John Fitzpatric, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and other well-known labor leaders will address the workers. Everyone will receive a special campaign union button to be worn constantly in going to and coming from work.

PROJECT 30 W.P.A.

Forward, June 2, 1919.

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At the last Convention of the Leftists, they adopted resolutions which show their desire to become not only the political-organization, but also the economic organization of the Workers of America. The Leftists have no intention of creating their own economic organization built on an industrial foundation in accordance with the time. Instead, they are trying to capture the I.W.W., for at the convention they adopted a resolution recognizing the I.W.W. as the only labor-organization possessed of the correct organizational principle.

About the political aspects of their program, there will be a great deal to say.

Here will be discussed the good and bad sides of both their constitution and destructive economic policy.

The left-wing is correct in demanding that the Socialist Party should declare themselves for industrialism, as the organizational method for the workers.

Our Party, over a long period of years, has experimented with neutrality in this question, and the result is that the Party is accepted by neither side. On the one hand, the American Federation of Labor does not recognize us, and on the other hand, the I.W.W. does not want us, and industrialists are dissatisfied with the tactics of the Party. We did not concern ourselves with the problem, and so we remain outside of both organizations.

The Socialist Party can no longer remain neutral. It must come to the public with a clear, unequivocal decision for industrial unionism. We do not

Forward, June 2, 1919

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have to fear the Federation, because we have nothing to lose. The official group at the helm of the Federation can be no more detested than they are, and the rank and file in the Federation are ready for an intensive propaganda campaign for industrialism. Both inside and outside the Federation, industrialism is necessary, and already the leaders of the Federation are showing signs of anxiety as to methods to prevail upon the conservative membership to accept industrialism as a form of organization in the struggle against the bosses. Therefore, the time has come when the Party must learn its lesson and fit itself into the new circumstances, in which the old form of craft unionism acts as a terrible hindrance to the economic class struggle. There is no middle way. Either we recognize our mistake and learn the lesson or we admit our failure as an influential force upon the laboring masses. We can be a force if we announce ourselves for this new manner and tactics of organization for the Workers of America.

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Forward, June 2, 1919.

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On such a basis every one must be a Leftist, if to be pro-industrialistic is to be a member of the left. But the endorsement of the I.W.W. is another problem. The I.W.W. is principally and fundamentally, against political action and a great deal of the I.W.W.'s propaganda and agitation is against the Socialist Party as a political organization. The literature, the speakers, the principles, and the preamble of the I.W.W. are living witnesses to their contention that political-action means reaction; that it means the maintenance of Capitalism under the guise of Socialism. And yet some people who call themselves Socialists, are proposing that we endorse the I.W.W. as the Labor Organization and as the only Workmen's Union which Socialists should and must support.

This proves the inconsistency of the Leftists who wish to recognize the I.W.W. As I have said above, there is no longer any question of party neutrality in regard to industrial unionism. But if the Party, as a political body, should tread the path of the Leftists, who are pro-I.W.W., then the Party recognizes that political action for the Workers means suicide. This would sign the

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Forward, June 2, 1919.

death sentence of Socialism as a Political Party. Some Socialists proclaim their socialism and their belief in political-action, and at the same time recognize an organization which fights against political action with the same weapon that it fights craft unionism.

The logical conclusion is that these individuals are not socialists at all. They simply want to use our Party to further their own interests. No doubt, any Socialist who believes in political-action as the means of abetting the Workmen's struggle, will not be recognized by the I.W.W. Despite this, the socialist-party will have to declare itself in favor of industrial organization. The revolutionary activity which grows out of industrialism must have the endorsement of the labor-movement. The American Federation of Labor must be put on a basis of revolutionary industrialism. Some unions have been organized industrially, and others are being constantly formed.

The Revolutionary industrialism is founded on the class-struggle, and not on the trade or industry. All workers must be considered eligible for the Industrial Workers' Organization.

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Forward, June 2, 1919.

The flag of a revolutionary industrial organization must be the symbol of the working-class; of the final deliverance of the proletariat from slavery.

We must see to it that the workers' movement of America becomes such an organization.

It is the duty of every socialist-branch to make the socialist-party an inspiration to the Workmen's Organization of America.

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FORWARD - February 23, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One shop after another are enrolling with the Amalgamated.

The organization campaign is growing. Shop after shop are organizing, and as it looks, it wont be long before the clothing manufacturers will have to come face to face with Sidney Hillman, the President of the Amalgamated to sign a Union agreement.

At Alfred Decker & Cohen, one of the largest tailoring concerns nearly all the tailors are union members, from Ederheimer & Stein most of the tailors are members of the Amalgamated. At Hirch Wickweier they speak of nothing else but the Amalgamated, the 44 hour week and the betterment of conditions gained through organizations. At the shop meetings, the workers of Ederheimer & Stein, with the workers of Hirsch Wickweir, those present promised to see that the rest of the tailors in their shops shall join the Union.

The cutters at Goodman & Harris on the North West side went out on strike for a 44 hour week and the bosses granted that. Then the tailors who worked 52 hours a week followed the example of the cutters and the bosses immediately knocked off 4 hours a week for the tailors, but now they claim that they won't work 48 hours a week for long, they are now organizing to demand a 44 hour week the same as all tailors.

FORWARD - February 23, 1919 #2.

The Amalgamated sent out to all shops in Chicago an appeal in the different languages spoken by the tailors, to all in the needle trade to join the Amalgamated with headquarters at 409 S. Halsted Street, 1579 Milwaukee Ave. and 2343 S. Kedzie Ave. where information will be given to those, willing to help in bettering conditions for all the tailors.

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Forward, February 19, 1919

Ever since the 44 hour week went into effect at the Hart Schaffner & Marks shops, the amalgamated, received many calls of small organizations, from such small towns where no one would think that an organization exists.

Comrades Schlossberg and Sidney Hillman are traveling to those places and organizing, and are sending special organizers to Chicago, to help the officials in the hard work.

The Amalgamated seeing, that this is the opportune time to organize Chicago, 100 per cent, are taking that advantage, and are doing their duty for the tailors. The tailors are realizing that this is the organization where they belong, if they want to be free from the old form of slavery that still exists in the unorganized shops.

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Forward, February 13, 1919.

Six months activities of the Jewish Federation.

It is a pleasure to write of union activities of the past half year. A story that cannot be equaled, of victories, and activities of organizations, that have brought wonderful results.

The Federation and its union have partaken in the activities for the workers in general, not only for the Jewish worker.

The Federation, besides being an economical central body, is also a social institution, and has built up an influence, which we exerted wherever necessary, so that the workers organization began to have faith in our influence.

The bakers local 287, whose new yearly agreement is to take effect May 1st, 1919, recently demanded a $5.00 raise in pay, and after a few weeks of conferences with the bosses, prior to May 1st, resulted in a victory. Now the bakers are demanding something new, not more money, nor shorter hours, but something

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that will permit them to live like all men. They ask that the night work be abolished, and that they work days instead. If they succeed, they will have instituted the greatest reform for their union since its inception.

The Butcher and Schochtim (slaughter) workers.

The Butcher and Schochtim Union, although still young, is livlier than our older organizations. Their agreement expired in October. Their new demands are for 10 hours less work per week, and a $3.00 weekly raise, and thanks to their energetic solidarity, they won nearly everything.

They gave the bosses to understand that the butchers and scochtim did not organize just to pretend, although the schochtim, as is thought by the Jews, are to live with the spirit, but they came to the realization that materialism is also a necessity, and now their local is the most outstanding of the Federation.

Retail and grocery clerks who have been separated for a few months, are now together again. Their agreement expired at the beginning of September.

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Forward, Feb. 13, 1919.

Their new demands are for 10 hours less work and a $5.00 raise in pay per week. They succeeded in getting a 6 hour reduction and a $3.00 raise a week.

The horse hair dress workers, a small organization never heard of, came to the Jewish Federation, a short time ago, and claimed that it was about time that they demand a raise in pay. There being a shortage of help in that trade, concerted action on the part of the horse hair dressers union resulted in a 12 per cent raise in pay.

Three months later, the same organization was a victor for another 18 per cent raise in pay. This organization with its booming trade and shortage of workers stands as high with the Federation, and is always ready to give aid and assistance to any call for a worker.

The Mattress Makers Union which is well known as a good fighter has had its downfalls which have frequently resulted in disbanding. - Now however, it is so strongly organized that there is no power that can disturb it.

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Forward, Feb. 13, 1919.

The mattress makers of Chicago have made progress within the last six months, both in membership, and in receiving a raise pay.

The Shoe Repairers Union also has nothing to complain about. The failure to better conditions is attributed to those in the trade who were not union men, until they came to the realization that their suffering must come to an end. They organized and in the last 6 months, they reached the point where they will renew their agreement. True, they did not succeed in shortening their hours, but they did win a raise in pay. They are now preparing new demands, and are in the hopes that this victory will put them in line with all other trades.

The Progressive Cigar Makers Union is the livliest in our Federation. It is a fighting organization. We will write about them some other time.

We have in the last 6 months succeeded in organizing the following trades: auto cushion workers, American felt workers, picture frame workers, Jewish stock yard workers and Hebrew teachers, and it is our joy to see that these unions exist and grow. They are all affiliated with our Federation.

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Forward, Feb. 13, 1919.

Many trades are calling on the Federation. They want to be organized. The Federation has become an important bureau for trades not yet organized.

The large organizations, such as the Cloak Makers, The Amalgamated, the Furriers, the Raincoat Makers and Cap Makers are carrying on their own battles. Their activities are now on so great a scale that we read about them in the newspapers nearly every day.

The Federation feels that it has done a great deal of good work for the trades, in the last 6 months, and hopes that soon, we will take up problems of more importance, not only for more pay - but also for a better socialistic life.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1918.

CHICAGO WORKERS ALSO WANT A CONGRESS OF THEIR OWN

The conference which was called in Chicago by Jewish socialist and labor organizations opened yesterday morning in the West Side Auditorium, and closed about eight o'clock in the evening. Over one hundred delegates participated, mostly from the Chicago branches of the Workmen's Circle and from the Jewish branch of the Socialist Party. There were some delegates from a few locals of the Amalgamated Union, some from the Jewish bakery workers and a few from the provinces. There were also over a hundred visitors.

The following resolutions were adopted.

That the national Jewish labor committee should call a separate labor congress, to take place in New York at the time when the general Jewish congress in Philadelphia will be on the verge of adjournment.

WPA

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1918.

That Jewish workers should take no part whatever in the Jewish congress in Philadelphia.

A counter resolution to participate in the general congress under certain conditions was, after a heated debate, voted down fifty-six to forty-seven.

A resolution was also adopted, which demands autonomous national rights for Jews in all countries, as well as Palestine. A counter resolution, to demand a federative republic in Palestine with autonomous and economic rights for all national minorities of Palestine was, after a stormy debate, voted down by a large majority.

A resolution was also adopted demanding the complete deliverance of Tom Mooney, and also a protest resolution against the terrible pogroms upon Jews in Poland.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT
by
Morris Silbert

A beginning has been made. The victory won by the organized workers at Alfred Decker and Cohn has opened a new chapter for the garment-workers in Chicago. The time is not so very distant when Chicago will have a permanent organization of garmentworkers under the exclusive control of the Amalgamated.

There isn't any excuse for the garmentworkers not to organize, and it would be a crime to neglect such a favorable moment. When was there such a time before, when the nation was permeated with such democratic and just feelings, as it is now? When was there ever such a friendly government to labor?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

The War has created an atmosphere between the government and the working class, wherein the government has practically reached the realization that when fighting for the democracy of the world it is imperative, first of all, to introduce democracy into your own country. Where industrial autocracy reigns, where the employers have the dominating power over their workers, designating the wage scale, working hours, and the treatment of the workers--this is in contradiction to the War principles, for which millions of young lives are being placed in jeopardy.

Just as the nation under war conditions is beginning to get acquainted with the idea of industrial democracy, so are reforms, little by little, penetrating into the industries of the country, thanks to the appointment and the organizing by the government of the National War Labor Board, which does commendable work in connection with the settlement of disputes between labor and capital. It also means that they have proclaimed and established

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

the principle that the workers, who are the real producers, should have at least some voice regarding their life and welfare, as well as in conditions of shop and factory.

In the last four and a half months, since the existence of this Labor Board, hundreds of disputes were settled, involving hundreds of thousands of workers, both men and women. In every instance where collective transactions with workers had been refused until now, a new ruling was ordered by the Board. This ruling must be followed, because it is a government order.

Therefore, there is no time more suitable and convenient than now for Chicago tailors to join in the strongly organized tailor union, the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union calls and appeals to all clothing workers to join the Union. Since this influential Union was organized, it

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

did not cease to waken and call the tailors to organize and unite, thereby improving their conditions; but now, since the Amalgamated has shown its strength for so many years in the huge Hart, Schaffner and Marx shops, and at present, at Alfred Decker and Cohn, a stubborn shop of the Association, the last fiery appeal to the clothing workers is being made.

Next Thursday evening, October 3, a gigantic mass meeting will be held at Harrison and Halsted, where the gifted president of the Amalgamated, Sidney Hillman, will be the main speaker and local speakers like Samuel Levin, Mariampetru, Rissman, Kaminsky, all devoted leaders of the Amalgamated, will speak. Everybody must come to this meeting; do not fear any spying by the bosses; they are already realizing their weakness in the eyes of the nation and the government. Democracy is now the battle cry! Free yourself! Do not be enslaved and persecuted!

The Chicago cloakmakers under the leadership of the Joint Board of the

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

Cloakmakers' Unions, which includes Locals 44, 18, and 81, and also with the assistance of other locals of the International like the Raincoat Makers' Union, Ladies Tailors' Union, and Local 100 of the Dress and Skirtmakers' Union, will shortly realize their long dream of having their own headquarters.

According to the explanation of the special building committee, which administers the fund and directs the activity of erecting the building, the desirable lots will soon be purchased. The sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars, derived from the special two-dollar tax, together with the fifteen-hundred-dollar profit from the picnic, will be enough to purchase the lots.

While no referendum vote has been taken as yet to determine the location of the building, it seems that it will be located on the Northwest Side, because, under the circumstances, it is the most convenient neighborhood, especially for the cloakmakers. The plans call for the most beautiful and perfect labor institution in the country, a center of education, enlightenment, and personal

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

comfort for the workers. This building will be the institution not only for the cloakmakers, but for the entire Jewish laboring class of Chicago.

According to the plan of the committee, courses and classes of elementary education, a gymnasium for body exercises, dental parlors, a dispensary and a reading hall, will be established there. It is to be hoped that the large membership of the cloakmakers' organization in Chicago, as well as all other Jewish workers will assist to the best of their ability in the realization of this beautiful undertaking, which is a necessity to Jewish workers.

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The Daily World, August 5, 1918.

SOCIETY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

The trial of the industrial workers which has been continued for the past few months in Chicago is not far from its end. The plaintiff tried to prove that the defendants, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, are a detriment to the welfare of society. Their agitation and sabotage often cause strikes among unorganized workers, propagate the masses to animosity, and disturb the peace and order of society.

Before Judge Landis, the plaintiff tried to confirm its statement with reading articles, letters, and general literature published by the I. W. W., but was unable to present personal witnesses to confirm the charges. The defendant was successful in obtaining witnesses who proved that the strikes caused by the Industrial Workers was not intended to propagate the masses against capital, nor to disturb the peace, but to exclusively improve the conditions of the workers, through shorter hours and better pay, and if anyone agitated or wrote against war, it was not with the intention to disturb the government in their plans for war, but that their principles are against war.

The witnesses called by the defendants are of all classes. The accused appeared and declared their principles and theories to the judge and jury.

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The Daily World, August 5, 1918.

If the government feels obligated to protect the nation for individualism, then why should not the individual be protected from society? If agitation and encouraging strikes is a crime in the eyes of the law, then whi is the manufacturer not forced to pay a living wage, establish shorter work-days, to consider the worker as a partner in the production? If one is arrested as a disturber of society, for insisting upon his natural rights, why not the other? If one is a criminal, for demanding bread and clothing for himself and his family, why shall not the one who robs the other of these things he needs to sustain his livelihood, not be considered a criminal?

Capital and government are one, and the working class is completely a different part of society and when the worker wants to attain his natural rights, he must accomplish it on the economic field through unions and politics.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CLOAKMAKERS ACCEPT THE NEW AGREEMENT

Last night, at a huge mass meeting in Schoenhoffens Hall, the Chicago cloakmakers unanimously accepted the new agreement that the four locals of the cloakmakers union had made with the manufacturers' association. Few changes were made in this new agreement. The cloakmakers, however, will receive a substantial raise in wages.

According to this new agreement, which goes into effect July 1, all classes of cutters will get a raise of four dollars per week. According to this scale, the minimum wages of a cutter will be $31.50 a week, and the maximum wages, $34.50 per week.

Trimmers, class A, will receive a raise of three dollars and fifty cents a week; trimmers, class B, will get a raise of two-fifty; and sample makers and button-hook sewers will also receive a raise of two-fifty a week.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

Finishers will get five cents more per hour than they received last season. Jacket makers will get ten cents more per bundle, which will amount to a raise of about four dollars and ninety cents per week.

Under pressers /pressers of linings, pockets, etc./ and skirt pressers will get five cents more per hour. The working hours remained as they were--forty-nine hours per week.

Mr. Ben Schlessinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America, read the points of the agreement. He declared that this was the best agreement that he had ever concluded with any manufacturers, especially when one considers the proportionately large wage increase that the workers are receiving, and the fact that both sides were able to reach an agreement without having recourse to an arbitration committee.

/Translator's note: This article was translated because the clothing industry,

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

especially at that time, was almost wholly in the hands of Jews, both as regards the manufacturers and workers. It could almost have been called a Jewish national trade, in America./

I D 2 a (3) JEWISH
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II A 2 Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.
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I G ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
I E The Undeserved Attack on Ben Schlessinger
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Brother Benjamin Schlessinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America, is well beloved and greatly honored by all who know him. It was therefore with a feeling of pain and chagrin that the Jewish workers of the United States and Canada read the news that last week at the convention of the American Federation of Labor he was insulted by a delegate named Duffy, and hissed at by other delegates--all because he, Schlessinger, dared to act in accordance with his convictions as a loyal labor leader and a true patriot.

The first time Mr. Schlessinger was attacked by this delegate who wanted to advertise himself as a patriot, was when Schlessinger protested against a statement made in the report of the American Labor Commission. This commission went to Europe to confer with organized labor in England and France

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about founding an international federation of workers. In this report the commission expressed itself as being in favor of such a federation, but that from it politicians and theorists should be excluded--meaning the socialists. Mr. Schlessinger, as a socialist, protested against the commission's proposal.

The second time he was attacked was when he asked in what light the delegates would consider his vote, when he votes in favor of the peace resolutions of the English and French workers.

As has been stated, Mr. Schlessinger was attacked for his convictions, despite the fact that he represents an organization which has purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Liberty bonds, and has contributed huge sums of money for the Red Cross and other patriotic purposes. But all these denunciations did not perturb the president of the International Ladies Garment

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Workers. He fought courageously at the convention for the interests of the worker. And it is to be hoped that he will conduct the organizational campaign of the Chicago ladies' waist makers and white goods workers, with similar courage. This organizational campaign was decided upon at the last convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers in Boston.

Notwithstanding the fact that different opinions prevail among the delegates of the convention on certain questions, the convention of the A.F. of L. has already accomplished a great deal. Some very important resolutions have been passed; one demanding that the government refuse to carry on its railroads goods produced in factories employing children; another asking President Wilson either to pardon or to obtain a fair trial for Tom Mooney; a third, asking the government to levy a large tax on war-profits; demanding that the government take over the telegraph business if the companies do not concede the telegraphers' demand that they be given the right to organize; appointing special organizers to help the International in its organizational campaign

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in Cleveland and Chicago. Other important resolutions are also being considered at the convention.

Should the above-mentioned resolutions be fruitful, then the thirty-eighth convention of the American Federation of Labor will have accomplished important and praiseworthy work for the whole of American labor.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.

TAILORS MUST FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY IN THE SHOPS

Says Sidney Hillman at the Huge Mass Meeting Last Night in the West Side Auditorium

The large hall of the West Side Auditorium was packed last night with clothing workers who came to hear Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, as well as other officers. They spoke of the danger that threatens the Chicago tailors, especially those working in uniform factories, if they permit the manufacturers to have their way and do not organize. The employers, under the guise of patriotism, are gradually introducing autocracy into the shops, while our sons and brothers are shedding their blood on the battlefields of France for world democracy.

Mr. Hillman was greeted with a tremendous ovation. In his speech, Hillman deplored the fact that the clothing industry in Chicago is not strongly organized and that the manufacturers exploit their workers in a most horrible fashion.

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The speaker also pointed out that in New York and in other cities, the tailors, through the Amalgamated, all have succeeded in obtaining humane /working/ conditions and good wages. Whereas in Chicago we find that many uniform manufacturers send away old experienced workers, and in their place employ people from the street who have never held a needle in their hands, whom they pay from eight to ten dollars a week--the result being that the army of unemployed is growing larger every day. And if these conditions continue, every tailor is in danger of being thrown out of work. This year there will undoubtedly be a slack season in civilian work because the government has already ordered twenty million uniforms.

But the Amalgamated, said Mr. Hillman, will under no circumstances permit the tailors to be reduced to such a state. The workers themselves, however, must give their support by joining the unions in order to show strong resistance to the unpatriotic bosses. "Since our boys are giving up their lives in France for the sake of Democracy, the workers in our country must therefore fight for

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I D 1 a Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.
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I H Democracy in the shops."
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IV In answer to this appeal to join the union, approximately four hundred people registered as members. Besides Mr. Hillman, other speakers included Frank Rosenbloom, who is leaving for Camp Grant, Samuel Levin, and others.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

The World, November 23, 1917.

FEDERATION SUSPENDS THE CAP-MAKERS' UNION.

At last night's session of the American Federation of Labor's convention, a resolution was recommended to unite the Cap-Makers' Union with the Hatters' Union. The committee to determine the dispute abandoned this resolution amd recommended to completely suspend the cap-makers from the Federation because they did not follow out the resolution of the Federation by not accepting the straw-hat workers in their union. The delegates have unanimously adopted this resolution.

The dispute concerning the straw-hat workers has been dragging for about two years; since the cap-makers have organized the millinery and straw-hat workers, the hatters took up measures against the Cap-Makers' Union. The leaders of the A. F. of L. did not want to listen to the pleas of the cap-makers, who organized several thousand millinery workers. Now when the cap-makers have given their time, energy, and money, and have built a strong union, the hatters, with the aid of Samuel Gompers and his machine, compel the cap-makers, by force, to give up the jurisdiction over the workers whom they have organized.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, Oct. 23, 1917.

The tailors and pressers who are employed at second-hand tailoring and who are more exploited than others in their trade, have finally organized themselves into a Union.

The first organizational meeting was held yesterday in Arkin's Hall, 931 Maxwell street. About 100 workers were present. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Amalgamated about uniting with the great tailoring body.

The following officers of the new Union were elected: Adelman, vice-president; Cohen, treasurer; Harry Cohen, recording secretary; Kramer, financial secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, October 6, 1916.

The question before the Chicago cloakmakers is how to organize the entire trade of women's clothing workers. The cloakmakers feel that Chicago must be thoroughly organized if they wish to keep what they have gained in the last few years.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have promised in the near future to start a strong campaign to organize all waist, dress, and kimono makers of Chicago. Comrade Schlessinger, the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, on his visit last Friday, promised the Chicago executives of the locals that this important work will be started. Comrade Schlessinger also gave a report on the entire condition of the great Cloakmakers' Union and all the plans that will be submitted to the convention in Philadelphia, opening on October 16.

I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

The Jewish Labor World, October 6, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-8

The young Jewish Baker Drivers Union, won a victory without a strike. It is only a few months since the Jewish bakery drivers have organized. They have already scored a victory and deserve to be in line with the aggressive trade unions. When they presented their demands to the employers, it was thought that it would result in a strike, but the employers, as it appears, realized that the workers presented just demands, and they signed an agreement with the union, with the following conditions:

1. Recognition of the Union.
2. A raise in pay of 20 per cent.
3. A six (6) day working week, excluding Saturday.
4. No work Labor Day or May 1st.
5. Pay for all Jewish Holy days.

The Bakers Drivers Union deserve congratulations from all organized workers on their speedy victory.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

The Jewish labor movement has, in the course of the past week, grown richer; a few newly organized unions have augmented the ranks of the organized working class.

The butchers, who have practically never been organized, have organized a union. The capmakers organized a separate local for trimmers and lining makers. The glove makers also organized a special union for the canvas glove workers, whose union will be separate from the leather glove workers, although in certain organizational matters, they will work together.

This creation of new units in the trade union movement is the best evidence of a new spirit in the field of Jewish labor. We can expect a huge labor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916

movement in Chicago in the near future. That there are ample grounds for this belief can be seen in the activity now going on among the smaller, but strong unions of the bakery drivers, the shoe repairmen, the wood turners, the mattress makers, and the others who are becoming very active.

Yes, the Chicago Jewish labor movement is growing and developing rapidly. If there are enough intelligent and energetic workers, then it is certain that the local /labor/ movement will be able to compare /very favorably/ in the near future, with the labor movements in other large cities of America.

One can hardly understand how the local /Jewish/ butchers could live, until now, under such horrible and unbearable working conditions. Most of the butchers, who work eighteen to twenty hours a day, receive eight dollars per week. There are some who earn ten or twelve dollars a week. But it is a fact

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916.

that most of them--and many of them are married--simply go hungry. Finally, they decided that only a union could help them to improve their conditions. With the aid of Mr. J. Etkin, they organized a union last week.

This Friday evening, at 3058 West Twelfth Street, the second meeting of the newly organized butchers' union will be held. All butchers should attend, and should join this organization.

Shoe Repairmen Prepare for Struggle

About two months ago the local shoe repairmen organized a union and began to think seriously about ways to improve their working conditions. The organization immediately gained the confidence of all the workers in the trade, and it did not take long before the union had a membership of about

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916.

three hundred.

Conditions, however, became worse from day to day. The union then decided to demand of the bosses certain improvements, and if the latter would not yield, the workers would declare a general strike.

The shoe repairmen know now, and are convinced that if they wait for justice from the bosses, they will have to wait until doomsday. Consequently, they drew up their demands at their last meeting, and they will present them to the bosses in the near future. The workers' principal demand is for shorter hours, i. e., fifty-four hours a week, which is certainly a reasonable demand. It is to be hoped that the bosses will see the justice of this demand, and will grant it without forcing the workers to call a strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916.

But the workers want to make certain that the strike--if it is called--will be completely successful. The union has, therefore, decided to make all the necessary preparations for a strike. All workers are requested to attend the meeting which will be held this Sunday in Orkin's Hall on Maxwell Street, to listen to a report on the details concerning the strike.

The Camp of the Cloakmakers

At its last meeting, the Cloakmakers Joint Board decided to permit all finishers, operators, and pressers to work the Sunday (October 1) that falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kipur. It was understood that this does not include the cutters. They are not to work on that Sunday, or any Sunday, under any circumstances. At the same time, it was also decided that no

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 20, 1916.

buttons will be given out to members unless their dues are paid up to last month.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
The United Hebrew Trades

In a recent conversation with us, Mr. Abe Weinstein, president of the United Hebrew Trades, complained that the United Hebrew Trades is in need of both financial support and active members in order to continue its work. At the same time, Mr. Weinstein admitted that now, more than ever before, there is a great opportunity to carry on successful activities on behalf of the United Hebrew Trades.

Why is the United Hebrew Trades in such a plight? Because, first, those at the head of the United Hebrew Trades have neither understood nor devoted themselves to the mission that such a body should have, and,second, the United Hebrew Trades has not pursued the democratic policies to which a people's institution should adhere.

The mission of the United Hebrew Trades is, or should be, to organize the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

unorganized Jewish workers, to strengthen the existing Jewish unions, and to improve as much as possible the economic condition of Jewish workers.

It would seem reasonable for such a body to receive full moral and financial support not only from Jewish workers, but from all groups, parties and factions among the Jewish people. We cannot imagine a Jewish organization worthy of more sympathy.

However, the United Hebrew Trades has not pursued the course it should have; instead, it has devoted itself to irrelevant activities. The leaders have engaged the United Hebrew Trades in such work as was of interest either to them personally or to their parties. In many instances, the leaders have made these side issues their principal activities, and have neglected and pushed aside the work for which the United Hebrew Trades was founded and to which it was dedicated.

We must admit that the United Hebrew Trades has still not thought seriously

WPA 3004

of its mission, and has not, as yet, formulated a complete plan for carrying on its work. The United Hebrew Trades is more than a Yiddish-speaking organization, more than a Jewish trade union or propaganda club. It is a central body which should organize Jewish workers and at the same time should help to alleviate their conditions. It is an organization involving far-reaching activities. The United Hebrew Trades has not as yet been able to concentrate its efforts enough to accomplish anything worth-while. It is for this reason that so important an organization is in such an undesirable condition.

Furthermore, the central directing authority, which consists of elected representatives, should be far more responsive to the wishes of the members whom they represent. To our regret, the delegates of the United Hebrew Trades have in the past taken unto themselves too many rights and have forgotten to consult the members whom they represent. The result of this situation is that the unions--at least a large number of them--ignore all reports of the United Hebrew Trades.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

There is a lack of affinity and co-operation between the unions and the United Hebrew Trades. Consequently, there is undoubtedly an imperative need for such an organization, and the members of the United Hebrew Trades themselves must make it powerful and successful.

If the United Hebrew Trades has not, until now, fulfilled its mission in practice, it must be admitted that the failure is largely the fault of the intellectual leaders of the Jewish workers in Chicago, who stand aloof, doing practically none of the work in which the United Hebrew Trades is engaged. The handful of intelligent and capable men whom we possess have concentrated their energies chiefly in organizations that cannot and should not be directly represented in the United Hebrew Trades. But this does not free them from their obligation to this work. A plan should be devised which would enable these men to co-operate more effectively with the United Hebrew Trades.

The United Hebrew Trades, itself, should give this matter serious thought, and

W.P.A. 304

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

devise workable plans for securing the intellectual support of these men, as well as the material support of the vast number of labor organizations in Chicago.

W.P.A. 3007

I D 2 a (3)

Daily Jewish Labor World, 4/15/ 1916.

GREAT SUCCESS FOR THE AMALGAMATED.

The Amalgamated records a great victory in the Hart, Shaffner & Marx shops. Late last night, an agreement was signed between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and Hart,Shaffner and Marx who employ between nine hundred and a thousand workers.

The following points of agreement for a three year contract were accepted at a large mass meeting held in the Hod-Carriers Hall.

1. A raise in salary of 10 per cent, which totals a million and a half a year.
2. To shorten the working hours from fifty-two to forty-nine hours a week, and time and one-half for overtime.
3. Minimum wage for beginners,- the third month, nine dollars per week for girls and twelve dollars a week for men.
4. The raise in wages will, through a committee of the union, be distributed to those workers who earn less than the standard wage demanded by the union.

These conditions were gained without a strike and the workers of Hart, Shaffner and Marx are proud of their union and the officials, who served them so honestly and devotedly.

I D 2 a (3)

WPA (N.Y.C.) PROJECT 675

Daily Jewish Labor World, 4/15/ 1916.

It is true we met with hardships in trying to reach the agreement, but after thorough explanations the representatives of the firm realized that the demands were logical, and they surrendered to the union.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 3000 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1914.

WORKERS' GHETTO.

The Jewish labor movement of Chicago is a movement sans soul, sans life, and sans will-power, the most insignificant one in comparison with the large, general labor movement of Chicago. The Jewish trades are the most poorly organized, comprising the smallest part, the most insignificant number among the large powerfully organized army of workers who carry on a struggle in the economic field for better conditions for both the present and future.

Eighty per cent of the workers of the needle trades are unorganized and work under feudal conditions. There are trades that have not even begun organizational work. The Jewish trades that are already organized are so weak that the slightest wind can topple them. The United Hebrew

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1914.

Trades, which was organized as a central body to help strengthen the organized trades and to organize the unorganized, is in poor shape today. Cultural conditions are just as bad as economic conditions among the Jewish workers - no lectures, no libraries, no centers for meetings.

Why are the Jewish workers afflicted so? Where are our labor intelligentsia and labor leaders? They are not here....You will probably say, "That is a mistake, they are here!" You will find them in the "literary clubs," "dramatic clubs," at May 1, demonstrations, at picnics, in "Kabitzarnes" (a Kibitzing place), and at banquets; that is where our intelligentsia and labor leaders spend their time and energy. They are deaf to the groans of the thousands of Jewish workers who are being oppressed and

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exploited in the factories and shops; they are blind to the poverty in the Jewish workers' districts. They are busy with philosophy, literature, and banquet-toasts, and there is no time for the daily struggles.

The Jewish labor movement lacks vitality. The spirit, life, energy, and devotion to help construct a sound Jewish labor movement are missing.

Winter will soon be setting in, and you will see a movement evolve among our intelligentsia to provide the Jewish "illiterate" masses with philosophy, literature and drama. No, my friends! The Jewish workers are, first of all, in need of bread, coal and rent. They want, above everything, to free themselves from sweat shops, from long hours and humiliation, and they can not feed and clothe their children with reviews on Hegel or Kant's philosophy, or on Sholom Ash's God of Revenge.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1914.

Let us ask the respective unions that belong to the United Hebrew Trades, and which have appointed delegates (some two, others three, and four), "Why don't the appointed delegates attend the meetings of the United Hebrew Trades?" We can draw up a list of unions that are never represented at meetings, or if they are one is present when three or four should be.

Do the delegates think that the United Hebrew Trades is like a countrymen's verein, and that they therefore do not have to attend meetings? The United Hebrew Trades, friends, is a responsible labor body embracing important pursuits. The presence of every delegate is a necessity - a duty. Should a delegate neglect his duties the union must, without fail, penalize him and appoint someone else as a delegate to the United Hebrew Trades.

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I D 2 a (3)
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1914.

THE UNORGANIZED JEWISH TRADES.

We have here in Chicago many trades in which the Jewish workers are not organized. There are many reasons why the workers fail to grasp and understand the necessity for trade unions which will build up the workers' living conditions.....Bad living conditions prey on the minds of workers to the extent that reactionary influence get the best of them.

The Ladies' Waist, Underwear, and Dress Workers, are constantly showing their interest in the Jewish workers question, for it is nothing short of being a living condition problem and something must be done in the way of building up a union with a strong well-fortified local.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1914.

We must remember that our Jewish working girls in these trades, not only have to support themselves, but also must look out for the support of others, such as their old parents and other relatives who were left behind on the other side of the Atlantic. So just as long as they are not organized and their wages are low, just so long will their own living conditions be bad, and their dependants will suffer.

The United Jewish Federation should do all in its power to organize these trades. The fact that they have already had a union and failed, does not mean they must give up hope, for there is not a single Jewish trade union which did not fail at first, and then make great strides and success on the second venture of new locals. In these trades it takes more hard work and more energy to organize than it takes in other trades. All we need is to get busy, start things going, and the results will be surprising.

Ben Zalman

I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

WORKERS GHETTO.

A union of the following trades was organized for the first time in Chicago. It comprised the ladies waist workers, dresses, white goods, kimonos, petticoats, and children dresses.

This occurred last Thursday evening at a huge mass meeting of workers of these trades. Many responded to the speakers declarations that the sole way to better their condition was through uniting into a union. They paid their admission fee and organized the Ladies Waist and Underwear Union, in affiliation with the International Ladies Garment Workers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 29, 1912.

The installation of officers will take place, Friday evening, in the Palace Opera Building, Blue Island Avenue at 12th Street, in Hall B, second floor. At this meeting a charter will be given to the Union and election of officers will take place.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, June 7, 1910.

The Worker's Ghetto.

The organization of the Jewish Tailoring Trades. - New unions constantly being formed. - The latest demands of the Cloak Makers Union. - A mass-meeting of the cloak makers, skirt makers, finishers, and pressers.

The last few years have shown remarkable progress in the organization of the various tailoring trades. Working conditions have been greatly improved but they are still not what they should be. Hours are long, prices still at the hunger level, are set by the bosses and the foremen.

The United Garment Workers, being the only truly strong union, has now embarked on an organization campaign of organizing the unorganized, and aiding and guiding the smaller and weaker unions. They are out really to improve working conditions.

I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Courier, June 7, 1910.

Jewish Tailors! Are you satisfied with your present working conditions? Certainly not. Join a union and improve your working conditions. The following should be the program of all tailoring unions: The prices in every shop should be set by a shop committee in consultation with the boss and not by the boss himself. Prices for duplicate should be the same as that for stock. No work after 12 P. M. on Saturday. One full hour for lunch. Wages should be paid weekly. Extra pay for overtime work.

The above were the latest demands of the Cloak Makers Union. We believe that these demands should be the demands of all workers in these trades. Such demands can only be realized through strong unions and consolidated action. The Fall season is approaching and the time is now ripe for action. But a united front is necessary to gain our ends.

The mass meeting has been called by the Cloak Makers Union, Local 44, Inter-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, June 7, 1910.

national Garment Workers, and American Federation of Labor. Their Chicago office is at 1125 Blue Island Ave.

The foremost principle of all unions is to better the economic life of its members, by obtaining for them better working conditions, better pay, and shorter hours. We are convinced, fellow workers, that only through organization can we achieve the goal toward which we are striving, a more abundant life for ourselves and our families.

(Signed) Shochet Ben Ha-Rav.

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II B 2 d (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 24, 1910.

The Worker's Ghetto (Column of Local Labor News).

The Pants Workers Union and their purpose. - 20,000 workers are employed in this trade of which 6,000 are Jews. - Long hours, small wages, and military discipline. - What a Trade Union can do for them. - A Jewish Trade Union Publication. - Its mission.

"Our purpose will be not only to demand higher wages and a shorter working day, but better and more sanitary working conditions. But first we must maintain our honor and personal well-being."

Such was the proclamation of the newly organized Pants Workers Union of Chicago. More than 6,000 Jewish men and women are employed in this trade in Chicago. There is a total of 20,000 workers of various nationalities employed in this trade in Chicago.

Not all workers suffer the same unsanitary working conditions. However, they

I D 2 a (3)
II B 2 d (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 24, 1910.

all are badly underpaid, humanly mistreated, work very long hours, and are under a strict military discipline in the shops.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the newly organized Pants Workers Union has grown so rapidly. We live in a world where might is right. When one has an opportunity to make money, he disregards his fellow man entirely. This attitude is imbedded in the minds of the pants makers employers. Man is a machine created only to work. As such, he has no senses, no feeling, and no soul. We blame only the worker. Any worker who tolerates such conditions has only himself to blame. It is truly regrettable that workers have not awakened before this.

The Union is prepared to remedy the situation. Workers! As individuals, you can do nothing. Join Now! Do not delay any longer! The Pants Makers Union is a local of the United Garment Workers, one of the strongest organizations in the American Federation of Labor. Meetings are held every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Do not fail to be there. Initiation Fee is 25 cents.

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II B 2 d (2)

JEWISH

Courier, May 24, 1910.

The appearance of a Jewish Trade Union Publication has been long heralded. The number of Jewish Workers in Trade Unions makes a publication of this nature absolutely necessary. Above all, Jewish Trade Unionists should be thoroughly informed. This the publication will attempt to do. A publication is a semblance of unity, and unity is what we need most.

(Signed) Schohet Ben Ha-Rav.

I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, October 12, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WORKERS GHETTO

It seems that the United Garment Workers Union have at last determined to organize all Jewish tailors and workers. In case the work is neglected, it will mean that conditions of the Jewish workers will not improve .
It is up to all Jewish trade unions to get together and organize all Jewish industrial workers into one United Workers Alliance.

In conclusion, we are in hopes that our advice will be accepted. We wish you success in the new undertaking to get all Jewish industrial workers so well organized that it will bear fruitful results for the masses of Jewish workers.

The Jewish Courier, October 12, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WORKERS GHETTO

We are again getting ready to unionize the Jewish industrial workers. We already have shown the workers, two weeks ago, the importance of unionizing the Jewish workers in Chicago industrial labor shops, but at the same time before we can begin to build a union of this kind, we must first find out why the old unions have gone under, so when the new builders of an organizatin for the united Jewish industrial workers, must bear in mind that it will take new systems, new energy, and new ideas to organize and to stay organized. For this is the only way a union of this kind will bear fruit.

Right now is the opportune time for the Jewish workers movement to get the industrial workers organized in to unions, for the longer the delay in organizing, the longer will explortation continue by the employers continue. So hurry get busy, organize and stop struggling for your existence. If you wish to improve conditions, by all means, organize.

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The Jewish Courier, October 12, 1909.

Now is the time for all Jewish workers to get organized because there are already some very strong workers unions who will be glad to assist you in every way possible and to affiliate with you if necessary.

One other problem which is vital; the united Jewish industrial workers must bear in mind that it is the building of a new workers alliance, which is to carry on the work among the Jewish masses of Chicago. The results are very gratifying, for it is some few years since there was not anything done in regards to the uniting of the Jewish tailors here, but we are in hopes and think that this time, success is assured.

For the last few years, the tailoring trade has gone to its lowest ebb. Never before has the trade been at such a low ebb as at the present time. The conditions of the tailoring workers is appalling. The prices for their labor have been distressingly, lowered. The working hours are from twelve to sixteen a day, and being an organized, the bosses and foremen are ruling with an iron hand.

The Jewish Courier, October 12, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The United Garment Workers, as the only organized tailor union, has decided to carry on an energetic and aggressive campaign in uniting the Jewish tailors in Chicago. The United Garment Workers will not leave a stone unturned, until all tailors are organized. They expect to work through mass meetings which are to be held every two weeks in all parts of the city. Through the newspapers, they expect to awaken the enslaved sleeping tailors. They will call on all the tailors who are weak and oppressed to organize themselves into strong unions and with united efforts to fight against their mistreatment by the bosses and foremen.

Is there any other way or means whereby the tailors can be protected, except by organizing? There is absolutely no other better and faster way to improve conditions for the poor oppressed tailor! Organization is the main weapon with which to combat. We also wish to state to you unorganized Jewish tailors of Chicago, do not depend on any one to help you. It is a case of helping yourselves. It is entirely in your own hands. Organize and your oppression will cease.

The Jewish Courier, October 12, 1909.

Right now is the opportune time for organizing. The United Garment Workers will welcome you with open arms, so do not over look this opportunity. Take advantage of it while it is knocking at your door, for the longer you wait, the worse your chances for better condition.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, September 4, 1908.

A STROLL IN THE CHICAGO SWEAT SHOPS.

On the request of the editor to observe the locality where the sweat shops are located, I took a stroll on 12th street between Canal and Jefferson street, only two blocks. We see to our sorrow, in these two blocks, pools of sweat and blood; human lives are sacrificed on the altar of profit.

What do we find there? In the first block on Canal street, we find only tailor shops, with long rows of machines, that are driven by electric; the noise, the hum, the turmoil, the beating and tapping must disturb the minds of those working in these shops. Lined up in rows like soldiers, you can see the workers seated at their machines; above the heads of the workers all you could see was pants-overalls, vests and boys' pants, flying in the air, the workers chasing the work as though it was running away from them. That is the manner in which the workers pass the time, in these sweat shops, at their work. They cannot speak to one another, they cannot sing at their work, they cannot do as they would like to, they cannot move around, they must do only what their machine commands. This tailoring industry went through a revolution. From a hand trade, it became a great industry, driven by electric power. The dividing of the work made each worker only

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, September 4, 1908.

a part of the trade. The installing of electric is a driving power that has enslaved the worker, so, that his ego, his individuality is completely forfeited. They are seen in their undershirts, their faces sunken in, pale protruding cheek bones, their thin and slender hands can be seen pushing the materials, and swinging it back and forth as it is mostly piece work, and here is where the hustle and bustle - the self exploitation begins. This piece work is one of the modern slaveries that blindfold and gradually murders the workers. Living pictures describing the results of the piece work system, you can see in this block on 12th street, from Canal to Clinton streets.

They don't belong to a union, it was said. What do they need a union for? Don't the bosses give them big bundles? Don't he give them a chance to rush themselves to death in order to turn out more work? Sure, they get all these "Privileges." All the noise and turmoil while at work goes to their heads that their minds are too much exerted to think, and when the workers come home late at night, they have not sufficient strength left in themselves to think or read a book about himself, and for that reason hundreds of workers, employed in these sweat shops and city factories and stores are

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considered slaves.

The health of these sweat shop workers is very poor. The dust in these shops is so dense, the materials piled up so high, the workers sitting so close together, that their sweat running down each one, everybody's perspiration is condensed in the air, mixed with the dust, and each worker breathes everyone's perspiration into his lungs and possibly for that reason they are all slaves in the same manner and with the same opinion.

The World, August 28, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE UNIONS.

Labor organizations, unions where workers organize with united powers in order to improve their conditions, to receive higher wages, shorter hours and more sanitary work-shops, better and fairer conditions from the bosses and foreman, is an inevitable result of the present social and industrial life.

As long as business and industry have not yet been greatly developed, the workers were dispersed and scattered in small shops and small factories; they did not understand nor realize their common interests; many times they protested, agitated, but except for a few places, without a plan, without a system, without any organization, it was not a general systematic movement. Such outbursts of unknown dissatisfactions took place that unions organized wherever capitalism developed. Living conditions drove the workers to organize and with united strength they were able to force the capitalists to alleviate conditions. And, when the workers are now working shorter hours, are getting better wages and are living a more decent life than they did fifty or a hundred years back, it is due to the steady courageous struggle that the organized workers have been carrying on with the capitalists to protect the interests of the working class.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

THE LABOR WORLD

THE MANNER OF ORGANIZING THE CLOAK MAKERS FORMERLY AND NOW

It is a well known fact that Jewish workers can be organized much easier than workers of other nationalities. Take, for instance, German workers. In order to organize them, it would take months and even years of talking and enlightenment, until we can succeed in organizing them. But if they are once organized, they would not leave the organization even though they may suffer the greatest defeat in their strikes, yet they would still remain in the union to which they belong.

But that is not so with Jewish workers. You can easily organize them, but the question is whether you can hold them in the organization. Whether they win or lose, they soon get tired of it. They fall out of the organization, and as a result, the union soon collapses. In general, you find Jewish workers organizing themselves, at least, once a year.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

In business on a small scale, where the bosses are not big capitalists, new unions are born almost every few months, and it happens in the following manner: One fine morning the boss is having an argument with a worker; the boss being nervous and grouchy, slaps the worker. Or, it may happen that the boss deducts five cents from a dozen pieces of work. Soon there develops a feeling of solidarity amongst the workers, and every worker thinks of taking revenge on the exploiters. In the evening, after they get through with their work, they get together and hold a meeting on a corner near the shop, and they decide, right then and there, to organize a union, and if necessary to strike. They make a collection, they have handbills printed. They invite other workers of the trade to join them not to let those exploiters oppress them. In the evening, when the meeting is about to take place, a fiery orater appears and holds an inflammatory speech, waking up the sleeping giant, the Samson of labor, to fight, and urging them on to join the union, at once. They pay twenty-five cents, in dues, and decide to go on strike, immediately.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

However, not having the necessary experience how to conduct strikes, and also not having financial support, they appeal to Jewish workers working at different trades, and belonging to different unions, to aid them. But the workers of the different unions, adopt resolutions of sympathy and give them their moral support, but when it comes to financial support, there is very little or none at all. And naturally, when they are on strike, and get no financial aid, they are not able to pay the grocery-man and the butcher, and you certainly cannot pay with sympathy resolutions. Soon the enthusiasm and ardor of the striking workers cools down. The fiery oratory of the agitators loses its effect. They are forced to give up the strike. The workers go back to work as a dejected and defeated lot. Thus their condition, instead of improving, becomes worse than previously, and in a few months the story repeats itself, and with the same results.

The Chicago Cloak Makers were not exception in that direction. Since the last five years, the once strong union of the cloak makers has almost entirely disappeared. Since its collapse they tried to reorganize the

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

same union five or six times, and although they didn't go out on strike each time they reorganized, yet, they organized with the intention of building up a strong and powerful union which would be able to withstand the terrific pressure, and to transform hell into heaven. Finding out a week later that hell was still in their midst, and that it would take a long time yet until their condition would improve, the organizers sneaked away from the union, and along with them the union died a natural death. If a union cannot conduct strikes, what is the union good for, anyway. So the same story repeated itself several times in Chicago and with the same results.

But the Chicago Cloak Makers learned something out of all their failures, and they learned a valuable lesson. They learned that in order to have a union which can do any good in the future, the following is necessary:

First, to have patience, and not try to get everybody into the union overnight. Secondly, the newly acquired members must understand that if they could exist five years without a union, they can have patience enough to wait another half year or even a year until the union would be able to do something for them.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

Thirdly, in order to conduct a successful struggle it is necessary to have adequate financial means.

And that purpose the present Cloak Makers' Union is aiming to accomplish, and the way they are going now, it seems that they will be successful in all directions.

The Union has already the greatest majority of cloak makers as its members, and new workers are joining the union at every meeting. As for its financial status, it is improving right along, and when the time will come to conduct a strike, it will be ready for it even financially.

It is remarkable that even the cloak manufacturers are beginning to feel that a strong union is already in existence, and are beginning to treat it with respect. They realize that in order to avoid trouble, they must raise the wages of their workers, and accord them better working conditions, in order to avoid trouble with the union.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1908.

Now let that be an example to other Jewish workers who work at different trades to organize themselves in order to improve their lot. They must remember to have patience, and to follow the example of the Cloak Makers' Union. They must remember that in union there is strength.

A New York Cloak Maker.

I. ATTITUDES
D. Economic Organization
2. Labor Organization & Activities
a. Unions
(4) Strikes

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 15, 1931.

GENERAL STRIKE OF JEWISH BAKERS IN CHICAGO

The baker workers, in a lock-out for seventeen weeks, have yesterday evening unanimously agreed to call a general strike of all union bakers of the North West Side and the Lawndale district.

The reason why the bakers union has decided to apply this method in the present struggle for its rights, is because the baker bosses of the Lawndale district have proposed that the bakers should work for smaller wages and that the unemployed members, who used to get a few days work during the week, should remain without work entirely.

The members of the bakers' local yesterday afternoon discussed thoroughly the plan which the conference committee has proposed in the name of the baker bosses of the Lawndale district. All bakers from the above district resented this proposal bitterly.

W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 15, 1931.

Many members of the union claimed that if they agree to work for low wages now, they will soon receive another cut an d so be deprived of making a decent living and of the means to help their unemployed fellow workers.

The members of local 237 have bitterly complained of the attitude of the baker bosses, who were treating them inhumanly and are trying to force upon them impossible deals, which the union cannot and will not accept.

These bosses also try to weaken and dissolve the union altogether.

The baker workers agreed that the only weapon is to call a general strike and fight for the existence of the union and its members.

The Jewish Daily Forward, June 5, 1927.

The dispute between the master bakers and the Union, Local #237 was settled yesterday, at 2 p. m. The lock-out was rejected and the workers returned to the shops. The representatives of the Union and the employer's representatives resorted to lawyers about the clauses of a supplementary agreement which was accepted and undersigned by a committee of seven from Local #237 and a committee of seven from the Master Baker's Association.

In accordance with the supplementary agreement every employer must adhere to the Union conditions. If it will be shown that the bosses break the agreement, in any way, the Union is entitled to withdraw the workers and the Union label from the Union boss.

It was also decided that the Union and the Association shall select a committee, whose task shall be to adjust difficulties which might arise in the shops. In case the committees will be unable to agree, they have the right to admit an impartial person, who, together with the adjustment committee, shall hand out a decision.

The Jewish Forward, July 4, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO CAPMAKERS STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of the Chicago Capmakers Union ended yesterday. The strikers accepted the settlement recommended by the strike committee and Tuesday morning all the capmakers returned to work.

The settlement with the Cap Manufacturers Association was as follows:

The demand for a 40 hour week and a raise in pay was referred to the Board of Arbitration. The manufacturers will not give out any more work to contractors or corporation shops. All work must be made in their own union shops. The bosses cannot buy any ready made caps from other manufacturers without the consent of the union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-

The Jewish Forward, July 4, 1926.

The capmakers in this settlement have won the most important demand, that the work shall not be given out to outside shops. This is something against which the union protested for a long time without success. Now the union will make an attempt to annihilate all the corporation shops that ruin the trade and lower the standard of living of the Chicago Jewish Capmakers.

The strike lasted three days, - during that time the union organized the workers of many shops. The trouble in the cap trade was that the bosses would give out a good deal of their work to sweat shop manufacturers, corporation shops and contractors, who work with their wives and children also their fathers and mothers; also uncles and grandfathers, all partners in the business, all working long hours, while the workers in the union shops were without work.

Full confidence is placed in the Arbitration Committee that they will realize the necessity of a raise for the workers, and grant it to them so they can make a living the whole year around.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1924.

CHICAGO DRESSMAKERS DEMAND INTERNATIONAL TAKE OVER STRIKE LEADERSHIP

It was announced yesterday from the /Dressmakers/ Union's headquarters that eighty-one of the biggest shops have already settled with the Union, agreeing to its demands.

Judge Sullivan's injunction hinders the Union, particularly the pickets. The strike leaders state, however, that even the bosses have begun to realize that one cannot manufacture dresses with an injunction. Good workers are needed for that, but the good workers are striking now.

The strike leaders were very optimistic yesterday about the situation, though they admitted that the fight still rages bitterly.

The delegates who were elected to the coming convention in Boston of the

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TAXES MEMBERS TO HELP DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has taxed its one hundred and fifty thousand members in the country to help the striking dressmakers of Chicago. The tax, for the present, is one dollar but it will be raised if necessary. The locals of the International will collect the money from their members and turn it over to the headquarters of the International, which will send it to the Chicago strikers.

This news was brought yesterday by Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strike and vice-president of the International, who returned yesterday from New York, where he was present at the meetings of the executive board.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1924.

AMALGAMATED GIVES TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO HELP THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

Twenty girls and one man, all striking dressmakers, were brought yesterday before Judge Sullivan on the charge of breaking an injunction. They were all found guilty. Heavy sentences were given to many of them.

Meyer Kunz received the most severe sentence. He was fined four hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to twenty days in jail.

Wanda Koleta was fined three hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to fifteen days in jail.

Yetta Hornstein was fined three hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to twenty days in jail.

Everyone of the rest was fined three hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1924.

to ten days in jail. Among them were Jennie Miller, Mary Siegel, Rose Prince, Rose Prill, Eva Jacobs, Anna Birnbaum, Lilian Greenberg, Bertha Noel, Ida Dubno, Sarah Seidel, Esther Richman, Jennie Cahan, Caroline Weglowsky, Rose Finesilber, Rose Silber, T. Road, Bessie Gilman, and Julia Bruza.

All cases will be appealed. The strikers were freed on a thousand-dollar bond each.

The Union headquarters received with jubilation the news that the local Joint Board of the Amalgamated had resolved, at its last meeting, to help the striking dressmakers with ten thousand dollars.

The Amalgamated is the first union of another trade which has extended such brotherly help to the striking dressmakers. The brave strikers received from the other unions only sympathy and promises of help.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1924.

The manufactures, it seems, have decided to get rid of the Union forever, because yesterday all the manufacturers' associations, big and little, united into one association under the name of "The Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers".

The Union believes that this step by the manufacturers means a long and bitter fight.

I D 2 a (4) JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1924.

MAYOR DEVER PROMISES TO FIRE POLICEMEN WHO SLUGGED STRIKING DRESSMAKERS

Mayor Dever promised yesterday to a committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which reported to him about the brutal action of the police toward the striking dressmakers, that he will discharge policeman Number 3401 for helping to beat up the striker Olga Levin.

On Saturday morning, Sam Goldin, a strikebreaker, accompanied by a policeman, came in a taxi to the shop at 325 West Adams Street. Miss Levin tried to speak to the strikebreaker, who, instead of replying to her, began to slug her. The policeman assisted him. These facts were told the Mayor by Anton Johansen, in the name of the committee.

Four strikers were arrested yesterday upon the complaint of Miss Fox, a strikebreaker, that they slugged her. The arrested are J. Lieberman, 25, 1250 South Spaulding Avenue; Bessie Malaki, 22, 857 Webster Avenue;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1924.

Bessie Katz, 27, 2235 West Harrison Street; and Rose Ganet, 742 North Troy Street.

The two Jewish students, David and Eugene Ziskind, who were arrested for picketing, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Helander, who refused to try them. He turned their case over to Judge Sullivan, before whom their trial will take place on March 31.

Yesterday there was a great number of pickets around the dressmaking shops, in spite of the arrests. On the picket line yesterday were striking dressmakers, students from the University of Chicago, workers from other trades, such as painters, carpenters, and many others, most of them members of the Trade Educational League. This league of active trade-union members is conducting a strong campaign within the Chicago Federation of Labor, for the Federation to fight Judge Sullivan's injunctions. It looks, however, as though the Federation's officials are afraid to take any steps in this

ILL. PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1924.

matter and that the members of the league are on the picket line on their own responsibility.

The committee of fifteen of the Chicago Federation of Labor, together with the Injunction Committee, held yesterday a closed session. The /Injunction/ Committee stated later that it plans to bring Mr. Gompers to a big protest meeting against injunctions.

The Citizens' Committee, appointed by Miss Mary McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare, declared yesterday that all attempts to bring to a settlement the present struggle had failed and that the manufacturers were responsible for the failure. The /Citizens'/ Committee, therefore, appeals to public opinion to exert its influence to bring about a settlement of the strike.

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JEWISH

Forward, June 28, 1924.

STRIKE OF JEWISH BAKERS SETTLED YESTERDAY

The Jewish bakers of Chicago ended their strike last night when their employers came to an agreement with the Jewish Baker's Union.

It was decided by the committee of the employers to accept the terms of the Bakers Union and settle the strike.

The strike lasted three and a half weeks. The'baker bosses" had decided to combat the union on all fronts. They demanded the union to reduce six dollars a week from the prevailing wages, no pay for holidays, no extra pay for night work, and to be at liberty in hiring extra helpers.

The union rejected all these demands and withdrew the demand of a five dollar raise in order to keep the bosses from complaining to the public that they are paying the union bakers too high wages.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1924.

PUBLIC HEARING ON DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE TOMORROW AT CITY HALL

There will be a public hearing on the dressmakers' strike tomorrow afternoon, at two o'clock, at the City Hall building, in the office of the Public Welfare Department, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary McDowell. The hearing has been called by Mayor Dever at the request of a group of clergymen and reformers who have heard about the complaints of the pickets against the police, who are being accused of indirectly supporting the manufacturers.

Invitations to attend the hearing were sent to both sides. Mr. Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strikers, was the first one to accept the invitation. It is believed that the bosses, although they have not yet accepted the invitation officially; will select their representatives by tomorrow.

The workers are attaching a great deal of importance to tomorrow's conference. Besides the representatives of the dressmakers' Union, representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has helped to arrange the hearing, will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1896.

also be present, as well as representatives of civic organizations.

Union headquarters announced yesterday that though the Union is certain that the strike has been won, it is, nevertheless, ready to accept arbitration, and that it will present its demands at the open hearing tomorrow.

Twelve firms settled with the Union yesterday, granting all of its demands. Two pickets, Lillian Shapiro and Edith Abrahams, were arrested and held until the Union put up bail for them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1924.

FIFTY FIRMS SETTLE WITH THE DRESSMAKERS' UNION; GRANT ALL DEMANDS

Union headquarters announced yesterday that fifty firms have settled with the dressmakers' Union, and have granted all union demands. The eight hundred workers employed by these firms returned to work yesterday.

Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strikers, declared yesterday that the fifty firms who have settled with the Union will soon compel the remaining shops to begin negotiations with the Union regarding a permanent settlement in the industry.

The wholesale arrests of pickets continued yesterday, as usual. There was also continuous fighting between strikers and strikebreakers.

Leonard Wolman, manufacturer, of the Wolman Dress Company, 317 South Market Street, was beaten up by two men, while he was in the garage in the rear of his home, 3110 Palmer Square. Both sluggers had weapons and used blackjacks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1924.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR WILL FIGHT AGAINST ARREST OF PICKETS IN THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

The Chicago Federation of labor called a special meeting to consider the problem of the dressmakers' strike. It was resolved at that meeting to appoint a committee of fifteen to interview Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins and demand that the wholesale arrests of pickets be stopped. The committee will also visit States Attorney Crowe to investigate the accusations brought by Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strike. Anton Johnson of the carpenters' union is chairman of the committee, and John Clay, of the teamsters' union, is secretary.

The Church Federation, an association of Christian clergymen, has also organized a committee to conduct an impartial investigation into the conditions and causes of the strike.

Yesterday was the calmest day of the strike. Only five girls were arrested.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1924.

TWENTY-FIVE DRESSMAKING SHOPS SETTLE WITH UNION

Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and leader of the Chicago strike, said yesterday that twenty-five large dressmaking firms have severed connections with the association, and have settled with the Union granting all of its demands. The demands of the Union which the manufacturers granted, were: A ten per cent raise, a forty-hour work week, and a closed shop.

The usual number of arrests and riots took place yesterday in the strike area, and, as usual, the arrested strikers were freed under a bond of four hundred dollars each.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has undertaken to investigate Mr. Perlstein's complaints against the office of States Attorney Crowe, whom the Union accuses of helping the bosses break the strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1924.

NO PROSPECT FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE; MANUFACTURERS AGAINST ARBITRATION

Last night the cloakmakers' union called a strike of the dressmakers in Evanston. Five hundred dressmakers, who belong to a branch of the Chicago union, stopped working.

Ten more shops have settled with the union and signed the new agreement, according to the latest official declaration of the strike committee. The names of these ten are: Miller Brothers, Fox and Geller, Osom and Kaplan, M. Miller and Son, P. Lyons, Sherman and Berman, Sopkin Dress Company, Levin and Cable, Knee Brothers, and Vogue Garment Company. This makes thirty firms that have signed with the union.

Five hundred workers of Shuman Brothers have each pledged to contribute one dollar a week for the benefit of the striking dressmakers.

Yesterday, Judge Sullivan confirmed the injunction against the Union,

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1924.

prohibiting strikers from picketing on Market Street, between Van Buren Street and Adams Street. The injunction was issued at the request of the attorneys for the manufacturers, Dodeney Taylor and Leo Lebowsky.

The two arbitrators whom the Secretary of Labor sent from Washington to do as much as they could to help end the strike, were in conference yesterday with the lawyers of the manufacturers' association, with individual firms, and, later, with union officials. The bosses, however, refused to arbitrate. Attorney Lebowsky spoke in their name, and said that they would refuse to arbitrate just as long as the Union stuck to its demands. The two arbitrators, B. M. Marchman of Chicago and E. H. Donigan of Washington, were unable to accomplish anything.

About twelve strikers were arrested yesterday for picketing.

Joseph Weitzel of 3601 West 15th Street was severely beaten up by three men, when he was going to work in the shop of Lipson Brothers, 324 West Adams Street. He claims that he is a victim of the present strike.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1924.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKING DRESSMAKERS

Two small manufacturers' associations yesterday obtained injunctions prohibiting the union as an entity, and the strikers as individuals, from picketing the shops. The injunctions were issued by Judges Sullivan and Paul. The Judges, however, granted the union a hearing concerning a recall of the injunctions. The hearing will take place this morning.

The second week of the dressmakers' strike opens today, and it looks as though both sides are resolved to fight to the end. Neither of the two sides wants to come to an understanding with the other. The union stands fast by its demands and the manufacturers refuse even to listen to those demands. Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strike, declared yesterday that the union is ready to arbitrate, but the manufacturers ignored his statement. Mr. Perlstein also declared that the sole aim of the manufacturers is to break the union, and that the strike will, therefore, go on until the bosses realize that this is impossible.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1924.

Yesterday was not a quiet day. Many strikers, mostly girls, were arrested. All were freed on four-hundred-dollar bonds. The following were arrested: Goldie Tesel, Marion Michel, Dorothy Schuchman, Lena Moritz, Rose Luxenberg, Minnie Wiltbaum, Bessie Finkelstein, Leb Green, Benjamin Silver, and Sidney Weiner.

Marie Shusky of 1531 Haddon Avenue was arrested after a fight between her and Mae Drihoi, of 1847 South 49th Avenue.

Martin S. Gordon of 4640 North Monticello Avenue, an attorney, was arrested yesterday on Adams Street. He was released on bail at the Clark Street police station. Mr. Gordon did not have anything to do with the strike, according to his statement. He was just walking through the strike district when a policeman, without any cause whatever, arrested him as a picket. He now threatens to sue the city for false arrest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

A BIG PICKET DEMONSTRATION TODAY OF THE STRIKING DRESSMAKERS

Morris Zigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, will arrive in Chicago today to help lead the strike of the dressmakers. Both sides /manufacturers and strikers/ declared that they would fight to the end.

Leo S. Lebowsky, attorney for the manufacturers, declared yesterday that work is going on as usual in many places and that many union workers are returning to work.

Union headquarters announced that on Saturday, fifteen of the largest manufacturers settled with the union, and agreed to all the union demands.

Seven girl pickets were arrested on Saturday on South Market Street and Adams Street. The arrested are: Charlotte Malinowsky, Eleanor Soglowsky, Vera Dobrow, Bessie Koglin, Sophia Martin, Yetta Kessler, and Minnie Sefarinin. The charge

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

against the girls was disorderly conduct. Judge Trude freed them under four hundred dollars bonds each.

The twenty girls, who were arrested Friday evening, were also freed under four hundred dollars bonds each.

Fannie Bot, 2040 Humboldt Boulevard, was seriously beaten up Saturday afternoon by a group of strikers, when she entered a car.

Martha Geist, a picket, complained that the police treat the strikers brutally and arrest pickets without any cause.

Meyer Perlstein, leader of the strike, speaking yesterday before the American Federation of Labor, declared that the manufacturers are using a band of sluggers to break the strike.

Lebowsky, the representative of the manufacturers, denied Perlstein's accusation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

A big picket demonstration of the striking dressmakers has been arranged for this morning.

WPA (N.Y.C.) PROJ. 302-75

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

ROTTEN EGGS USED AS A WEAPON IN THE DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

The dressmakers who have remained at work in the shops where a strike has been called,yesterday experienced the taste of rotten eggs. Yesterday, when the strikebreakers who work for the Ribak And Lonzis Dress Company, came out on the street, they were met with a shower of eggs that had been fresh at the time of George Washington. Most of the strikebreakers who did not object to working under the conditions dictated by the manufacturers, objected a lot to the smell of the eggs. Many of the girls returned to the shop to clean up their dresses.

Many of the girls who picket the shops were arrested Friday and yesterday. The union bailed them out at once.

A delegation of the manufactures told Mayor Dever yesterday that they want to negotiate directly with the strikers, rather than with Mr. Perlstein. The strikers refuse to consider this. The union has given up its fight against

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

Perlstein. Even his opponents declared yesterday that as far as the present strike is concerned, it is of no importance that the members of the union were against him before the strike. His strongest opponents, the left-wingers, are among the most active strikers.

The right- and left-wing workers have united to win the strike, declared the union. Many of the expelled left-wing workers have been appointed to responsible strike positions.

There will be a big demonstration of the pickets tomorrow morning, Monday, in the district of the shops.

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PROJECT 30046 WPA

Jewish Forward, Feb. 28, 1924.

HUGE STRIKE DEMONSTRATION

Thousands of dressmakers, Jews and Gentiles, whites and negroes, organized and unorganized, left their shops and with inspiration marched to their meeting halls. The bosses posted injunctions on the doors of their shops, but remain with the injunctions and without workers. Police on horse back, motorcycles, and on foot besieged the strike district.

The dressmakers strike started with a hugh demonstration by thousands of workers who left their shops at the specified time, marching with smiles on their faces to the hall, designated for them.

JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Feb. 28, 1924.

Before eight o'clock in the morning, the strike committee were out distributing strike circulars among the workers, and the dressmakers were impatiently waiting from the moment specified by the strike committee to stop their work and leave the premises.

The organized cloakmakers started leaving their places a half hour before the dressmakers, whose specified time to walk out was at ten-thirty, at which time Market St., from Van Buren to Madison St., was crowded with workers of the ladies' garment industry.

The strike brought the entire dress industry in Chicago to a standstill. The shops at the present are idling.

Jewish Forward, Feb. 28, 1924.

Observing the huge crowd marching through the streets after leaving their shops, you could see workers of various nationalities, Jews and Gentiles, young and old, black and white, union workers and non union workers, marching together.

It was too bad for those dress manufacturers who depended on the injunctions and the police to keep their workers from striking.

Mr. Ribak, of 237 Market St., who has had injunctions so many times that he can read them from memory, posted copies of his injunction at the entrance of his workshop, thinking it would help keep his workers from walking out, but to his sorrow all the cutters and

Jewish Forward, Feb. 28, 1924.

pressers left their work at the specified time and went on strike; a little later all the girls, Gentiles, left their work and went to 20 Randolph Street to enlist as members of the union.

Other bosses were prepared with police, and Market Street, looked like a large police station. A patrol wagon came loaded with police, also a mob of police on horseback and a score on motor cycle. The downtown squad also came to the striking district. The strikers cheerfully and with smiling faces, good naturedly left their work in good order; then left Market Street, and, together with the thousands of cloakmakers, marched to the various halls where massmeetings were held.

The halls at 180 Washington Street were in a short time filled to capacity. The chair-ladies and committees organized the workers of various shops.

Jewish Forward, Feb 28, 1924.

The workers of each shop elected a shop chairman from among their own group to take charge of the workers, and also appointed pickets.

Vice president Pearlstein called the meeting to order and addressed the strikers, telling them of the position the bosses have taken when demands were laid before them. They refused to grant any demands mentioned in the new agreement, and are the ones to blame for the workers' going on strike. He assured the strikers that through their unity and activities towards this strike, they will in a very short time win their just demands.

Many representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor assured the strikers that if the entire dress industry is organized, they cannot fail.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

TEN THOUSAND CHICAGO DRESSMAKERS WILL STRIKE TODAY AT TEN O'CLOCK

The long-expected strike in the dressmaking industry was called today, Wednesday. The red circular, which was distributed in the shops, called upon the ten thousand dressmakers to stop working and to begin the general strike. This is the text of the red circular, which the Union distributed today:

"Brothers and Sisters: Leave your shops in order. Take your tools with you. Do not engage in any arguments with your bosses. As soon as you leave the shop, go at once to the place where your shop meets.

"We have done everything to avoid the strike. The bosses have forced it upon us. It is time for the workers in the dressmaking industry to make their bosses understand that they cannot break the Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

"Working conditions must be improved. Wages must be raised. The workers will not return to work until their just demands are granted.

"Long live the unity of the working people.

"General Strike Committee."

The strike was called after a series of attempts had been made by the Union to negotiate with the manufacturers peacefully. The manufacturers did not even reply to most of the union overtures. They did not want to hear the demands of the Union. On the contrary, many wanted to abolish certain points in the agreement which had existed before. This created a situation which made a strike the only possible solution.

The chief demands of the Union, as we have already reported, are: a five-day work week, a ten per cent increase in wages, and an insurance fund against unemployment, which the Amalgamated Union has already.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5675

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1924.

The first picketing will take place today around the shop of the dressmaking industry. Many cloakmakers have stopped working for a day or two in order to help organize the strike, and to help picket.

It is expected that many shops, where only Union men are employed, will soon settle with the Union. The settlement committee of the Union has opened its headquarters in Room 1614, Morrison Hotel. A bitter struggle is expected, however, in those shops which are not yet organized.

The dressmakers have the support of all the Jewish Unions of Chicago and of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The opponents of the present leaders of the dressmakers have declared that they are ready to do everything they can to help win the strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 26, 1924.

DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE EXPECTED TOMORROW

The strike in the dressmaking industry will probably be called tomorrow. Today, the union is making its final preparations for the struggle. These are the chief demands of the union: a five-day work week, a ten percent increase in wages, and the introduction of an insurance fund for the unemployed. Other demands are recognition of the union, full union working conditions in the shops, and so on.

The manufacturers refused to negotiate with the union. Such an attitude usually results in a strike. Furthermore, many manufacturers have tried to exploit the hard times now prevailing in the industry to make working conditions still worse.

The strike will be a very bitter one in all the shops, with the exception of those that are completely organized. The high cost of living and the increase in unemployment have caused the workers to stand resolutely by their demands.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 26, 1924.

The dressmakers are known as one hundred per cent union men who will fight long and bitterly for their demands.

In many shops the cloakmakers will stop working in order to help the dressmakers organize their strike, to help picket on the first day of the strike, and to prove the solidarity of the Ladies Garment Workers Union with the strikers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1924.

TEN THOUSAND DRESSMAKERS WILL STRIKE THIS WEEK

The strike in the dressmaking industry is a matter of days. The strike will be declared in a couple of days. The headquarters of the union, for tactical reasons, has not yet announced the exact date when the strike will be called. The entire machinery for conducting the strike is ready now. The strike apparatus will start functioning as soon as the red circular is given to the men and women workers in the dressmaking industry.

The strike is being called in the dressmaking industry of Chicago, which employs about ten thousand workers. It is expected, however, that the cloakmakers will not remain indifferent to the strike. Very likely, they will stop working for a while in order to organize the strike better.

It is impossible, of course, to foresee how long the strike will last. It is certain, however, that the strike will not last long in those shops

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1924.

where the majority of the workers are union members. The union expects that the workers in the shops which have not yet been organized, will enroll in the union as soon as the strike is declared.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1924.

/THE STRIKE AGAINST THE "FORD-WARD"/
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

The New York Jewish newspaper, The Day, wonders why there was not one word mentioned in the New York "Ford-Ward" /Editor's note: Term applied by Courier to Forward because latter prints Henry Ford's ads/ about the strike that has been going on against the Chicago "Ford-Ward". The Day will find it very amusing to learn that when the strike against the Chicago "Ford-Ward" was in full swing, when the yellow rag could not be seen on any newsstand, the Chicago "Ford-Ward" still maintained that the strike was not a strike but a conspiracy. However, when the strike ended with a defeat for the "Ford-Ward," the Bintel /term of derision applied by Courier to Forward/ newspaper suddenly declared that the strike had been settled. How one can settle a strike that has never existed is a rather difficult question to answer, but nobody should question the ability of the Bintel boys to do the impossible. A Jewish newspaper that can accept an advertisement from Henry Ford and make a deal with Henry Ford can also settle a strike that has never existed.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

THE "FORD-WARD" STRIKE WAS AN INTERESTING LESSON

by

A. Hamerman

/Translator's note: The author of this article calls the Jewish newspaper Forward "Ford-Ward" because it printed advertisements of Henry Ford, an enemy of the Jews./

How does the Jewish saying go? It is a pleasure to whip an arrogant, boastful man. It is a pleasure to see the whipped one boasting of his powers yet occasionally touching with his hand that part of his body that hurts.

We observe now a similar spectacle. There was a strike against the "Ford-Ward" on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. It is very seldom that a strike is as magnificently successful as this one. It is even unnecessary to talk

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

about it. The "Ford-Ward," however, claims that there was no strike.

This is not a bluff. If a person who has been beaten up until he is black and blue, stands before you and claims that nothing has happened to him, you won't call him a liar. Either you will pity him or you will say that he fully deserves the beating he received. Both reactions are aroused by the "Ford-Ward" strike.

It was very amusing to look at yesterday's issue of the "Ford-Ward". On the front page there was a big announcement that Sunday's issue was distributed yesterday to all the newspaper stands. The "Ford-Ward" thus admits that the strike was so successful that the "Ford-Ward" was compelled to sell the Sunday issue on Tuesday. This is the first time in the history of daily newspapers that such a thing has happened. It hurts, but what can one do about it?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

It seems, however, that the implications of that statement were not lost upon the "Ford-Ward". To offset that implication, the "Ford-Ward" declares that its Sunday issue was sold so fast that it had to reprint it on Tuesday. Is that so? This is very interesting. Why then was that edition reprinted on Tuesday and not on Monday? Was it because on Monday the strike was still on? Then you admit that there was a strike, then how could the Sunday edition be sold out? This is very funny.

Another thing: Greetings to the "Ford-Ward" jubilee from its own staff were printed on the first page of the Sunday edition, which we obtained only yesterday. The same greetings were reprinted in yesterday's, Tuesday's, edition. It is easy to understand why this was done. Nobody had seen the Sunday edition, and, of course, nobody will buy a Sunday edition on Tuesday. That is why the "Ford-Ward" had to reprint on Tuesday what it had already printed on Sunday.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

The "Ford-Ward" answers by declaring that the strike was an unsuccessful conspiracy against the labor movement. "Today," proudly declares the "Ford-Ward", "the Forward will be again on sale at all the stands." It granted the strikers everything they demanded, so it is again on the stands. What, therefore, is there to be triumphant about?

There is another element, besides comedy, present here. The "Ford-Ward" always liked to shroud itself in the mantle of the labor movement. Even when it accepted the Ford advertisements, it had in mind the labor movement. Very likely, it has some peculiar ideas about the labor movement. We will talk about that later. But in the present case, in the strike of the newsboys union against the "Ford-Ward", it is simply idiotic to drag in the labor movement. Will the poor news dealers, who need bread for themselves and their families, break the labor movement? Will they break the labor movement by striking against the Forward, whose treatment of them is worse than that of a bad boss? The contrary would seem to be true.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

However, one should not be too severe with the "Ford-Ward". Everything is far from well with it. First of all, the shame of it: a strike has been declared against it, a "socialist" newspaper, and it has had to employ scabs. Second, the damage: for three full days no one would buy it and even scabs did not help. Third, there was the even greater wound that it had to give in to the demands of the strikers. One, therefore, should be indulgent with the "Ford-Ward" when it tries to throw dust into the public eye, and thereby makes itself the laughingstock of the people whom it has always regarded as fools. Everybody in Chicago understands the situation now: the strike was conducted by poor workers who slave twelve or fifteen hours a day in all kinds of bad weather; they conducted the strike against the "Ford-Ward" leaders, who are as opulent as though they were the directors of a very rich corporation. The strike was declared by a legal union, which has a charter from the American Federation of Labor. To say under these circumstances that some people wanted to use the strike to break the labor movement, is the height of idiocy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

Who represents the labor movement if not the unions? Well, did the newsboys union conspire against itself?

It is now clear to everybody that had the corpulent bosses of the "socialist" newspaper granted the few pennies' raise demanded by its poor workers, there would have been no attempt made to "break the labor movement". The entire dispute was only with regard to the few pennies' raise, and the "Ford-Ward" by its idle chatter about conspiracy and intrigues just makes a fool of itself.

The "Ford-Ward" has a peculiar conception of what the labor movement is and this explains the whole situation. In its silly statement of yesterday, the "Ford-Ward" says: "The Chicago labor leaders met the attack," and so on. Here you have the root of all the trouble! The "Ford-Ward" doesn't mean the workers, but the leaders of the workers, particularly the leaders who are on its payroll, or lick its boots. This is what the "Ford-Ward" calls the labor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 2, 1924.

movement! This explains everything! The "Ford-Ward" knows that the workers themselves, the tailors, the cloakmakers, the dressmakers, drove away the scabs who tried to sell the "Ford-Ward". It knows that it did not receive one bit of help from the workers themselves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 29, 1923.

CAPMAKER'S UNION DECLARE A STRIKE AT POLAKOFF AND BREMER.

Polakoff and Bremer, cap manufacturers, are in fear of their shop being unionized. Their shop is located at 557 Jackson Blvd., and they were both sitting and working, along with the other cap makers, when they overheard some of the workers talking among themselves about organizing a union. This was done, and they became good union men. As soon as Polakoff and Bremer heard that their workers had joined Local 5, they immediately locked out all their workers. The workers came to their union with their complaint and a strike was at once declared.

The Cap-Maker's Union will carry on the strike against Polakoff and Bremer until an agreement with the union is signed. The Cap-Maker's Union is also conducting a strike at the former business agent, P. Mogeloff, who employs non-union capmakers, and is using the police for protection to combat the union.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 18, 1923.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
by
Edward

If anyone has ever doubted the power of working class solidarity, the strike of the shoe repair workers will convince him that, armed with his weapon--solidarity--the worker is able to attain for himself better working conditions.

The Independent Shoe Repairing Union was organized only a few months ago. All of the workers manifested unity and were united in all activities. When they went out on strike last Wednesday for better living conditions, it didn't take long--three days--before the employers yielded and signed an agreement with the union.

Besides a two-dollar raise and a forty-hour week and other important concessions, the workers here also gained recognition of their union, which has been officially recognized by their employers. This is the most important gain

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

that the workers can point to.

The union of the shoe repair workers is a young organization. The successful strike has strengthened it and it remains now for the workers themselves to stand firmly by their union and make stronger their position.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL. PROJECTS)

Forward, June 6, 1923.

The Amalgamated declared a strike at the Lawrence Stein Machine Co., yesterday, 815 W. Van Buren street, because the company discharged the machine adjusters who are members of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America, Local 272. The sewing machine adjusters notified the firm that they demand a raise of $2.00 a week, and a forty-four working week.

Last Friday, a representative of the union, had a conference with the bosses who promised to grant the demands. On Saturday, the bosses withdrew their promise and locked out the workers. Sam Levin, manager of the Joint Board, and E. Klein, representative of the machine adjusters, Local 272, tried to settle the strike in a satisfactory manner, but the firm acted stubborn, refusing to recognize the union and grant its demands. The union had no other way out than to call a strike against the company.

The machine adjusters, who fix the new machines in the tailor shops, will have the full import of the Amalgamated in the battle against the firm, which will not grant the demands of the workers.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50478

Forward, April 4, 1923.

Local 237 of the Jewish Bakers Union, declared a strike at - H. Latko, 363 East 58th Street, because he broke the contract by employing non-union workers in his shop. All residents of that district are requested to demand the union label on the bread they purchase in groceries and in bakeries.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1923.

INTERNATIONAL WILL CALL CHICAGO DRESSMAKERS ON STRIKE

Meyer Pearlstein, vice-president and general organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of America, issued a statement yesterday in which he points to the deplorable conditions in dress shops and threatens a strike by all dressmakers if the manufacturers do not yield to the demands of the union.

"We have called the dress manufacturers to a conference concerning the abnormal conditions existing in the trade, but they have ignored us, thinking that they will succeed in restraining the International from organizing the shops. We have sent out committees to distribute circulars to nonunion workers, but the bosses called the police and had our committees arrested," said Pearlstein.

He also said that "about five thousand workers, mostly women, are employed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in sweat shops on the piece system, which makes it impossible for them to earn more than fifteen dollars a week. We proposed to the manufacturers that our disputes be submitted to an arbitration board consisting of three persons whose decision shall be binding for both parties, but they did not even answer us. Thus, the only thing that remains for us to do is to strike."

The Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Chicago is carrying on a campaign to organize the dress workers who are not under union control. For this purpose, shop meetings are held after working hours in the union office, 180 Washington Street, and during lunch hour circulars are distributed around the dress shop area.

Several dress manufacturers who do not wish to see their workers organized have turned to the police department, asking it not to permit union men to distribute leaflets to the workers, and the police, obedient to the bosses, are hindering the organizational work of the Joint Board. Many active

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1923.

members of the International were arrested by police on disorderly conduct charges, but were immediately released on bail put up by Attorney Peter Sussman.

Miss Jenny Schwartz was arrested twice yesterday for distributing leaflets on the streets. Miss Schwartz said, in the Clark Street Police Station, that the arrests will not deter her from performing her duty as a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1923.

DRESSMAKERS WIN STRIKE; AGREEMENT SIGNED IN TWO HOURS

Yesterday at 10 A. M., all the dressmakers responded to the call of the Joint Board in Chicago and walked out on strike. Two hours later, all the workers in the shops belonging to the Dress Manufacturers' Association returned to work, having won their demands.

One hour after all the dress factories had been emptied, four men met--Barney Shaffer, chairman of the Joint Board of all local unions, his attorney, Peter Sussman, who represented the union, Carl Sobel, president of the Dress Manufacturers' Association, and his lawyer, L. Bosky who represented the dress manufacturers--and the union agreement was signed. The workers in the shops that had signed the agreement, returned to work in the afternoon. A small number of dressmakers, whose bosses were too busy to sign the agreement, remained on strike.

The union leaders are extremely pleased with the result of the strike.

NEW YORK (N.Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY 5275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1923.

Not only did the workers in the organized shops stop their work at exactly ten o'clock, as had been decided by the Joint Board, but even the workers in nonunion shops put down their work and walked out on strike. In approximately twenty minutes, both halls, at 180 West Washington Street and on Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues, were filled with jubilant men and women. Every new group of men assumed a holiday spirit and many were grateful to the union officials for calling a strike on a day when the whole nation celebrates the birthday of a great revolutionist--George Washington.

The quick settlement is a remarkable victory for the Joint Board, which called the strike upon its own responsibility. The new officers and business agents of the Joint Board, who work harmoniously in the interests of the workers of that trade, are to be congratulated.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-7

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 2, 1922.

AMALGAMATED DECLARES STRIKE AT THE MIDLAND TAILORING CO.

The Midland Tailoring Co., 322 W. Washington St., tried to ignore the Amalgamated Union and operate their shop with non-union help.

The officials of the Joint Board had an eye on this shop and yesterday a strike was declared and the workers were called out from that shop.

All clothing workers - Remember This Shop!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 18, 1922.

About sixty dressmakers of Lipson Brothers Dress Shop, 325 Adam St., declared a strike yesterday resulting from poor conditions, low wages and long working hours.

The strike was called by Mandy Fineberg, organizer of the Joint Board of Cloak Makers at the consent of the organizational committee, which strives to organize the unorganized dressmakers and cloak makers of Chicago. The organizer, also called out on strike the dressmakers of the Lerner Shop in the same building. However, Mr. Lerner had immediately settled the strike with the union, granting forty-four hours and the minimum scale of the Dressmakers Union, Local 100.

The strike at Lipson Bros. will be carried on until they will recognize the union and undersign an agreement with union conditions. Good operators who worked forty-four hours and overtime, earned about $20 a week. Finishers earned between $12 and $15 a week. Cutters were ranging from $30 to $35 a week, while union cutters were earning $40, $50 and higher.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 5, 1922.

The strike which was declared by the Joint Board of the Cloak-Maker's Union at J. B. Berman, dress manufacturer, 337 S. Market St., was settled through an agreement, which was signed by the union and manufacturer. Mr. J. Berman granted all union conditions.

The other strike, which was declared yesterday by the Joint Board at Aldriger and Franklin, of the same building, is in full swing and will continue until the bosses will grant the union conditions.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 4, 1922.

Joint Board of Cloak-Makers Union Calls Two Strikes.

The Joint Board of the Chicago Cloak-Makers Union declared a strike in two dress shops, bearing the same address.

The strikes were declared at Aldrige and Franklin, 337 S. Market street and at J. B. Berman in the same building. The dress-makers, acting in unison, left the shops, and paraded to the union office of Local 100, 49 N. Wells street, where the organizer, Mr. Fineberg, addressed the strikers showing the causes of the strike.

These employers had a union shop some time ago. One of them has gone bankrupt and the other closed his shop on account of poor times. They both reopened dress shops recently and agreed to maintain non-union shops. The Joint Board discussed this issue and decided to urge them to recognize the union and establish union conditions. The bosses, of the two firms, refused and the result was a strike. The Joint Board will continue this strike until they recognize the union.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 26, 1922.

Cloakmaker's Union Declare Strike at Rubloff and Co.

The firm, Rubloff and Co., 309 Monroe St., attempted to operate a non-union cloak shop on the South Side, but the union became aware of this and hindered them in their progress.

The Cloakmaker's Union will not permit, under any circumstances, any firm to produce cloaks under non-union conditions.

The cloakmakers are requested to support the union in order to make the strike successful.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 7, 1922.

The City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle has taken up the issue of helping to raise funds for the brave railroad shop strikers and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Upon considering that the 400,000 railroad shop workers have already been on strike for more than two months to defend their rights against drastic reduction in their wages, and upon considering that the railroad strikers are close to victory and the government has undertaken to break the strikes through the power of the courts and injunctions and even forbids their union to help them financially with the money that was collected by the women and children of the strikers; be it therefore resolved that the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle extends the fullest sympathy to the strikers and urges all the branches and individual members to support these strikers to the greatest extent. The branches and members must take prompt action in raising funds for these workers and bring the money to the office of the City Central Committee, where M. Golden, secretary-treasurer, will immediately send the money to the office of the strikers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 5, 1922.

At a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, Sunday morning September 5, a proposal was made to appoint a committee in order to carry on work in collecting money for the striking train-shop workers.

Several delegates spoke in favor of the motion and stated that the United Hebrew Trades must be independent, without calling conferences where unnecessary disputes arise concerning issues which have no relation to the organized labor movement. It was unanimously determined at this meeting that the most important work for the unions, now, is to support the brave striking train-shop workers, who appeal for aid for their women and children. A committee of five delegates was appointed, which will meet today in the office of the United Hebrew Trades to designate a plan as how to raise money for the strikers.

The representative of the Los Angeles Sanitorium, Mr. Flantzer, gave a report of his work in the unions and appealed for support in his important work.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 5, 1922.

The United Hebrew Trades, determined to appeal to all the unions that they should rule that each member should contribute a dollar a year to this important institution, where human lives are being saved. Mr. Flantzer reported that the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers Union determined to recommend to all Locals that each member should be assessed fifty cents and obtain a sanitorium stamp on the dues book.

The United Hebrew Trades appeals to all unions that they should follow that example and join in a membership campaign with a definite sum to every member for one year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 16, 1922.

CLOAKMAKERS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE DECLARES A STRIKE AT THE J. & K. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The second strike called by the Organization Committee was at the J. & K. Cloak Manufacturing Company, 26 West Quincy Street, Room 422.

This shop was operating with non-union workers and doing piece work for very small wages.

The Organization Committee, A. Gordon, Chairman, has determined to clean out the scab nests that have appeared lately. The Cloakmakers Organization Committee is warning all cloakmakers, to not let themselves be influenced to work in these scab nests.

At a meeting, Dr. Bramson told of the relief the Ort gave to tradesmen in various countries. Among them was Soviet Russia, for tools and seeds sent there; the professional education that the organization is giving to almost 5,000 children, and the general cooperative relief that was accomplished all over Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 16, 1922.

Dr. Bramson, also, illustrated his speech by photographs , which will be seen in the Forward tomorrow. The impressive speech of Dr. Bramson roused a strong desire in his audience to become a part of this world wide Ort organization and to build a branch in Chicago. A Provisory Board of nine persons was formed for the development of Ort and draw a large membership of Jews from all of Chicago.

On that committee are Louis Schaffer, Louis Benenson, L. Hanek, Dr. Lorber, B. Stoliar, Dr. Pomerang, A. Lurie, Dr. Dolnick and B. Shapiro.

The committee was immediately installed and it elected comrade L. Benenson as Chairman and Comrade B. Stoliar as Secretary. The first meeting of the committee will be held 11 A.M., to-day, at Rosenthal's Restaurant.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1922.

STREET SCENES OF THE CAR STRIKE

by

Louis Rheingold

I woke up in the morning, prayed, had a bite to eat, and went out to see what was going on in the streets. Large trucks. small Fords, strong expressmen with weak horses, are roaring, ringing, neighing, Life is teeming, life has reached the boiling point in the gigantic kettle--Chicago.

A peddler, with a wagon full of vegetables from the market, stands at the corner of Halsted and Twelfth Streets. His horse disregards the fact that in front of it, behind it, all around it, automobiles are flying. The horse standing there looks like a relic from the nineteenth century, like a candle against an electric light, but the horse does not care. It is not even insulted by the harsh words addressed to it by the passers-by. It trots slowly and thinks: "What good does your progress, and your civilization do you human beings, when only one man, a Mr. Blair, can compel millions of you to walk?"

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1922.

In the newspapers, I read an appeal by the chief of police and president of the Chicago Motor Club to automobile owners, asking them to exhibit, as a matter of good citizenship and loyalty, an American flag on their car as a sign that they will give a free ride to anyone who is going in the same direction.

I stand at the corner and wait. The first five machines that are going my way, do not have any flags. Two trucks have flags but one is loaded with sand and the other with coal. A few empty cars without flags pass by, and, at last, a big automobile with a flag stops. The owner of that car, however, demands twenty-five cents from anyone who wants a ride.

Many people sell their duties as a citizen for a quarter.

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I see three Jews dragging a small Ford out of a garage. One wipes the dust, another puts in a few broken chairs, and the third writes out a sign: "Loop--25 cents".

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1922.

A few Jewish workers get in, pay the required twenty-five cents and wait for the trip to begin. One of the three owners looks at his customers, looks at the motor, smiles into his moustaches, sits down in the driver's seat and ....the machine does not move an inch. His two comrades put their shoulders to the auto and push. The machine rattles, groans, emits smoke, but does not move. The passengers alight and the machine begins to move, but as soon as the Jews get back into it, the Ford strikes. The owner stands there, angry and perspiring; he bitterly curses Ford and all his factories, but it is no use. You can flatter, praise, and smile at an anti-Semite, but he still remains an enemy of Israel.

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At Blue Island /Avenue/ and Twelfth Street, I see a machine rushing by with eight people in it. Two young ladies are sitting on the laps of young men who are perspiring and whose faces are red, whether from the heat or from the young ladies, I do not know. In the eyes of the young men, I can see clearly what they are thinking--we wish the strike would last a whole year.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1922.

I see a coal wagon on the corner of Racine Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The sides of the wagon are broken; inside the wagon are empty soap boxes. A healthy, strong Jew of about forty stands near the wagon. He has a sign in his hand. "Loop--15 cents" is written in blue pencil on one side of the sign, and on the other side--"Loop--25 cents". When the Jew saw three customers approaching at the same time, he displayed the "25 cents" a ride sign. When he saw them hesitating, he turned the sign over to read "15 cents". Just then a truck approached with a sign--"15 cents to the Loop". The prospective customers of the Jew jumped into the truck. The Jew stood there, a disappointed man, and his skinny horse neighed and smiled at its two-legged comrade.

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I see a Jewish butcher standing with a big wagon at the corner of Maxwell and Morgan Streets. The wagon is loaded with crates full of live poultry. On the other corner, a small grocery wagon crowded with men and women has stopped. The people are nearly suffocating; they curse and yell. The fowl stretch their necks, look at the big, wise people, and murmur: "We are led to slaughter in closed boxes, with our feet bound, but men pay money to be led to the

slaughterhouse (shop) in dirty wagons."

. . . . . .

I see a large crowd of men and women, standing on the corner of Loomis and Hastings Streets, waving and yelling. I rush over there. A fat Jewish woman with thick cheeks, thin lips, and small eyes stands near a thin, pale Jew with a small, thin beard, who is shaking in all his limbs. "Did you ever hear anything like it?" yells the woman. "I gave my husband a horse, a wagon, and a whip so that he can go out and earn a few dollars during the strike, and he comes home without a horse, without a wagon, and without a cent in his pocket." She shakes him by the shoulders and yells: "You brute, what do you want of my 'young' life?"

The people around her nod their heads and say: "She is right. A husband like that deserves to be burned alive."

"Where is that horse and wagon?" the woman yells still louder.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1922.

In a hoarse voice, with eyes red from weeping, the skinny little Jew makes his excuses to the public: "My wife drove me out of bed to get the wagon, told me to drive it, and to collect fifteen cents /a ride/. But I could not drive without first saying my morning prayers. I turned my head to the east, began to pray, and let the horse go its own way. The horse, I presume, went the wrong way because my passengers cursed me, and refused to pay. Just then two young Gentile fellows came up to me, snatched the reins from my hand, and threw me out of the wagon."

The woman beat her husband, the audience laughed, and the husband shed heart-rending tears.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE STREETCAR STRIKE IN CHICAGO

by

J. Loebner

/Translator's note: The first paragraph of this article was not translated because it does not fall within the scope of this work./

A Maxwell Street businessman waited in vain, early yesterday morning, at Kedzie /Avenue/ and Twelfth Street, for a friend or acquaintance who was driving a car, so that he could open his store on time.

The man started to walk when he saw that it was getting late and he walked until he reached California Avenue. At California Avenue, he looked around--nary a friend or acquaintance /in sight/. Anyone who had a vacant place in his automobile, jitney, truck, or express wagon, wanted money, and our businessman did not wish to pay.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5082

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

Our businessman, seeing that it was getting later, continued walking until he reached Ogden Avenue. He stood there for a while waiting for a friend or acquaintance to show up, but no one came. Anyone who had a vacant place in his auto, jitney, truck, or express wagon, wanted money and our friend did not want to pay.

The Maxwell Street businessman, to make the story brief, continued to walk, and he walked all the way to his store. He opened his store on Maxwell Street at eleven forty-three.

. . . . . .

The busybody of the editorial office is responsible for this true or false story.

It seems that even a streetcar strike has some good in it. A Jew who can seldom afford to ride a taxi, got three different automobile rides to work, and one of them was in a beautiful electric car.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

It happened this way: a Jew left his house and started to walk. What else could he do? After a while, it occurred to him that there wasn't much sense to his walking. He would try to stop an automobile and ask for a ride. He stands at a corner and waits. Presently an auto approaches--the Jew waves his hand, the auto stops, and he is told: "I would like to take you with me but I am only going two blocks." Our hero thinks that two blocks is better than nothing. He gets in, rides two blocks, then walks about ten blocks until perspiring, tired, and breathing hard, he decides to stop another auto. He stops, waves his hand until a passing autoist picks him up. The autoist, unfortunately, drives east one block, and then turns north, while our hero's route is straight east and then south. He rides for a block, gets off, and then walks about thirty blocks. When he is a block from his destination, an acquaintance of his drives up and picks him up. Our hero struts into his shop and boasts of his three automobile rides.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

THE STREETCAR STRIKE

(Editorial)

Chicagoans are walking. All means of transportation, streetcar and elevated, have stopped functioning. The workers are on strike. The dozen or two buses which run from the North Side to downtown are not of much help to the tens of thousands of people who have to go to the Loop every morning and return in the evening. The upper and middle classes have their automobiles and can get along without the streetcars or the elevated, but the poorer classes have either to use trucks or to walk. Neither alternative is pleasant.

Nobody can foretell how long this strike is going to last because it is, in every way, an unusual strike. It broke out at a moment when the wave of strikes in America had reached its height. The miners are on strike and the end of their strike is not yet in sight. Hundreds of thousands of railroad workers are striking. Strikes are going on in many other big industries in America and the very air is full of strike. Both sides are stubborn and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

upon any attempt by the traction barons to organize strikebreakers. A serious conflict will ensue and heads will fall. The government will have to intervene because, from a legal point of view, it has to protect the freedom to work. President Harding has declared that every man in America has a right to work, and that the government must protect that right. This means that the government will have to protect the scabs in case the strikers wish to prevent the strikebreakers from taking their jobs. This also means that violence will break out. Everybody, of course, understands that the government is always stronger than any group or any union in the state. The situation will not be a cheerful one if the government is drawn into the conflict.

A strike--no matter from what point of view you consider it--is always to be regretted because it means damages and often ruin to tens of thousands of people and because it may lead to bloody conflicts in which victims, sometimes innocent victims, may fall.

The representatives of both sides held long conferences before the strike was

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

called. They negotiated and discussed for days and nights, but could not reach any agreement. If it was difficult for them to reach an agreement before the strike broke out, when the workers were merely presenting demands and were not yet embittered, how much more difficult is it going to be to arrive at a settlement when both sides, particularly the workers, are in an embittered frame of mind? What guarantees have the traction magnates that later on they will succeed in coming to an understanding with the workers? It seems to us that the longer the strike lasts, the more bitter will become the feeling on both sides, and it is obvious that when both sides are embittered, it is difficult to arrive at a compromise.

The traction magnates very likely had this in mind when they broke off the negotiations and let the workers go out on strike. One, therefore, must assume that the traction barons want to win more than a temporary victory. One must assume that they want to fight for "principles"--for the open shop. Unionism in America, however, is too strong today and it will not let itself be broken easily even if the government should be dragged into the struggle.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1922.

The public should, therefore, expect stormy days ahead.

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JEWISH

WPA

Forward, May 19, 1922.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES CALL A CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE STRIKE AT BYRONS

The strike now going on at Byron Bros., manufacturers of the High Sovereign Cigar, will probably be settled today, through the efforts of Comrade Rosenthal, who sold Byron Bros. cigars before the strike, and the Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who succeeded in bringing together Mr. Byron of Byron Brothers and a Committee of the striking Cigarmakers in his shop.

Mr. Byron agreed to meet a Committee of his workers and a representative of the United Hebrew Trades at two o'clock this afternoon in Rosenthal's Restaurant, and try to end this strike, which has been in progress for a few weeks.

The Byron Brothers Cigar Company can gain the friendship of all the Workers, and will, itself, surely not be a loser by ending the strike with the Amalgamated Cigarmakers' Union.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1922.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE AND HOW IT CAN BE SETTLED

by

Sol Pozner

For the past six weeks, a cigar makers' strike or lockout has been going on at Baron Brothers, 1911 West Van Buren Street, manufacturers of the High Sovereign cigars. Forty Jews, fathers of families, are taking part in the strike, which is being led by the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers.

The company closed the shop during the first three weeks of the strike but then it adopted a new policy: it opened the shop and began to use strike-breakers. The Union had, meanwhile, also changed its policy. At the beginning of the strike it merely picketed the striking shop, but recently it began to issue propaganda concerning the strike, appealing for public sympathy.

Both sides suffer from this method of struggle. The company suffers because

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1922.

it hired strikebreakers who certainly cannot do the work as well as the old, experienced cigar makers. The reputation of their product will suffer because of that. Furthermore, many cigar smokers will, undoubtedly, stop smoking cigars that are made by strikebreakers. The strikers suffer because industrial conditions are bad, and it is not easy for a striker to go around idle, even though the Union is paying strike benefit.

I visited both sides yesterday and found out how they felt about this prolonged struggle. The representative of the Cigar Makers' Union, Mr. Miller, told me that the dispute arose because Baron Brothers paid its workers two dollars less per thousand cigars than the other manufacturers. The Union had voluntarily agreed, about two months ago, to a cut in wages of two dollars per thousand cigars, from the other manufacturers, and Baron Brothers had also introduced the cut in their shop, although they were not, according to the declaration of the Union, entitled to it. Mr. Miller said that the strikers were ready to go on striking as long as it was necessary. Most of the strikers are employed, and those who have no jobs, receive strike benefits from the Union.

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The manufacturers, Baron Brothers, told me their version of the strike. They claim that they have always paid the wages decided upon by the Union. When the Union made the two dollar reduction in wages, they were notified about it and they introduced it in their shop. Now, they say, they have an adequate number of strikebreakers; they are operating at full force and do not seek any settlement.

However, the facts, as I have shown, prove that both sides suffer in this strike, and there is no reason for the strike to continue. A settlement in this strike is entirely feasible. If both sides would come together, they would certainly arrive at some understanding. The cigar makers strike can be settled to the satisfaction of both parties who are stubborn, and do not want to propose a settlement committee to each other.

I, therefore, propose that both parties should choose representatives to discuss a settlement. Any point upon which they cannot agree, should be left to the decision of the arbitrator, whose decision should be binding on both sides.

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If they do not wish to have simply one arbitrator, they should leave the decision to a board of three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the company, one to be chosen by the Union, and the third to be chosen by agreement between the first two arbitrators. I am certain that a speedy settlement can be effected in that way. Gentlemen of both sides! Do you accept my proposition? Let me hear your answer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF THE CHICAGO TAILORS IN 1910 AND 1911

by

Sol Pozner

The Terrible Condition of the Organized Workers Before the Great Strike

The colossal struggle of the Chicago tailors at the end of 1910 and the beginning of 1911 will be marked in golden letters in the history of the class struggle as one of the greatest, most idealistic, and most praiseworthy struggles that oppressed and humiliated workers have waged against their oppressors and exploiters.

The chief historic significance of this gigantic struggle lies in the fact that tens of thousands of slaves in the needle trades industry made their first significant revolt against their oppressors, lost their confidence in the old conservative union, the United Garment Workers, and its reactionary leaders, and laid the foundation for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers

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Union, which now numbers about two hundred thousand members and is considered one of the most powerful and most progressive labor organizations in the world.

To obtain a thorough understanding of the great struggle of that period, a struggle made possible by the steadfastness, willingness to sacrifice, and militancy of the workers, one must understand the conditions of slavery that existed in the needle trades industry, conditions which were, undoubtedly, the driving force in this historic fight.

The workers in that industry, besides slaving ten or twelve hourse a day for starvation wages, had to stand for various insults and humiliations from their managers, foremen, assistant foremen, and other mixed slaves, who had only one ambition: to get more work out of the workers. These hired slaves did not do this out of their desire to enslave people but because it was in their interests to do so. The more work one of those slaves got out of "his" workers, the more secure was his position. He also could expect a special reward from

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his boss in the form of a wage increase or a bonus. On the other hand, if a foreman was not by nature a slave driver, he did not last long on his job. It thus came to pass that most of the foremen, assistant foremen, and other lackeys were people who could get the utmost production from their workers, who could draw out their last drop of blood.

During the great strike of 1910, the Illinois [State] Senate conducted an investigation. Horrible facts were brought out about the slavery, about the oppression that the unfortunate tailors had to suffer.

It is important to note that most of those workers were, at that time, "greenhorns" of various nationalities, who could not talk things over among themselves, and who, therefore, could not come to any understanding among themselves about how to improve their condition. The manufacturers, on their part, had seen to it that the workers had no opportunity to come together. They understood the great danger that lay in store for them if their slaves

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should come to some understanding. A system was installed in the shops of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, which employed about six thousand people, most of them "greenhorns" of various nationalities, whereby two workers of the same nationality--who could converse with each other--were never permitted to sit together.

It was proven before the Senate Investigation Committee that many women workers were slaving for the miserable sum of three to six dollars a week. It was proven that in a certain shop the women who were employed in finishing coats, had to finish ten coats a day for which they were paid thirteen cents a coat. The fastest woman worker could not finish a coat in less than an hour and a half, which means that working at a terrific speed for ten hours a day, a woman worker earned about eighty-five cents a day. The owner of that factory had, later on, reduced the price to twelve cents per coat.

The spiritual suffering and oppression which the workers had to endure was to them incomparably worse than the starvation wages, long hours, and hard

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work. When a worker dared to complain to a foreman, he was bawled out in the worst possible way. "If you do not like it, you can get out of here," was the usual reply of the foreman to a complaint. "If you do not want to go through the door, you can get out through the window. We will get another greenhorn to take your place."

The United Garment Workers Union, the one union then in existence, composed of men's clothing tailors, had never made any serious attempt to organize these unorganized slaves. The officials of that union, which controlled a certain number of "label shops," made enough money, and perhaps more than enough, to assure their existence. They did not care about anything else. This organizational work, which had been criminally neglected by the officials of the old union, was done, in an indirect way, by the manufacturers and their hired servants.

The terrible exploitation, humiliation, and oppression at last awoke a feeling of revolt in the hearts of those slaves, which caused the great strike of 1910

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1938.

to break out. This strike was the foundation for the organization of the industry and it led to the birth of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

The Historic Strike; How it Was Conducted

The signal for the great fight was given on September twenty-seventh, 1910, when a few girls from the Number Five pants shop of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, went out on strike in protest against a reduction in wages of one-quarter of a cent per pair of trousers. Two Jewish girls, Annie Shapiro and Bessie Abramowitz, led the strike. Bessie Abramowitz is now the wife of Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated. This small group of strikers sent a committee to Hart, Schaffner and Marx demanding that the one-quarter of a cent reduction in wages be rescinded. The company refused their request and the strike went on.

The news of the strike spread, with the quickness of lightning, among the

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tailor shops, and in the hearts of tens of thousands of enslaved, oppressed, and humiliated workers there awoke a feeling of human pride, of consciousness of self, and a desire to fight, to revolt against their oppressors and exploiters.

About a thousand workers joined the ranks of the strikers on the second day. Three weeks later, forty thousand workers were striking--a fact that had never before been recorded in the history of the class struggle.

A group of strikers appealed, at the very beginning of that historic struggle, to Robert Garin, president of district council number six of the United Garment workers, for aid to the strikers. Garin took over the fight but he withheld the call for a general strike until eighteen thousand workers were on strike. The number of the strikers grew so fast that the United Garment Workers was no longer able to control the movement. The strikers turned for help to the Women's Trade Union League, which body gladly accepted the invitation. The Women's Trade Union League played a very important role in the strike

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later on. The women of this organization always stood in the front row of the pickets who were shamefully terrorized by the hired sluggers, gansters, and bandits of the manufacturers. The Chicago police played a shameful role in that strike. It not only refused to give any protection to the strikers but it terrorized them, split their skulls with clubs, and made wholesale arrests.

The Union leaders issued orders to the strikers to avoid violence and to behave themselves in an orderly way. Despite these orders, violent acts were committed every day, but by the other side. Two workers, Charles Lozinkos and Frank Negrekis died as martyrs to the cause: they were shot by hired murderers.

The murder of the two strikers did not discourage the fighting workers but made them more militant. They resolved to stay in the struggle to the bitter end. The funeral of those two martyrs was made the occasion for an impressive demonstration which awoke the sympathy of the entire population for the strikers. The violence against the strikers diminished after that.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

On November fifth, Rickert concluded a shameful agreement with Hart, Schaffner and Marx, but the strikers rejected that agreement with scorn. The strikers, at that time, lost their faith in the leadership of the United Garment Workers and they appealed for help to the Chicago Federation of Labor. This central labor body consented to their request, and from then on, the leadership of the strike was assumed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. A Joint Strike Conference Board was organized, to whom the leadership of the strike was entrusted.

Relief for the Strikers and the Important Role of the Courier in that Work

The work of the newly created strike organization consisted not only of leading the strike but also of raising help for the strikers, many of whom were suffering from hunger, cold, and other privations. About the middle of November, the relief problem became the most acute problem facing the strike leaders. Tens of thousands of workers had already been on strike for about

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two months. The strike leaders had to provide the strikers with bread, or permit them to die of starvation and cold, or to surrender.

The climax was reached on November eleventh when ten thousand hungry strikers surrounded the strike headquarters at 275 La Salle Street, where they expected to receive strike benefit but there was nothing to give them. The ten thousand hungry people stood for hours in the cold around the strike headquarters, until John Fitzpatrick appeared on a fire escape and begged them to disperse to their own locals where strike benefits would be given to them.

The strike committee began then to consider seriously the problem of relief and decided to do away with money benefits and to distribute food instead. The committee, acting upon Mr. Fitzpatrick's suggestion, established commissaries, following a plan often used by the miners. The commissaries were located on Lincoln Street, Blue Island Avenue, Johnsohn Street, and Fourteenth Place. Fitzpatrick was in charge of distributing the tickets which he used to

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give to the shop chairmen, who, in turn, distributed them among their workers. A family of five could obtain at the nearest commissary the following food for one ticket; eighteen pounds of bread, five pounds of sugar, two large packages of oatmeal, one pound of coffee, five pounds of beans, and ten pounds of ham.

However, a colossal sum of money was required to keep up those commissaries and to feed the hungry army of tens of thousands. Jewish Chicago then took upon itself the sacred duty of helping in this work. The relief work among the Jews was led by the Jewish Courier, with the assistance of Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, general manager of the Courier. Upon an appeal by the Courier, a "Jewish Aid Committee of prominent public workers and businessmen" was organized, with the following officials: B. Horwich, chairman, Harry A. Lipsky, secretary and B. J. Schiff, treasurer. The Courier opened a fund for the strikers, which brought in about six thousand dollars. The committee, headed by Harry A. Lipsky, conducted the relief work among Jewish strikers by distributing tickets for bread and meat to them. Using these tickets, the

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strikers could get bread in any Jewish bakery in the city and meat in any Jewish butcher shop. In many cases, the committee helped the strikers to pay for rent, coal, and gas.

The Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated /Clothing Workers Union/ has published a book in honor of the convention which is now taking place in Chicago. This book is being given to the delegates to the convention as a present. The reader will find on page thirty-six of this book an appreciation of the important part played by the Courier during that strike, and an appreciation of the particularly significant activity of Mr. Lipsky in behalf of the strikers.

The End of a Great Historic Fight

The material help extended to the workers enabled them to keep up the bitter struggle. On January eleventh, Mr. Rickert submitted to the strike committee a new settlement proposal, which had three main points: All workers were to

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

return to their work within ten days, the employers were not to discriminate against union workers, and an arbitration board was to be created, whose decisions should be binding upon both sides.

The strike committee approved the settlement and advised the workers to accept it. The firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx agreed to that settlement and thereby laid the foundation for organizing the thousands of workers of that firm in whose factories, conditions of slavery had existed.

The strike committee discussed the strike at a meeting on February eleventh, a meeting attended only by Rickert and his assistants. The hungry, tired strikers who had fought for fourteen long weeks, were by that time so worn out that they surrendered without a protest. Those who could, returned to their jobs. Some strikers were not given back their jobs by their employers. Horribly reactionary conditions began to prevail in the industry, but the workers did not lose their hope for better times. When in 1915 they were

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called again to fight, they responded like true soldiers, fought a life and death battle, until they were finally rewarded for their heroic suffering.

Note: Most of the facts related in this article were taken from a book issued by the Chicago Amalgamated in honor of this convention. The book was given to the delegates to the convention as a present.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Forward, April 28, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Cap-Makers Association declared a lock-out yesterday in eleven shops, which employ 135 union members. The reason of this lock-out was that two manufacturers wanted to introduce section work in their shops paying no attention to the contract with the union, which does not permit it. But the well organized workers of those shops demonstrated their unity and solidarity and stopped working.

This did not please the employers and they set an ultimatum to the workers - that if they will not return to work within twenty-four hours, the manufacturers of the association will expel all workers employed by them. And that is what was done. They discharged 135 from their eleven shops.

The Cap-Makers Union naturally raised the banner of war against their employers. All discharged workers stand courageous in their common battle and are assured that the obstinacy of the bosses will break and that they will be victorious.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 5, 1922.

Workers Strike at Goldstein's Dress Shop.

For a period of two years, the Dressmakers Union, local 100, attempted to organize the workers of Goldstein's Dress Shop, 1379 Milwaukee Ave. but the workers paid no attention to the organized dressmakers. Mr.Goldstein, the boss saw that his workers were satisfied with slavery and long hours, at short wages, and inhuman treatment, so he suppressed them more and more, until their patience gave out. The workers left the shop and turned to the union requesting aid and organizational course.

The dressmakers were accompanied by the cutters and pressers. The joint board of the Cloakmakers Union with local 100, will do everything possible to win the Shop in favor of the Dressmakers Union and will not permit these bosses to suppress the workers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward Mar. 21, 1922

Harry Zef, former business agent of the joint board of the Cloakmakers, who was imprisoned as a result of the waist makers strike in 1917, was discharged and he returned to his family and his Union as a free man. After his acquittal he attended a meeting of local 100 Waist and Dressmakers Union, where he related his experiences in prison. The members tendered him a very cordial reception and presented him with a gold watch.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, March 3, 1922.

Jewish Tomb-Stone Engravers Strike Against Jewish Bosses.

The Chicago Granite Cutters Union, which belongs to the Jewish Tomb-Stone Engravers Union, declared a strike against several employers who reduced their wages and who want to force the employees to work under the Landis'es Agreement.

The Union urges anyone ordering monuments in Forest Park to inquire if Union help is employed there. If not, it is their duty to submit orders to a firm which engages Union workers.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 3, 1922.

The owner of the People's Bakery, 1821 S. Kedzie Ave. dealt with his employees recently, as history relates they were dealt with in Medieval periods.

The boss of the People's Bakery drove his union employees from his bakery, Wednesday evening, and he intends to engage non-Union workers.

Upon this action the Union declared a strike against the People's Bakery and appeals to right-thinking men and women to buy bread with Union labels.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. JOB

Forward, February 23, 1922

Strike at the Kosher Star Sausage Company

Fifty butcher-workers, members of Local 484 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher-Workers of America, went out on strike yesterday at the Kosher Star Sausage Company, 1006 Maxwell Street.

The reason for this strike was that the Kosher bosses cut 20% of the Workers' wages.

A short time ago the bosses of the Kosher Star Company notified their Workers that they will cut 10% of their pay. The Workers considered this and decided to grant the bosses this request, until times would change, and then they would demand the original wages again; but the bosses, clever business people, instead of cutting 10% from the dollar, took off 10 cents from every hour, which amounts to 18% to 20% from the dollar. This, the workers refused to accept, as it would be impossible to get along on such small pay. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters therefore declared a strike and asked all right-thinking people to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

I D 2 a (4)
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Forward, February 23, 1922.

help the striking butcher workers, and buy meats and sausages from firms employing Union-labor.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1922.

THE PRESENT TROUBLES OF THE JEWISH BAKERY WORKERS

by

SOL POZNER

The Jewish Bakers' Union has had to fight many serious battles during the course of its existence, but never was it engaged in a fight like the present one. This is not open warfare--the organizer of the union calls it "guerrilla warfare".

The troubles of the Bakers' Union began about two months ago, when the bakery bosses suddenly became "conscious" of the fact that their workers were earning too much money, and, in general, were leading too happy a life. The bakery bosses presented a demand to the union that wages be cut twenty per cent, and that the thirty cents an hour extra pay, which the workers get for night work, be eliminated.

The demand of the bosses was considered by the workers at a union meeting

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and they decided that they could not agree to it. They explained that their earnings were hardly sufficient to support their wives and children, according to the American standard of living, and that an extra thirty cents an hour was not excessive for night work.

The bosses remained adamant in their demands, and the union began to negotiate with them. Nothing came out of the lengthy conferences between the representatives of both sides. The bakery bosses learned only that the workers would not surrender easily, but would fight to the last drop of their blood for their rights.

Since they did not have sufficient courage to open a war against the workers by means of a lockout, the bosses began a guerrilla war. They began to ignore all union rules, engaged nonunion workers in their shops, sent the union workers home, began to work themselves in place of their union workers, and so on. The union was at first bewildered by those tactics, but it soon realized what was going on, and began to conduct an energetic defense campaign. A

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1922.

strike was called in every shop where the union rules were broken.

Such strikes are now going on in three bakeries. The bakery bosses are fighting those strikes with the same methods of guerrilla war. The bakery bosses have hired a few scabs, they, themselves, work day and night, which, naturally, makes it possible for them to sell bread for a few cents less. They have begun to sell at cheaper prices, and tell their customers that the union called a strike at their places because they were selling bread at cheaper prices.

The Jewish women can and must support the Jewish bakery workers. The Jewish women must buy bread that has a union label, which is a guarantee that the bread was baked by honest Jewish workers. A union label also guarantees that the bread was baked under union conditions, which means under clean and sanitary conditions. It also means that the wives and children of the workers have bread.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Forward, Jan. 2, 1922.

FIRST VICTORY FOR CLOAKMAKERS IN CONFLICT WITH MANUFACTURERS

In an unostentatious manner, president Schlessinger submitted a report to the cloakmakers about the settlement with the cloak manufacturers. As a leader, and as a responsible official he could not possibly have handled the settlement any better than he did. It was handled in a skillful manner, and it resulted in many good advantages for the cloakmakers.

It must not be forgotten that what is going on in all parts of the country also goes on in Chicago.

The organized capitalists, together with the cloak manufacturers, have undertaken no less a task than that of disrupting the unions and establishing an open shop. In some of the large industries, these methods were successful.

WPA (ILL.)

Daily Forward, Jan. 2, 1922.

But in other industries, a bitter struggle resulted with millions of dollars spent by the manufacturers in order to carry out their program. An example of these methods against the unions could be observed in the Chicago Stockyards, and in the building trades.

The cloak manufacturers have not declared an open fight in favor of the open shop. They proposed certain conditions which if accepted by the unions, would leave them as they were without power. The organization would be all broken up, and the cloak-makers would be compelled to fall back into slavery again, just as they were long ago, when they had no union.

The settlement that was just made for the cloakmakers in Chicago is not an ordinary settlement, for in many cases it strengthens the position of the trade workers and further, it enables the workers to take their stand in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502

Daily Forward, Jan. 2, 1922.

defense of any attack made upon them by the cloak manufacturers from now on.

This victory also shows that the cloakmakers of Chicago were the first ones to be in a position to repulse the attack of the organized cloak manufacturers.

Now that the cloakmakers are returning to their work, proud and victorious, they should by all means begin to raise a large fund with which to protect themselves against future attacks. Very often, conflicts between cloak manufacturers and cloakmakers occur again, after the present contracts lapse.

The Forward congratulates the cloakmakers on their victory, and is proud to have been in a position to help the cloakmakers reach their goal.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3827.5

Daily Forward, Jan. 2, 1922.

Cloakmakers, enter your shops bearing in mind the principle of devotion to your organization, and no power in the world can besiege you.

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I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward Dec. 30, 1921

The Cloakmakers Strike is Settled

The cloakmakers may congratulate themselves upon the settlement made yesterday with the cloak manufacturers of Chicago.

Exactly four weeks ago yesterday the cloak makers left their shops, rejecting the demands of their bosses to go back to the piece work system, a 49 hour week and a cut in pay. The manufacturers had hoped that the cloak makers would surrender; but they fooled themselves, because the cloakmakers were preparing to strike as long as the bosses would necessitate. During the four weeks strike the manufacturers were convinced that while the strikers were sitting in their meeting halls listening to concerts, entertainments and speakers, there were no suits or cloaks being made and the thought that it would pay them much better to settle the strike to the satisfaction of the union rather than lose an entire season, led them to chose the most practical way. They settled with the union and signed the agreement for 5 months. The cloak makers may be proud of their organization. The settlement is the result of the solidarity of its members and the practical leadership of President Schlessinger and the local officials that were instrumental in the settlement. Tuesday the cloakmakers will return to work with the realization that their conditionsof work have not been touched and that their organization has become all the more powerful through this settlement.

Forward Dec. 6, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Great Enthusiasm at the Cloakmakers Massmeeting

The Foreman are Joining the Big Strike

The massmeeting yesterday afternoon, of the striking cloak makers at the Ashland Auditorium, was a wonderful demonstration of sincerity and devotion in the battle against slavery and bondage.

The speakers representing various branches of the labor movement spoke inspiringly of this battle of the cloakmakers and of other workers, and in the name of their organizations they faithfully promised all the help that would be needed. The second happy event was the appearance of the formen and their position. They dealt like brave, proud men and class conscious proletarians. The formen's actions should be recognized by all the workers; and they will surely earn a big share in the victory of the brave cloakmakers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward - Dec. 2, 1921

Largest Cloakmanufacturer Settles with the Union

All the Chicago cloakmakers as one went out on strike yesterday, and in rows marched to their union halls. The strikers are inspired and sure to succeed. Warm greetings from Schlesinger. The first day of the cloakmakers strike in Chicago brought excellent results. The largest cloak manufacturer in Chicago ignores the bosses association and signs an agreement with the union. That is the first victory and best assurance of a quick victory for the whole front. The cloakmakers, despite the dark and heavy clouds overhead and the rain that continued from morning till night, was not hindered from marching out of the down town shops and parading through the streets to the halls where they were addressed by the strike leaders, and were registered in the struggle against the organized cloak and suit manufacturers. When the cloak makers left their shop, many of the manufacturers distributed circulars to each of the workers giving reasons why they determined to adopt the old conditions in the shops. The contents of these circulars, were false and no doubt aimed to fool the workers. B. Hirschbaum and Co. stated to their workers that the union refused to have conferences with the bosses, and for that reason until a new agreement will be presented to them, this firm will adopt a standard of production.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naturally, the workers know this to be a false statement. The union never refused to go into conference with the bosses, but the bosses refused conferences, unless, they would be assured that before making a new agreement, they could introduce a standard of production. The cloak makers having enough experience, and knowing their bosses well, knew that such statements had but one aim, to bring doubt into the minds of the workers, but the bosses can never accomplish this.

The biggest firm, Palmer and Co. settled with the union. The start of the cloakmakers victory began yesterday. Percival B. Palmer, 367 W. Adams St., the largest cloak manufacturer signed the agreement with the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Unions, and the workers remained working under union conditions. When business agent Glassman made the transaction with Mr. Palmer he convinced that Mr. Palmer is not looking for a battle with the union and does not want to change any conditions in his shop. He declared, that he does not see why the manufacturers are looking for a war with their workers, and demanded that their workers shall not be stopped because he is signing an agreement. The striking committee determined that Palmers requests be granted, and the agreement was signed. President Schlesinger sent a greeting telegram to the Chicago Strikers, and promised the aid and assistance of the International.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The telegram read as follows:
To the Chicago cloakmakers -- Accept my hearty greetings at the beginning of your strike, and my brotherly assurance that efforts of our International and all other sources will be available for the striking cloakmakers of Chicago. We are carrying on a battle for the maintenance of human working conditions in the industry. We will continue the battle until the bosses will drive out of their head, the idea of bringing back the sweat shop system.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President.

Workers of the different shops, at 10 o'clock in the morning shop meetings will be held, where arrangements will be made for furthur strike work. All strikers must be on time and at their designated places.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 1, 1921.

The Call to the Battle of Our Union.

Today, Thursday December 1, all together as one person, you leave your shops, according to your vote of over a week ago. Today is an historical day for our union. We reject the unheard of insolence in bringing us back to the old sweat shop system of long ago.

This is the day you leave your shop with the assurance that soon you will all return complete victors. This is the day you begin to seek justice for yourself, your family and your union. Today, exactly at 10 o'clock, not a minute before, nor a minute after, slowly and easily, get your tools together, and all together nicely and dignified, march down from your shops, straight to your union halls.

Long live the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Long live the Cloakmakers Union.

The General Strike Committee
Chicago Cloakmakers Union.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forwards September 15, 1921

Vice President of the Bosses' Association, Settled the Strike with the Union

The union proves that the manufacturers make false statements regarding the strike.

Rabiner brothers and Fishman, the vice president and treasurer of the association, signed the agreement, yesterday with the capmaker's Union, and their workers will start working today under union conditions, without a standard of production.

Rabiner brothers, the largest firm in the city and Mr. Fishman one of the largest manufacturers signing the union agreement, are the best in indications that the association will disband, and the capmakers will be the victors over the bosses, who always tried to force upon the capmakers a form of work, which is considered by the workers the worse kind of slavery.

Mr. Skolnik, the business agent of local five, quoted a representative of the Forward yesterday, that those manufacturers claiming that they didn't try to decrease the wages of their workers, are not telling the truth.

In a statement from the association received by the union July 31, 1921, signed by the president and industrial adviser, Mr. Skolnick pointed out that article No. 2 in that statement states that the manufacturers claim that the standard of production now in effect and the ten percent reduction in wages decided by the arbitration board, still costs them more than it did when they paid for piece work. In order to reconcile the cost for the manufacturer with that of the other needle trades, they demand the equivalent of a ten percent reduction in pay thus reducing wages to the 1920 level when the system was in effect. This demand was answered with a strike, and, it is likely that the union will be the victors in this battle.

Forward, August 24, 1921.

LADIES! TAILORS BOSSES DECLARE A LOCK-OUT AGAINST EMPLOYEES

The organized Ladies' Tailors Employers have carried through their plan. They informed their employers that they must accept a wage-cut, and must permit the abrogation of the other union rules. The union had decided not to sign any individual agreements. When the employees were ordered to sign the agreement allowing a wage-cut and acknowledging the abrogation of their union conditions, they refused. With the exception of Jacob Lowitz, 405--7 East 43rd Street, all employers who had agreed to break the Union have locked out their employees.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 23, 1921.

$25 per week for 70 hours per week is the wage M. Bluestein gave his clerk, who was employed at 1006 S. Paulina Street.

The Grocery Clerks' Union does not believe that a grocery clerk can make a living and support his family on these wages and, therefore, a strike has been called against this store.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward May 28, 1921

The Jewish Baker's Union celebrated a great victory. The employees have signed, contracts for one more year as a result of the strikes which have been in progress for the past few weeks.

All the demands of the workers were met by the bosses.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, May 18, 1921

The Ladies Tailors' Union opened a strike against Mr. Jacob Lewitz, 405 E. 43d Street. The cause of the strike was Mr. Lewitz's unwillingness to distribute the work amongst his employees, and his release of four lady-tailors. The Union demanded that he distribute the work amongst the workers in accordance with the Union-rules. When the Union sent back two workers, Mr. Lewitz refused to give them any work. The Union has acknowledged by this that the employers' intentions are to eject the four members from work and force the Union to call a strike.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Forward May 4, 1921

Moral Strike in Pearlman's Dress Factory, a Moral Success.

Mr. Pearlman, owner of a dress factory 34[illegible] Market St., conversed with the girls working in his shop, in a very vulgar manner, using profane terms. The girl protested, but Mr. Pearlman paid no attention and continued speaking in the usual way. The business agent, immediately, called Mr. Pearlman's attention to this matter requesting him to address the girls in a more refined manner. Mr. Pearlman told him to leave the shop.

Brother Sinsheng, the business agent, leaved but he did not walk out alone, the girls followed him and declared a strike against the immoral language that Mr. Pearlman used in the shop.

The strike continued for 10 days then the employer settled with the union, agreeing to speak to the girls, as he would to his own daughters.

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I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 8, 1921.

The strike which the Ladies Tailor Union carried on last week against Jacob Glasser, who wished to cut wages has been settled to the satisfaction of the Union.

After a conference, Mr. Glasser agreed to take back the workers on the previous regular Union conditions.

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I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Forward, January 9, 1921.

The Schochet's and Butcher's Union have declared a strike in the shop of Sam Lefkowich, 1950 N. Leavitt.

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I D 1 b

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 18, 1920.

The Amalgamated, Local 441, which controls the West Side pants shops, was forced to call a strike in the pants shop, 1031 W. Roosevelt Rd., and at Berry and Benson, Roosevelt and Halsted. At the former, the owner broke the contract with the Union and demanded that employees work below scale. Berry and Benson Co. distributes its work to contractors and its own employees remain idle.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

THE CHICAGO GENERAL TAILOR STRIKE OF 1910 and 1911

by

Sol Posner

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The 1910 and 1911 strike in the Chicago tailoring industry will, undoubtedly, remain in the history of organized labor as one of the important struggles which American labor has conducted. Its chief importance consists in the fact that a foundation was laid to organize the tailors in Chicago, and afterward in other cities, out of which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was born--the pride of American organized labor.

Is anyone, however, in a position to evaluate the bitter suffering, hunger, and cold, which tens of thousands of Chicago strikers had to endure throughout the bitter struggle which lasted several months? Who can grasp the deep anguish of the leaders of the strike, who were forced to observe the agony of their brave strikers, and could not see a single ray of hope that the strike might be won?

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

Who is big enough to feel the bitter anxiety of the unfortunate women and children, whose husbands and fathers were murdered by the hired thugs, spies, and sluggers of the manufacturers? To obtain something of an idea of what this important struggle in the needle trades industry was about, it is sufficient to describe the results of the strike:

The struggle began on October 1, 1910, and lasted until February 3, 1911, when the strike leaders were compelled to give up the struggle. The loss in wages was estimated at three million dollars, while the expenses of the manufacturers for private detectives, sluggers, and strikebreakers, reached the sum of half a million dollars. The manufacturers' loss was estimated at four million dollars. The maintenance of the strikers cost $154,000. Forty-five thousand strikers and about two hundred and fifty tailoring firms participated in the struggle. Five persons were killed, in addition to the loss of five million dollars. In order to refresh the memory of our readers, we will relate the history of this struggle, which played such an important role in the organizing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ
30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

of the needle trades industry in America.

The beginning of the strike took place on October 1, 1910; several hundred workers in the pants shop of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx walked out when the firm attempted to cut their wages. This action of the firm kindled a spark among the ranks of their dissatisfied workers, who worked under a system of slavery. The workers had to endure all sorts of insults and slander from the foremen, managers, superintendents, and all the other hirelings of the manufacturers, who had only one purpose, i. e., to squeeze another drop of blood, a little extra work from the unfortunate tailor. What is more, the workers were forced to pay all sorts of fines out of their own pockets; they had to pay for various trivial things, like oil cans, belts, etc.

At that time, it was almost impossible to organize these unfortunate slaves because of the introduction of the rule in the shop, whereby the workers were

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

forbidden to talk to one another; conversation was strictly prohibited during working hours, and it was further arranged that two workers of the same nationality never sat together. When the exploitation had reached its height, the time for conversation was past. The oppressed workers instinctively felt that an end to their slavery had to come, and they rose against their oppressors. The strike at once spread to other shops of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx and to other firms, and soon embraced the whole men's clothing industry in Chicago.

An important event took place on November 5, when the thousands of strikers suddenly realized that President Rickert of the United Garment Workers had, without their knowledge, settled the strike with the firm of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx, and had closed an agreement, whereby the workers repudiated the closed shop. With the swiftness of lightning the news spread among the thousands of strikers, and they immediately held protest meetings in various parts of the city, where they accused their International president of treason.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

The most important of these meetings was held late in the evening at the Schwartz Hall at 12th and Johnson Streets. This meeting was called by a part of the executive committee of the Union, which remained loyal to the strikers. The result of this meeting was an appeal to the strikers not to abide by the agreement which President Rickert had closed, and not to return to work. A delegation of four active strike leaders, Abrahms, Libin, Sam Levin, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, was elected to appeal to the Chicago Federation of Labor to take over the leadership of the strike.

During this period, Rickert left Chicago, declaring that under the circumstances, he had settled the strike as best he could, and that there was nothing further for him to do here. Rickert's disgraceful agreement with Hart,Schaffner, and Marx read, literally, as follows:

"The president of the United Garment Workers of America agrees to recommend that all former workers of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx shall return to work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

According to this understanding between him and the representatives of the above-named firm, one person shall be selected by the firm, another by the United Garment Workers of America, and these two shall select a third; these three shall take up all the grievances of the workers against the firm, and shall find ways and means of avoiding similar difficulties in the future.

"The firm of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx agrees not to penalize its workers for belonging to the United Garment Workers of America.

"This agreement shall not be considered as a recognition of the Union, and the questions of the union, the open shop, or any shop organization shall not be proposed, or accepted by the committee, which will be appointed through this agreement; also the question of the open shop shall not be considered as a grievance of the workers of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx.

"T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America. Hart,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1920.

Schaffner, and Marx, by Harry Hart."

The Chicago Federation of Labor took up the struggle and chose John Fitzpatrick and Ed. Nockels, president and secretary of the Federation as leaders, together with Mrs. Raymond Robins, and four representatives of the strikers themselves. This committee of seven took over the leadership of the strike and held it to the end, until the hunger and suffering of the strikers compelled them to give up the struggle after a bitter torment of twenty-two long weeks.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

When the new general strike committee took over the leadership of the great tailor strike, which had already entered its sixth week, the main problem which confronted it was how to raise financial aid for the strikers and provide bread and coal for their suffering families so that hunger and cold would not force them to yield. A strong movement was immediately organized to help the strikers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

financially. Labor unions, various societies, lodges, vereins, and private business people responded to the appeal of the strike leaders to help their suffering army.

Jewish Chicago responded generously to the appeal and helped raise financial support for the tens of thousands of strikers. This movement among the Chicago Jews was led by the Jewish Courier, which contributed whole columns every Sunday to the strike, and collected financial aid for the needy and suffering strikers. During the period of the strike, more than five thousand dollars was received by the office of the Courier for the strikers.

The Hebrew Sheltering Home also responded in its own way, and assisted the needy and suffering strikers. On November 11, the directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Home held a meeting and decided to give free meals to the strikers. This work was carried out thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Raymond Robins. About three hundred strikers, took advantage of the hospitality of this institution each

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

day, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

On Monday, November 14, the Jewish Aid Committee was organized, made up of prominent civic leaders and businessmen. B. Horwich was chairman, Harry Lipsky, general manager of the Courier, secretary and B. J. Schiff, treasurer. The committee consisted of Congressman [A. J.] Sabath, Samuel Phillipson, B. Bogarden, A. Margules, H. Horwitz, and H. Friedlen. This committee raised a substantial sum of money for the strikers. The most active work was done by Harry Lipsky, who was not only active in raising financial aid, but also in the leadership of the strike.

In the meantime, the general strike committee proceeded with its work, and thanks to its untiring activity, an agreement was concluded with Hart, Schaffner, and Marx on January 14, 1911. This agreement was signed by John Fitzpatrick, Ed. Nockels, Margaret Robbins, H. Harris, and Hart, Schaffner, and Marx. According to this agreement, all disputes between the workers and the firm were supposed

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

to be settled by a committee representing both sides. All strikers were to get their jobs back within a period of ten days, and not a single striker was to be penalized for belonging to the Union.

As soon as this agreement was approved by the workers, the firm began to carry out the clauses of the agreement. On January 15, three thousand strikers of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx returned to work. Two days later, the firm called back another three thousand workers, and within the designated ten days, called back all the rest of its strikers.

The other large tailoring firms, which were organized into two associations stood firm, and refused to give in to the strikers. They hoped that hunger would finally compel the strikers to yield, and, eventually, the strikers did give in. The sufferings of the strikers from hunger and cold became unbearable. The terribly cold winter of 1911 was another whip that lashed the strikers and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

compelled them to give up the struggle. The financial assitance was not large enough to feed indefinitely the unemployed army of tens of thousands.

On Friday, February 3, the strike committee held a meeting at 275 La Salle Street, to which they invited President Rickert. They asked him whether the Union would consider the strikers scabs, should they return to work. The International president replied that there could be no question about it because the strikers were compelled through hunger and want to give up the strike.

At this meeting it was decided to end the strike after a twenty-two-week struggle, and to send the tens of thousands of starving workers back to work. In anguish and despair, the strike committee announced the sad news to the starving strikers, who were dismayed at the decision. Defeated, miserable, and hungry, tens of thousands of strikers returned to the shops; they had only one ray of hope, that their suffering would not have been in vain, that sometime later, when they regained their strength, they would begin a new struggle, in which they would be victorious.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 6775

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

Indeed, this struggle was not in vain; it laid the cornerstone for the organization of the whole needle trades industry, and brought about the birth of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, which today numbers in its ranks a glorious army of two hundred thousand class-conscious members.

The important role played by the Courier in helping to raise financial aid and to keep up the courage of the strikers, was properly acknowledged by the thousands of Jewish strikers and their leaders, who expressed their thanks for this noble work. The Courier adopted the same policy toward the Jewish workers and played the same part throughout the general strike of 1915, which was then conducted by the newly founded Amalgamated.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, at that time, thanked the Courier in a letter for this work, and expressed the sentiment of all the Jewish tailors in Chicago. Mr. Hillman's letter was written in Yiddish and reads as follows:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ
30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

"Chicago, December 23, 1915.

"To the editorial office of the Jewish Courier.

"Gentlemen: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America considers it its duty to express its gratitude to your newspaper for the assistance given us during the period of our long and drawn-out strike. The Courier has, undoubtedly, done much to encourage the thousands of strikers, who have for many weeks fought for better working conditions.

"The news about the strike in your newspaper has, unquestionably, surpassed all our expectations; you have reported our cause favorably, and now, at the end of the strike, we want to assure you, in the name of all the tailors in Chicago, that we know how to appreciate your valuable assistance, and we hope that in

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1920.

the future, we may receive the same co-operation from the Courier as in the past.

"With the utmost respect,
"Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America,
"Sidney Hillman, president."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-75

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II B 2 d (1)
I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 12, 1920.

JEWISH COMPOSITORS BREAK UNION RULES

Some of the compositors of the Courier and other Jewish newspapers went on strike yesterday, demanding much higher wages than are received by the compositors of the Tribune and other English newspapers. The Courier demanded that the dispute be arbitrated, in accordance with the Union contract, but the compositors refused.

The present wages paid by the Courier are $1.57 per hour for night work, and $1.30 per hour for day work, while the Tribune and other English language newspapers pay $1.25 per hour for night work, and $1.15 per hour for day work.

The president of the Typographical Union, Mr. S. Kenn, was present at yesterday's meeting, at which the strike vote was taken. Mr. Kenn warned the compositors that the Union has signed an international contract with the Courier; that their stand is a violation of the rules of their Union, and that they are allowed to strike only at the order of the officials of the Union. Mr. Kenn told them

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 12, 1920.

that the officials of the Union were opposed to the strike.

As you see, the Courier has appeared without the aid of these few compositors. It was composed and printed by union members who respect union rules. The union label printed above testifies to our statement.

The Courier is the only Jewish newspaper in Chicago that employs only union members in all departments, from the compositors to the drivers who deliver the newspaper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Forward, August 12, 1920.

The Jewish Bakers, Local 237, was forced to call a strike against Julius Levensen, 1336 W. 14th St. and at 1253 S. Kedzie Ave. The proprietors did not follow the union rule, forbidding them to work. This rule was made to give unemployed bakers, at least some work during the week.

The majority of the bakeries have accepted this rule, recognizing the demand of the union as just. However, some employers have set themselves against any such proposal.

The strike in Waldman's shop, 1114 N. Ashland Ave. still continues.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (2)
I D 1 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 15, 1920.

Ladies Tailors are on Strike at Mme. Marguerite's Shop.

Ladies Tailors Union, Local 104, a strike is in progress in Mme. Marguerite's ladies tailoring shop at 618 S. Michigan Ave. because this concern refused to employ 3 lady members of the union.

A few weeks ago a short strike took place at this shop, to force the owner to employ the 3 girls who are members of the union. She granted that request. After the girls started to work she made every possible effort to make conditions miserable for them until it was unbearable. The union was then forced to call a second strike in the shop.

This same Mme. has two more shops which employ many women who are not union members. The union is striking to force the owner to put these three girls back to work.

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IIB 2 d (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 5, 1920.

Jewish typesetters of the Jewish Courier won their strike. They won every demand. A new agreement was signed with the Typographical Union Local 16. Those present at the drawing up of the agreement were President Kenz, Vice-President Mitchell, and Assistant Organizer Lerner.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 1, 1920.

United Hebrew Trades endorse the typesetters strike at the Courier.

A special meeting of the Executives of the United Hebrew Trades was held last night, regarding the typesetters strike at the Jewish Courier.

A committee of the typesetters appeared, declared the cause of the strike, and appealed to the United Hebrew Trades for assistance. The setters are not getting enough pay for their overtime as stipulated in their agreement with the Typographical Union, No. 16, working conditions in the Jewish Courier are unbearable, and the foreman, one of the bosses of the Courier, ignores everything that has been agreed to between the Courier and the Union.

After hearing these facts, the Executive obligated itself to assist the setters in every way to win their just demands. A committee was appointed to see the bosses of the Courier and make every effort to bring about a peaceful settlement. In case the Jewish Courier refuses to grant these demands, the committee will then contact the entire labor movement to help the striking setters.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 1 b

JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 1, 1920.

Capmakers Union declared strike at the Eberit Cap Co.

Yesterday morning, the business agent of the Capmakers Union, tried to make peace between the union and the firm of the Merit Co. Cap factory at 3251 Market Street.

The workers came for their pay yesterday morning and when the boss refused to let them in the shop, he notified the police that there was a riot at his shop. The police came and were on duty all day watching the factory. After work the girls who remained working after the strike was called were taken home in automobiles.

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)
I D 2 a (2)
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II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

IN CHICAGO'S JEWISH UNIONS

by

Sol Posner

The fight in the millinery trade between the rank and file of the Capmakers Union and those of the United Hatters of North America, which has been going on for years, and has been harmful to the workers employed in this trade, has intensified in bitterness. How much harm has been done the millinery workers, as a result of the wrangling among the rank and file, can be seen from the present strike at the Eiger Millinery Factory, where two hundred girls walked out, demanding recognition of their union and a raise in wages. This strike, as well as other strikes in this trade, has aroused the hostility of the rank and file in both unions. Each one accuses the other of dishonesty.

The United Hatters of North America accuses the Capmakers Union of permitting its members to work, while others are striking, and the Capmakers Union accuses the United Hatters of North America of declaring a strike against the Capmakers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

Union and of permitting their membership to scab. Naturally, the officials of both unions deny each others accusations.

If it were merely a question of whether the officials of one or the other union was right or wrong, then it wouldn't be worth the paper on which these lines are written. The issue at stake, however, does not concern the officials, but rather the membership at large of both unions, who really suffer from this conflict. Even if the accusations are absolute falsehoods, still they hurt the workers because they create misunderstandings among the rank and file. Furthermore, this encourages the manufacturers to carry on their fight against the workers because they hope to win, as a result of the lack of unity among the workers. But, if the accusations of the union officials are partly, or entirely true, and if the workers actually scab against one another, then an ugly and disgusting crime is being committed by the rank and file of this industry. The sooner this crime is eradicated, the quicker will the workers in this industry regain their strength--then their /economic/ conditions will rapidly improve.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

These crimes will cease only when the officials of both unions, who are so terribly antagonistic to one another, who cannot see the just claims of the other side, will place the dispute in the hands of impartial representatives of other unions, who will bend every effort to unite both organizations.

The general membership of both unions is made up of honest workers; men and women who earn their living by hard work, and it is in their interests that both unions should come to a definite understanding, and, with united forces, should fight and strive for the improvement of their economic conditions. The loathsome situation in the millinery trade must stop and the rank and file must demand that this strife should cease at once.

In the Amalgamated

The unauthorized strike of the 800 cutters in some of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx factories was certainly not a happy incident, because it proved that even

in the Amalgamated, one of the strongest and most liberal unions in America, there are many members who do not understand the significance and importance of their organization. It is not a question of whether or not the demands of the cutters were just; they were bound to submit to the rules of the organization which has gained for them the satisfactory conditions which exist in the tailoring industry today.

If the cutters had any demands to make, they should have brought them before their union, which is in a position to fight for those demands, that is, if they are just.

But, the step taken by the cutters to fight for their demands on their own initiative, has broken the organization's discipline, one of the pillars upon which the organization rests. Without discipline, and sincere confidence and belief in one another, no organization can exist. Yet, notwithstanding the great mistake made by the cutters, there was no reason to neglect the matter, and, therefore, it sounded ridiculous, when so-called authorities in union

matters boasted that they had known of the existence of the strike, but in the interests of the union, had kept quiet on the subject.

What kind of a secret was it? First of all, the 800 cutters and trimmers certainly knew about the strike; several thousand tailors knew about it as well. In the factory where the strike occurred, the secret was known to hundreds of workers, who, without a doubt, related the fact to their co-workers. If, in Chicago, there were several thousand Amalgamated members who were not aware of the strike, they certainly had the right to know about it. It harmed no one when the truth became known.

Those who are afraid of telling the workers the truth, show what a narrow conception they have of the members of the Amalgamated. They also indicated how they misjudged the great organization which was successful in procuring for its members not only higher wages, to cover the high cost of living, but also a higher standard of living. If it was able to accomplish that, it certainly was in a position to settle a small dispute within its ranks. The general membership,

which was capable of creating such a large organization, certainly is able to understand how to handle such an incident. The healthy instinct of the rank and file will steadily lead them upon the right road. If it is possible to discuss and settle this incident in an earnest and intelligent manner, then it will strengthen the morale of the ranks of the Amalgamated, and will unite the membership in a more brotherly fashion. It will also increase the confidence of the rank and file in their organization, thus making the repetition of such an incident in the future, impossible.

Among the Cigarmakers

There is no encouraging news from the cigarmakers. It is no secret that the last strike conducted by the cigarmakers ended in a fiasco. The largest cigar manufacturers of Chicago have left the city, moving to smaller towns where the cigar trade is not organized and labor costs are cheaper.

Of the three thousand members in the locals of the Chicago Cigarmakers Union

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

before the general strike, only two thousand remain. Of the nine hundred members of the Progressive Local 527, only 450 members in good standing remain, and of these, only 175 are employed.

These facts were made known by Jacob Belove, president of Local 527, who said that although his report was pretty terrible, he did not want to keep it a secret. That these facts are known to the remaining Chicago manufacturers, is proved by the demands which they made this week upon the Cigarmakers Union to reduce the price of labor on the eight-and ten-cent cigars.

From all indications, the Chicago cigar manufacturers have not as yet realized the true spirit of the cigarmakers, who have fought so heroically, and suffered in the struggle to improve their living conditions through the strength of their union. The cigar manufacturers are greatly mistaken if they think that the spirit of the cigarmakers has been broken, and that they [the manufacturers] will again initiate the old-time sweat-shop system.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

If the cigarmakers decide to turn down this demand, then they will be victorious. Otherwise, the remaining cigar manufacturers will also be forced to move out of Chicago, and the cigarmakers will then earn their living by manufacturing cigars themselves, or they will shift to other trades.

The Cleaners and Dyers

Credit must be given to the cleaners and dyers for their enormous sacrifice and fighting spirit. Though forced to call off their strike, after it had gone on for many months, the cleaners and dyers did not become discouraged. With deep earnestness and true loyalty, they continued to build and strengthen their organization, and now, they are ready once more to begin the fight, with fresh courage and renewed enthusiasm.

It is expected that those disappointed members, who have left the ranks of the union, will return to its fold, and, with united effort, will renew the fight for the recognition of their union and for better economic conditions.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1920.

800 CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS STRIKE AT HART, SCHAFFNER AND MARX

800 cutters and trimmers employed at the factory of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, 36 South Franklin Street, have rebelled against the Arbitration Board and the leaders of their union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Of their own volition, they walked out on strike, to fight for their demands.

The strike broke out because of a dispute between the cutters and the firm when the latter made an attempt to introduce a new system in the cutting trade. The cutters have a rule whereby materials of various colors are not to be cut together. This rule was established for the purpose of equalizing the work among all the workers.

But now that the tailoring industry is in a splendid condition and there is a scarcity of workers, especially cutters, it is said that the firm has made

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1920.

an attempt to modify somewhat the old tradition of the cutting trade, and has combined materials of various colors for the cutters to cut. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union agreed with the firm's proposal to make this change in the cutting trade. The Board of Arbitration also allowed this change.

Last Friday morning, when the cutters of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, 36 South Franklin Street, came to work and found the new system in operation, they immediately held a shop meeting and at 9:30 A.M., 800 cutters and trimmers left the shop.

This information was obtained by the Courier's reporter from the general manager of the shop where the strike is going on. When the Courier's reporter sought information from the officials of the Amalgamated, they emphatically denied the existence of a strike in the aforementioned shop.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1920.

"But 800 cutters and trimmers did leave the shop?", asked the Courier's reporter.

"We did not order them to do so", replied Mr. Sam Levin, "and therefore it it not a strike."

Later the Courier's reporter sought information from Mr. Sidney Hillman, International president of the Amalgamated, who is now in Chicago.

"It is not a strike", Mr. Hillman replied, "it is only a 'stoppage'. It is a minor dispute that will be straightened out soon."

It is quite possible that as a result of yesterday's meeting, the 800 striking cutters and trimmers will return to work today.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1919.

TWO VERSIONS OF THE BAKERS STRIKE

There are two versions to the story of the strike at the White Palace Bakery, 4242 Roosevelt Road, where the workers have walked out on their jobs at the call of their union. The first version is as follows: The bosses, Wonsowsky, Jacobs, Massberg, and Kaplan, claim that the strike was called only because they had started to sell bread at a lower price. They claim that the whole thing is illegal because the union agreement says that no strike can be called without the sanction of the International, and it so happens that the International knows nothing about this strike.

The bosses stress the fact that when they were the first to sign the new agreement for a seven-hour work day, it was expressly understood that in case the other bakeries did not agree to a seven-hour work-day, they would not be held to their agreement. Whereas in all other bakeries an eight or nine-hour day prevails, the White Palace Bakery is compelled to adhere to the terms of the new agreement which calls for a seven-hour day. The bosses point out that they cannot exist under these conditions, and that they are willing to open

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

their books before any union representative to prove the truth of their statement. They say they would be willing to arbitrate the whole dispute.

The second version of the strike is the explanation of Mr. H. Lipkin, representative of the Union, who states that the strike has nothing to do with the price of bread, but that it was declared for the following reasons:

First, the bosses do not adhere to the terms of the contract which specifies that all the workers in the bakery must be union members, as for instance bread-feeders and assistants to the foreman, etc. Second, the bosses are violating the agreement by working themselves. According to the contract, owners of bakeries with more than three ovens are forbidden to work themselves and the White Palace Bakery has four ovens. The result is that instead of seventeen workers, as were previously employed, only seven are now employed, which means that the bosses are taking away the jobs of the workers. The demand of the Union, therefore, is a guarantee that all the clauses of the agreement will be upheld.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

LABOR INTERESTS

The Industrial Labor Conference, organized in Chicago two weeks ago for the purpose of creating a permanent organization to assist strikes, which have increased to the point where they have taken on a mass character, has already succeeded in gaining considerable popularity in the ranks of the local Jewish labor movement. As I recently predicted, it is evidently true that the success of this new and immensely important organization is as good as secured.

The organized Jewish labor ranks understand the seriousness of the present moment. When the class struggle flares up in such an impetuous form, it is no more than natural that the call to this conference should find a warm echo everywhere, in all trade unions and other Jewish labor organizations.

In order to understand the reasons for the founding of this newly organized

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

body, one has only to read the appeal which this conference recently issued to all local Jewish labor bodies. Among other things, the appeal read as follows:

"The wonderful development of the labor movement, which has spread so powerfully throughout the entire country and which has so courageously accepted the struggle against the general enemy of labor, capital, has crossed the boundaries of a local struggle of individual pioneers, into a great and powerful struggle of the entire labor movement against the whole of the capitalist class.

"In order to direct this struggle successfully, it is imperative that all our forces be concentrated into one big united organization which shall be able to give assistance and support where assistance and support are necessary. For this purpose the Industrial Labor Conference was founded; it appeals to you for support in order to begin immediately to carry out this task. Thousands of workers are now on strike in Chicago. Whole

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industries are now in open struggle for better living conditions.

"The carpenters, knitters, cigarmakers, clerks of the United Cigar Stores, the Argo workers, etc., are now on strike. They are facing the bitter and obstinate resistance of the bosses, who are united for the sole purpose of destroying the labor organizations. The rich trusts and wealthy contractors spend gold in order to starve the workers. They empty their treasury to hire thugs and police to scare the workers.

"We must not neglect the strikes which are now going on in our city, as well as the labor struggles throughout the country. It is a crime to remain passive at the present moment.

"The strikes which now occur are all alike. Almost all of them are of the same character, and each passing day increases the ranks of the strikers.

"You fortunate ones who are still at work, will certainly soon be in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2078

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

same position as those who are in the struggle now, and, therefore, you must extend assistance to those who are fighting so heroically and splendidly.

"Two things we ask of you. First, moral assistance, and second, financial aid. You must respond generously and at once. We have about a quarter-million striking workers in Chicago at the present time, and you can imagine under what conditions they are striking when you consider the present high cost of living. Many families are on the verge of starvation, the need is very great, children beg for food and the landlords demand rent.

"The workers who are engaged in the strike are enduring the pangs of hunger. They are sacrificing themselves upon the altar of the entire labor movement. And we, you, and all those who sympathize with the just demands of the strikers, must come to their assistance."

Of course, it is still a little too early to try to predict and definitely shape the course of the activities of this conference which will be formed

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

later. It is possible that this organization will remain only as a relief organization for strikes, and possibly--I believe it will happen--the conference will in time broaden its activities and will become the leading force in the present serious struggle against organized reaction.

. . . . . .

In short, the conference is a great labor enterprise--an undertaking which answers the challenge of these present critical times and it will depend entirely upon the conscious workers themselves to see that this enterprise shall grow and become stronger in its achievements for the organized labor movement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 22, 1919.

KLAFTER INJUNCTION MODIFIED; UNION CAN CALL SYMPATHY STRIKE

After a great deal of argument, that went on morning and afternoon, Judge Joseph David yesterday modified the injunction which he had issued several days ago against the strikers at the Philip Klafter Company, 137 South Market Street. Consequently the Dressmakers Union, Local 100, will be permitted to call sympathy strikes in the continual struggle of the workers of this concern, who have gone out on strike, demanding the same conditions that exist in most of the shops of this industry, whose owners recently concluded agreements with the Union.

Attorneys Max Shulman and Meyer Abrams, representing the Union, argued the case, proving the constitutional right of workers to strike and picket the shop. Mr. Shulman quoted some similar cases heard before the Supreme Court. Analyzing the injunction, Judge David declared that although he had issued the injunction only on the ground, that the strikers are charged with a conspiracy to injure the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 22, 1919.

interests of the concern mentioned, which in the eyes of the law, appears as a boycott, nevertheless he recognizes the fact that in general the workers have the right to induce others to join the Union; to have their own shop committees; to dictate to the boss the working conditions, such as hours, wages, etc.; to call a strike; to induce others to go out on strike; and numerous other things, which rights the court granted, although the injunction in its modified form still remains in effect.

Besides the question of sympathy strikes, Mr. Shulman was also successful in securing a modification in connection with picketing. According to this modification, the workers are permitted to parade in front of a shop, but are prohibited from carrying any signs or placards.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30675

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1919.

KNITTERS UNION THANKS I. DUA, LABOR EDITOR OF THE COURIER

Mr. M. H. Rappaport, general organizer of the Knitters Union, who succeeded last Tuesday in settling the strike against two prominent manufacturers, Mr. Herman H. Newberger, of the Royal Knitting Mills, and Mr. David Gorchakoff, of the Western Knitting Mills, sent the following letter to Mr. I. Dua, labor editor of the Courier, in behalf of the Knitters Union:

"Chicago, August 19, 1919.

"Mr. I. Dua, Labor Editor of the Jewish Courier;

"Dear Sir: In behalf of the Knitters Union of Chicago, permit me to express our gratitude to you for your untiring efforts to bring the strike at the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1919.

Royal Knitting Mills and the Western Knitting Mills to a successful conclusion.

"We appreciate deeply the sincere interest you have taken in the struggle of these workers, and we trust that we can depend on your support in the future.

"Sincerely yours,

"M. H. Rappaport, general organizer,
"Knitters Union, Chicago."

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IV

J.I.S.H.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1919.

SWEATER STRIKERS WIN; TWO FIRMS DESERT JEWISH UNION

After a four-week struggle, the striking sweater workers won their first significant victory yesterday when Mr. Herman H. Newberger, owner of the Royal Knitting Mills, 846 West Jackson Boulevard, and Mr. David H. Gortshakov, of the Western Knitting Mills, 1146 Blue Island Avenue, settled with the Union; they granted many of the strikers' demands.

Mr. M. Rappaport, general organizer, and Hyman Mishner, president of the Knitters Union, negotiated with the above-mentioned firms which had deserted the obstinate association and had reached an agreement with the Union. According to the agreement, the workers who will return to the shops today, have won the following conditions:

A forty-four hour work week divided into five work days; a two-dollar wage increase for all week workers, and a fifteen per cent increase for piece

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1919.

workers; time and a half for overtime to week workers, and fifty cents extra for every two hours overtime to piece workers. Girls who are beginning hand work will receive a minimum wage of twelve dollars a week, and those who are beginning to work on the machine will receive fourteen dollars a week. There is to be an equal distribution of work during slack time, and a permanent arbitration board to settle all possible disputes arising in the future.

The agreement expires January 1, 1920. As Mr. Rappaport points out, the workers of the two above-mentioned shops will return to their work today, victorious. Now the Union will exert every effort to force the rest of the manufacturers to follow the example set by these two firms which were the first to negotiate terms.

The striking sweater workers received the news of the settlement with enthusiasm, seeing therein a sign which indicates that the time will not be long when all the strikers will win their demands.

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I D 2 a (3)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1919.

CLEANERS AND DYERS STRIKE TODAY
Demand 44 Hours, Minimum Wage, Union Recognition

All cleaners and dyers in Chicago, over a thousand workers, stopped work early this morning, beginning a strike for a forty-four hour week, a minimum wage, and recognition of their union.

The cleaners and dyers are well-organized under the supervision of the Gewerkschaften (United Hebrew Trades). They, therefore, feel certain of victory.

Five firms, among them Molter of the Northwest Side, one of the most prominent in Chicago, have already settled with the union. It is believed that the strike will not last long, for the rest of the manufacturers will certainly follow the example set by the five that settled.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 13, 1919.

ROYAL KNITTING MILLS REGRET; SWEATER STRIKERS WILL CARRY ON THE FIGHT

Mr. Herman H. Newberger, owner of the Royal Knitting Mills, 846 West Jackson Boulevard, whose workers have been on strike for over three weeks, signed an agreement with the union yesterday and immediately regretted having done so.

This bit of news was related by Mr. M. Rappaport, leader of the union which negotiated the settlement with Mr. Newberger. The sweater workers who are on strike, will fight until they have achieved a final victory.

Strikers of the Royal Knitting Mills will leave their picket lines at nine o'clock in the morning, and will gather at union headquarters; at three o'clock in the afternoon, they are to hold a mass meeting of all the strikers in the hall at 1145 Blue Island Avenue. Important problems will be discussed.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 11, 1919.

FROM WORKMEN'S INTERESTS
by
Edwards .

The fight which has been developing among the cigarmakers throughout the country, would certainly not have had to reach such gigantic proportions, if the International had possessed other, more progressive leaders in the trade-union movement. The International, during the many years of its existence, has accomplished little in the way of organizing. Instead of striving for better working conditions, or for a better livelihood for the cigarmakers, this organization provided the workers with death benefits. This was one of its most important functions. The result is that the organizing of the cigarmakers has been sadly neglected; the workers are unorganized, the exploitation is great, and conditions are terrible. As a result, the cigarmakers who are striking today for a fifty per cent increase, will earn, even after the increase is granted, only sixteen dollars and fifty cents a week. The present average wage in the cigar industry is not more than eleven dollars a week. In the last fifteen years, cigarmakers

have received two increases, amounting to twenty per cent all told, while at the same time, wages in other industries, increased about seventy-five or eighty per cent. In addition, there was the increase in the cost of living. Almost all the cigarmakers do piece work. The worker was always forced to compete with the rising cost of living. And in the race, the high cost of living won, because it rose two hundred per cent in the same time that the cigarmakers' wages rose only twenty per cent. Even official government statistics show that the prices of staples have risen, on the average, about eighty-eight per cent. If you consider the basis foodstuffs, you will find that their rise /in price/ has been greatest. The same statistics show that flour rose about one hundred and twenty-five per cent, and potatoes, one hundred and eleven per cent. Bearing this in mind, is it any wonder that the Chicago cigarmakers stand so firmly in their fight for a better livelihood? Will anyone dare to doubt the justice of their demands? Is it not obvious that they will win in the end?

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1919.

DRESS MANUFACTURERS SETTLE WITH THE UNION

We learned yesterday that about ten more small dress manufacturers signed agreements with the union, immediately after a strike was called at the various shops throughout the day.

The union is expected to call a strike today in several other shops, whose bosses are still "holding out". The strike at Philip Klapter and Sobel is now in full swing.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 7, 1919

Arthur Weiss & Co., of 315 West Adams Street signed yesterday an agreement with Local 1000, Ladies Garment Workers, after a strike which had lasted four weeks.....

Arthur Weiss & Co., is the largest dress making shop in Chicago, and the best grade of work is made there. About 150 workers are regularly employed in this shop. With this victory the union has practically broken the backbone of the old anti-union employers association, the strongest anti-unionist firm being the Weiss Co.

The dressmakers of Phillip Glass, 134 S. Market Street went on strike yesterday demanding union conditions.

The following firms also settled with the strikers: Duetsch and Miller, Templar, Greenfield and Wise, B. White and Schaeffer and Son.

Another ten shops will go on strike today for recognition of the union and union conditions.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

HAVANA-AMERICAN STRIKE

"Way down in Tennessee That's where I'd like to go" (sic).

This popular folk song, which those who attend vaudeville performances hear so often on the stage....was heard yesterday at the mass meeting of the striking cigarmakers, at the Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph Street. In his address, Jacob Belove said that the Havana-American Trust, whose workers have been on strike for almost eight months, is preparing to move to Memphis, Tennessee, in order to "get away from the union".

Mr. Belove pointed out that the union is well-acquainted with the map and knows where Tennessee is. In the meantime, this news increased the enthusiasm of the workers who realize that the future success of their organization depends upon the results of this strike.

Sam Goldin, chairman of the general strike committee, said: "Twenty small

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

manufacturers have already signed with the union, and the outlook for a complete victory is promising. The manufacturers argue that this is simply a matter which concerns an agreement between the eastern and the local cigarmakers because the former have higher standards. The truth of the matter is, however, that last year they /the manufacturers/ said the same thing, and still they realized that a peaceful solution was the healthiest one. At the present time, the union is sending a number of representatives to various middle western cities where strikes will soon be called to improve the conditions of the workmen there. About ninety-five thousand cigarmakers throughout the country are today fighting for better /working/ conditions, and even more of them will, in the near future, join this strike, which is a life or death struggle."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

W.P.A. 6200

DRESSMAKERS UNION AGAIN ACHIEVES AN IMPORTANT VICTORY

The dressmakers' union, Local 100, succeeded in signing an agreement, last Thursday, with the majority of the manufacturers in the local dress industry. Yesterday, they scored an important victory when they signed an agreement with the firm of Arthur Wise, 315 West Adams Street, the largest dress manufacturers in Chicago. The recognition of the union by this firm marks the beginning of the end of those firms that stubbornly refuse to recognize the union.

Mr. Wise, who employs about one hundred and fifty workers, was one of the most important members of the old [manufacturers'] association, which refused to deal with the union. About three weeks ago, all the cutters and pressers of this shop went on strike--the strike which ended yesterday in a victory for the workers.

It was announced that at the same time that Mr. Wise had signed his agree-

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ment with the union, the following eight independent firms had also signed: Rosen and Swartz, Kempler, White, Greenfield and Wise, Deitsch and Miller, V. B. Reiz, French-American, and Shaffer and Cohen.

The news of this victory was received with great enthusiasm by all the workers. It gave them new courage to fight against the firms, Philip Klafter, 164 South Market Street, and Sobel, 337 South Market Street, whose workers have been on strike since Tuesday, demanding the same conditions as have been granted to those shops in the [manufacturers'] association which have been unionized. The union leaders explained that these two obstinate firms will get no rest until they recognize the right of their workers to be organized, and grant them better working conditions.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 6, 1919.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS PLAN LOCKOUT;
STRIKERS MAINTAIN THEIR COURAGE

Yesterday, there was considerable discussion within the ranks of the striking cigarmakers regarding the plan of the local manufacturers to join their obstinate New York brothers in the lockout against the strikers.

These rumors gave the brave strikers new courage to continue the fight for a decent wage, until they have gained a victory. The crowded picket lines around the shops were the best proof that the cigarmakers did not fear any lockout threats.

The strikers' enthusiasm seemed to be particularly strong at the mass meeting at Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph Street. Emil Hobel, who returned yesterday from New York--he was sent there three months ago by Local 527 in the interests

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 6, 1919.

of the Havana-American strikers--gave a vivid report of the strike situation there. He said that about 300 manufacturers, employing more than 1,000 workers, had settled with the union. The strike situation there is very encouraging.

Mr. Hobel also said that one thousand girls, working in the Lewis Cigar Company, Trenton, New Jersey, had gone on strike Monday, in an effort to improve their working conditions. Of these one thousand striking girls, one-half are Negroes who are well-organized and very enthusiastic about the strike.

The New York Cigar Manufacturers Association, as we have previously stated seems determined to break the union. But the unity of the strikers is so strong that the industry has already begun to feel a significant scarcity in cigars. The bosses are actually losing money, and naturally, they will finally be forced to yield. In closing, he told of the plans of the local bosses.

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Today the strikers will again picket the shops and thus show the bosses their determination to carry on this strike until they have won a decisive victory.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1919.

FROM WOMEN'S INTERESTS
by
Edwards

The victory of the skirtmakers and dressmakers merited a floral celebration.

The general strike of 1917 sowed the seeds of today's flowers. At that time, the courageous girl strikers fought until their strength gave out; they were struck and arrested, and they finally returned to the shops, defeated.

After a great deal of effort and sacrifice, the first collective agreement with the manufacturers was signed today; it is really the best reward for a struggle that left an indelible impression upon Chicago.

Yes, today those workers all have reason to be happy and to congratulate each other, as well as to receive the congratulations of organized labor. The dressmakers union, Local 100, has, however, not yet completed its task. Its

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real duties will now begin.

The old obstinate [manufacturers'] association is dead today. In its place are two new manufacturers' associations, which signed the first arbitration agreement with the union. These associations, although they represent the majority of the firms in the dress and skirt industry, cannot speak in the name of all the manufacturers. A group of independent manufacturers and some blouse companies, most important of all, several obstinate manufacturers still remain aloof. They are blind and deaf to the realities of the modern era.

Well, the independents are falling into line one by one. The waist manufacturers too are getting nearer and nearer to the union office, but are the obstinate ones? The union is planning to deal differently with them.

A series of strikes against them are expected in the course of this week. The union will give these stubborn manufacturers who believe they can maintain their independence in the industry, no peace. It is important that the triumphant

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skirt and dressmakers remember that their victory is not complete as long as there are independent shops in the industry.

Of course, it is not a difficult battle, but some efforts must be made. This and the unity of organized labor, I believe, will force these firms to cease being stubborn.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1919.

CIGAR STORE STRIKER SHOT BY POLICEMAN; ACCUSED OF BREAKING WINDOWS

Abraham Levin, nineteen years old, one of the strikers from the United Cigar Stores, lies in the County Hospital. He was wounded by two bullets when he attempted to escape from two detectives, who had arrested him and three other strikers on the charge of having broken the show windows in seventeen company stores.

The police state that Levin confessed, at the hospital, to the window-breaking and also gave the names of the other accomplices, who are Isadore Goldstein, 3903 West 18th Street, Charles Sharkin, 1421 South Ridge Avenue, and Raymond Kozlovski, 3445 Diversey Boulevard. Levin, Goldstein and Kozlovski were arrested by the detectives as they were leaving the headquarters of the Retail Clerks Union, 166 West Washington Street. The detectives said that Levin had escaped at Randolph and Wells Streets, had run north on Wells Street, and

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had turned into an alley. The detectives followed, shot twice into the air, and then sent two bullets into Levin's leg. Both bullets struck the hips.

Sharkin was arrested at the Chicago Federation of Labor headquarters.

The secretary of the Federation would not permit the detectives to make the arrest. The detectives phoned Chief of Police Garrity who said,"Do your duty."

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

STRIKING SWEATER WORKERS STAND PAT

Yesterday's meeting of the striking sweater workers at the hall at 1145 Blue Island Avenue showed that the strikers are standing firmly by their demands, and will negotiate with the manufacturers only on a collective bargaining basis.

General secretary, A. J. Masti, in his address to the group, promised complete aid from the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. He also disclosed the fact that Mr. Rappaport had been assigned as local leader of the strike which will not be given up until they (the strikers) are victorious.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

CIGAR MAKERS ON STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

Five hundred Chicago cigar shops, employing about 3,500 workers, will be deserted tomorrow morning, as a result of the general strike which went into effect yesterday noon.

The six local cigar makers unions took this step after the manufacturers refused to negotiate for a fifty per cent wage increase. At their joint meeting last Sunday, in East End Hall, Erie and Clark Streets, the workers decided to ask for this wage increase.

Union leaders declared that the cigar makers are firm in their determination not to give up the fight until they gain a complete victory. As strong as the strike enthusiasm was yesterday, among all the workers it was even stronger in the ranks of the 15,000 Jewish cigar makers, the majority of whom belong to the Progressive Cigar Makers Union, Local 527.

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In an interview with a reporter from the Courier, Mr. J. Bilov, president of Local 527, explained: "To the general public a raise of fifty per cent may seem too much for us to demand. The truth is that even with a fifty per cent increase, we still do not receive a really decent living wage. The cigar worker, up to the present time, has been more exploited than any other worker--and he has worked for a starvation wage.

"Our average earning is twenty dollars a week. The increase we demand will simply mean an average of thirty dollars a week. Who, therefore, can doubt the justice of our demands? Can a family man live on even thirty dollars a week these days, with the cost of living still rising?

"We were ready to confer with the manufacturers, but when they refused a peaceful settlement, we had no alternative but to call a general strike."

Two important mass meetings will be held tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon; one, at Netherwood's Hall, Marshfield and Taylor, and the other

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at Colonial Hall, 20 West Randolph Street. A number of famous speakers will address these meetings. Beginning tomorrow, Colonial Hall will become the regular meeting place for all strikers, and also the headquarters of the strike committee.

It is expected that at today's meeting, the Chicago Federation of Labor will certainly endorse the strike, and will help to win a victory [for the strikers].

Among the important cigar manufacturers involved in the strike are the following: The Congress Cigar Company, Racine and Van Buren, manufacturers of La Palina cigars; Wengler and Mandel, Madison and Robey--Tom Palmer, Trophies and King Bee cigars; Ben Bey, Wells and Lake Streets--Ben Bey, Lord Bacon; Cohen Brothers, Market and Franklin Streets--St. Adpa; Fernbach, Indiana Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street--Cyrilla; Soloman, Madison and Clinton Streets--Lord Lester; and the El Joe Cigar Company, 1635 West Van Buren Street, which manufactures El Joe cigars.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

National Strike Over Entire Country Possible

The joint general strike committee, which is leading this fight, consists of representatives from the six following locals: 14,15, 217, 227, 383, and 527. Yesterday this committee arranged a series of meetings all over the city, and set up the strike machinery. We know that it is quite possible that Chicago's strike may lead to a general strike in the cigar industry throughout the entire country.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1919.

JEWISH SWEATER MANUFACTURERS WITHDRAW FROM INJUNCTION

"We will never be partners to a false injunction founded on the lies of bolshevism, anarchism, and other insinuations." This statement was made yesterday by the three Jewish sweater manufacturers, Mr. H. Newberger, Mr. Gortshakov, and Mr. Delson, whose workers now are on strike for the recognition of their union. The workers' enemy, lawyer Dorley Taylor, in the name of these manufacturers, wrote the petition for an injunction which he brought before Judge Pinkney of the Superior Court. The judge will decide today whether or not the sweater manufacturers association should receive such an injunction.

Mr. Newberger, owner of the Royal Knitting Mills, 846 West Jackson Boulevard, explicity told his lawyer, Oscar M. Wolf, that his name must be stricken from this petition founded upon such insinuations against Jewish workers. Mr. Gortshakov, owner of the Western Knitting Mills, 1144 Blue Island Avenue, as well as Mr. Delson, 1754 Milwaukee Avenue, both declared that they had never authorized anyone to sign their names to a petition for an injunction which

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they had no idea of obtaining. The above-mentioned are the only Jewish manufacturers in Chicago's sweater industry. Their withdrawal from the injunction naturally adds to the hope of an immediate settlement with the union.

Lawyers Saltier and Rosen, representing the workers, will appear this morning for the third time before Judge Pinkney in their effort to prove to the court that this petition for an injunction must, according to law, be drawn up by an individual firm, and not, as Dorley Taylor presents it, as a joint petition. It is also possible that they may succeeed in entirely preventing an injunction from being issued at all.

The strike situation, is thought to be promising. J. Mosti, general secretary of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, came here yesterday, from New York, to carry on the strike. In his statement, he says that the Amalgamated, with its one hundred thousand membership, is now actively participating in this fight of the Chicago sweater workers for a forty-four hour work week, a wage increase of

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twenty percent, and the recognition of the union. This fight will certainly end in victory. The Amalgamated he also declared, will, from now on, finance the strike.

Tomorrow, at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Mosti will address a mass meeting of the strikers at the Geverkshaften (Alliance) Hall, 1145 Blue Island Avenue, which all sweater workers are expected to attend.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 29, 1919.

DRESS MANUFACTURERS BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT

Yesterday morning, for the first time, representatives of the dress manufacturers' association met with representatives of the union at the Morrison Hotel, to negotiate the peace terms that would prevent the general strike planned by the Chicago dress industry.

Two meetings were held; one in the morning, and one at noon. Present were lawyer Leo S. Lebaski, his partner, Fenington, and five delegates of the manufacturers' association, on the one hand; Mr. B. Schlessinger, lawyer Peter Sussman, and a union delegation of about twenty workers from various shops, on the other hand. To begin with, the conference busied itself with formulating definite rules for a settlement, and after listening to the general demands of the union, decided to give the association the opportunity to meet this morning, and then, in the evening, to meet again with the union

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at the Morrison Hotel in order to reach a decision.

One important decision that the conference has already arrived at, is an understanding that in case no agreement is reached on certain points at this meeting, the arguments will be referred to a board of arbitration before the strike is called.

In their opening speeches, both Mr. Schlessinger and lawyer Lebaski expressed the desires of both parties to reach a peaceful understanding regarding all the demands of the union. Later Mr. Schlessinger pointed out, in broad terms, the principle demands of the workers which are:

1. A forty-four hour work week.

2. Preferential union shop.

3. A salary increase of fifteen per cent for all piece workers and four dollars per week for week workers.

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Also mentioned was the minimum salary: for cutters--$40 a week, drapers--$24 a week, sample makers--$32, examiners--$25, finishers--$18, pressers--$40, and steamfitters--$24 a week.

The basis of the last agreement in Cleveland, which was settled with the aid of Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, was very frequently cited during the discussion. It appears that the manufacturers will be forced to sign the agreement.

The committee which represents the newly formed Chicago Dress and Cloak Manufacturers' Association, consisted of Herman Spivak, Charles Lowenthal, Mr. Grey and a member of the Doris Manufacturing Company. This committee will report to the association this morning, and at eight o'clock, will return to the conference. Lawyer Lebaski explained that about forty dress and skirt manufacturers belonged to this association. Waist manufacturers are considering joining.

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About twenty-eight Northwest Side manufacturers, organized in the United Ladies Garment Manufacturers Association, met yesterday at the office of Shulman, Shulman and Abrams, and elected J. Moll of the firm Moll and Coopersmith, as chairman, and A. Heller of Heller and Company, as secretary. S. Loterman, Harry Greenberg, J. Moll, and lawyer Max Shulman were elected as a committee to negotiate with the union. The committee will hold its first conference with Mr. Schlessinger today, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Sherman Hotel.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 29, 1919.

THE SWEATER STRIKE

The striking sweater workers, who yesterday entered the second week of their strike, met some brand-new guests while en route to picket the shop. The union officials explained that these were sluggers whom the bosses had sent against them. For example, it was definitely shown that the Sheiker Knitting Mills, 426 South Clinton Street, was surrounded by such individuals; other manufacturers, such as Mr. H. H. Newberger, owner of the Royal Knitting Mills, 846 West Jackson Boulevard, have themselves become "special officers".

Adolph Laizerovitch, 1543 Sedgwick Street, a striker from the Royal, who was picketing this shop, was attacked by the owner, Mr. Newberger, who beat him up and had him arrested. Mr. Newberger later explained that the above-mentioned striker attacked him first.

Some manufacturers began proceedings for an injunction. The strikers, however,

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were not intimidated and clung fast to their demand for union recognition. A dispatch from the Amalgamated Textile Workers brought the news that a special representative was coming here to help carry on the strike.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

STUBBORNNESS OF DRESS MANUFACTURERS OVERCOME; TWO NEW ASSOCIATIONS FORMED

The stubbornness of the dress manufacturers who refused to accept the peace terms of the Union, or to attend a conference in order to prevent a general strike which was planned, has finally been broken, and today their association is completely shaken.

A considerable number of firms, about seventy-five, have organized, forming two new associations: The Downtown Manufacturers, and the Northwest Side Manufacturers. These associations will confer with the union tomorrow regarding a peaceful settlement.

This news has not been altogether unexpected. As was printed in last Tuesday's Courier, several large manufacturers had already expressed their willingness to sign the agreement with the union. But new associations for

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collective bargaining were not yet organized. The present step taken by the majority of dress firms proves that there are other ways of avoiding a general strike such as was scheduled to begin tomorrow or the day after.

Attorney Leo S. Boski, 8 South Dearborn Street, was the first to organize the association of the downtown manufacturers. His law partner, Judge V. Fenington acted as secretary. The law office of Max and Bernard Shulman and Meir Abrams, 1607-11 Ashland Block, is responsible for the association of the Northwest Side manufacturers.

As Attorney Fenington explained to a representative of the Courier, his association will meet at his office tomorrow at nine o'clock in the morning. From there they will go to the conference with the Union /representatives/ at the Morrison Hotel. The Northwest Side /Manufacturers/ Association, Attorney Abrams

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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

explained, will meet tomorrow too, at 12:30 in the afternoon and will then decide when to meet with delegates from the union.

Both of the above-named associations represent the majority of the dress manufacturers. This can be seen by the names listed with the Downtown /Manufacturers/ Association, as announced yesterday: Herman Spivak, H. Lowenthal, Dorir Manufacturing Company, Grey Garment Company, Stein and Seiden, Black Manufacturing Company, Miriam Costume Company, and thirty others. The Northwest Side /Manufacturers/ Association includes Mole and Coopersmith, Greenberg and Novack, Northwestern Garment Company, Roth and Shwartz, J. Horwitz, Stone and Coopersmith, and more than twenty others.

It is believed that an invitation to attend these conferences will be extended to Federal Judge Julian Mack or Samuel Alshuler, to act as arbitrator. Either can be depended upon to aid in the settlement of all disputes.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

Among 4,000 dressmakers, the news that the old obstinate bosses' association had fallen, and that two new ones had arisen which would bargain with the union, produced a very favorable response. Though everyone believes that the chances to prevent the general strike which has been planned, are very promising, yet we find all the workers prepared to answer the "battle cry" of the union, should a peaceful agreement with the union fail to materialize.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

WORKMEN'S INTERESTS

by

Edwards

The strike of the sweater workers has undoubtedly a very good chance of being absolutely successful, The Knitters Union, though a comparatively young organization, has, in the short span of its existence, won the confidence of all workers in the industry that fall within its group. When this union decided to improve the conditions of the sweater workers, it knew it could depend upon the workers self-determination to fight for their demands. Thus, when the strike was called early Monday morning, the union certainly had the opportunity to discover just how correct its assumptions were regarding the workers' unity and determination to fight. The sweater workers responded enthusiastically, and left their work. Such responsive workers cannot possibly lose any battle.

Characteristic of the strike is the fact that it is actually a fight for a principle, a fight for the recognition of the union. The majority of the bosses

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were prepared to grant demands for a forty-four hour work week, increased wages, etc., but they stood firm against recognition of the union. It was a false assumption to think that the sweater workers, who are profoundly class-conscious, and are brave fighters, would stop at the most important of their demands--their right to be organized and their right to collective bargaining. The struggle for this principle actually brought on the strike.

Manufacturers should see that it is not to their advantage to prolong the struggle. After all, they must realize now that their workers are not alone in this strike, but are supported by all local Jewish workers, principally the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. This organization has gained quite a reputation for itself because of its many victories in the eastern states, and will here too, in Chicago, seek to lead the strike to a successful conclusion. It would, therefore, be better and healthier for everyone

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concerned if the bosses would yield and would not prolong the strike.

Some manufacturers have already made a good beginning by signing an agreement with the union. We would like to believe that all the others will soon follow their example.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

TWO SWEATER FIRMS SETTLE WITH THE UNION--STRIKE SPREADS

The striking sweater workers have been victorious inasmuch as two firms, the Englewood Knitting Mills, 6340 South Racine Avenue, and the Blue Bird, 1943 Irving Park Boulevard, have given in and have signed an agreement with the union.

This news was enthusiastically received by the strikers, especially since the "Blue Bird" was considered the strongest prop in the bosses' association. The strikers saw in this settlement the first step toward a complete victory.

Workers of the above two firms returned to their work and pledged themselves to give the union their entire wage increase of twenty per cent as long as the strike lasted. This news aroused great enthusiasm among the strikers.

The workers were especially happy because the workers from the Lorens Knitting Mills on Belmont Avenue also left their work yesterday, thus increasing the ranks of the strikers. This firm, as has been stated, exerted every possible effort to keep its workers from joining the union, but these efforts were in

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

vain. When the Lorens sweater workers supported the strike, the bosses of this firm threatened to get an injunction.

Though in some localities they were hindered by the police, nevertheless the pickets made a very good showing at all the shops. Boy and girl strikers marched, carrying banners inscribed with the name of each firm, and underneath "Strike on, Keep Away"; these banners helped them to keep strikebreakers from taking their places /in the shops/. The union strike leaders said that the strike was progressing very well and that a speedy victory was anticipated.

Today at two o'clock at the Geverkshoft Hall, 1142 Blue Island Avenue, a mass meeting of all atrikers will be held. Well-known speakers will address the assembly.

Philip Strauss, 1247 West 14th Street, was arrested yesterday for picketing the Lorens Knitting Mills. He was freed on fifty dollars bail. The trial will take place today in the Sheffield Avenue police station.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 22, 1919.

SWEATER WORKERS ON STRIKE DEMAND RECOGNITION OF UNION

Following the call of the Knitters Union, Chicago sweater workers, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, put aside their work and demanded the recognition of their union and an improvement in their working conditions. Hundreds of strikers surrounded the headquarters at 1145 Blue Island Avenue yesterday where all were to register.

Then began the task of picketing the shops. This was enthusiastically undertaken by the young men and women strikers who kept watching so that no one should take their places while they called to those still at work to join the strike.

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About twenty-five shops are affected by this strike. The most important of these are: Royal Knitting Mills, 846 West Jackson Boulevard; Anik, 419 South Clinton Street; Lorens, Belmont Avenue; Western, 1140 Blue Island Avenue; Spat, 4156 Irving Park Boulevard; O'Shea, 2408 West Chicago Avenue; Blue Bird, 1943 Irving Park; and Delson Knitting Mills, 1517 Milwaukee Avenue.

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Besides recognition of their Union, the strikers demand a forty-four hour work-week, a raise of twenty per cent for piece work and three dollars for week work; time and a half for overtime, and pay for seven legal holidays, including the first of May.

The strike leaders say that several manufacturers already seek a settlement and that agreements will soon be signed.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 17, 1919.

AMALGAMATED TEXTILE WORKERS WILL AID SWEATER WORKERS

The Knitters Union received a telegram from New York yesterday stating that the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America are ready to aid the Chicago sweater workers in their anticipated struggle for better working conditions.

The Union is awaiting the bosses' reply to their demands before this Saturday, when their final strike preparations will be completed if the bosses refuse a peaceful settlement.

News that the Amalgamated Textile Workers have promised aid brought forth great joy among the sweater workers since the former have already demonstrated the significance of their promise in the Patterson strike. The Knitters Union knows that aid from this organization means the victory of their strike.

Saturday morning the Knitters Union will hold a special meeting in the hall at 1145 Blue Island Avenue to designate the day of the strike.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 17, 1919.

DEVELOPMENTS OF OVERHALL MENS' STRIKE

The overhall workers now in the seventh week of their strike for the recognition of their union, the Amalgamated, complain that the bosses are sending reports to the government accusing them of Bolshevism.

Joe Gold, 1037 West Fourteenth Street and Dave Jeffry, 3641 Grenshaw Avenue were freed yesterday by federal officials, each on a $1,000 bond, after being held for several days under suspicion of conspiracy against the government.

As Mr. Gold says, certain bosses are plotting this action in their desire to break the strike.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1919.

EIGHTY "RIPPERS" ON STRIKE

"Rippers" at Cohen and Sons, about eighty of them, have gone on strike demanding higher wages. They ask for a twenty-five per cent increase in wages. The strikers belong to the Progressive Junk Workers Union of Chicago. Most of them are elderly Jews.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

WORKMAN'S INTERESTS
by
Edwards

The general press heaped ridicule and contempt upon the participants in the Mooney General strike calling them uncomplimentary names and incorrectly reporting the facts connected with the event. Still in all the newspapers were forced to point out that the strike was eliciting support throughout the country; and in spite of the unorganized character in which it was conducted exerted considerable influence [in favor of freeing Mooney and Billings].

It is well known that the strike failed to achieve its immediate purpose. In fact, it did not even attain the stature of a real general strike. Yet, none can deny that the several hundred thousand workers who went on strike for the Mooney-Billings cause yesterday and today aroused the attention of the general public and caused it to become interested in the movement [to free the two men]. Only in this manner can a victory be achieved.

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The unorganized Mooney strike demonstrated that thousands of class-conscious workers simply refused to let the matter rest, in spite of the threats of the American Federation of Labor that it would expel any participating union members, and the warnings of the Administration. They cast aside their work and demonstrated to the world that they, like the rest of the civilized world which condemned the /imprisonment of Mooney and Billings/ believed that the San Francisco trial was a "falsehood". Moreover, it is clear that the events of yesterday and today attracted the attention of millions and millions of people, thereby, naturally, definitely increasing the number of sympathizers in the movement to free the life-sentenced labor leaders. Lastly, and most important, the strike served to awaken the backward and conservative labor groups under the iron rule of Samuel Gompers and his agents. One need not be too wise to realize that the simple man whom the Federation forbade to join the strike, will, after all, give some thought to the fact that other fellow workers did strike for Mooney and Billings while he, a unionist who holds the cause of the working man dear to his heart, remained at work--and scabbed! If he thinks about these things he will, sooner or later, reach some conclusion. This was,

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no doubt, an important objective on the part of the organizers of the strike.

In short, it appears that the so-called "unsuccessful" Mooney strike was, in reality successful, since it added momentum to the movement to secure justice for the San Francisco labor martyrs. The latter will, at any rate, secure their freedom now that their cause has been taken up by the rank and file members of the labor unions who before the strike did not believe in any other than a "bread-and-butter" strike.

When the leaders of the Mooney movement plan their second general strike, which will be held during the first five days of September, we hope they will plan the affair in such a manner that its mass character will stand out. The first attempt to stage a Mooney General strike was not bad; the second should be better. Let us bear in mind that the events which took place during the last two days indicated that the class-conscious labor element was revolting against its official leaders--against those who desired to quell the strike. Little by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

little, however, following a few more similar uprisings, the American trade unions will free themselves of Gomper's conservatism.

NARA FULL PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1919.

MOONEY COMMITTEE SAYS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ON STRIKE IN CHICAGO

"More than a hundred thousand workers in Chicago were on strike yesterday, demanding the release from prison of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, California's labor martyrs. Their numbers will certainly increase today, the last day of the general strike."

This statement was issued yesterday by the publicity bureau of the Mooney General Strike Committee, 113 South Ashland Boulevard. It was also stated that besides tailors, waist makers, capmakers, iron structural workers, machinists, ladies' tailors, carpenters, raincoat makers, and workers of other industries, who partially or wholly participated, there were also thousands of individual workers who deserted their work in recognition of the significance of the occasion.

According to figures submitted by the Strike Committee, machinists and carpenters alone numbered around thirty thousand. About five hundred waist makers and seven hundred tailors left the shops on their own initiative, although their unions had not officially called a strike. In the afternoon,

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1919.

some one hundred apprentice tailors held a meeting at which they spoke of the Mooney strike.

The General Strike Committee received reports yesterday from Michigan, Ohio, Montana, Washington, and other states where participation /in the strike/ was strongest. From Peoria, Illinois, came the report that all workers are striking, including the police. The Committee believes that about a million workers throughout the country are participating in the strike. The Committee hopes to arrange a similar strike on September 1 (Labor Day), if Mooney and Billings are not freed from prison by then.

Aside from the minor disturbances occurring when police interfered with the distribution of literature in various parts of the city, no disorders were reported yesterday in connection with the demonstration.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

CLOAKMAKERS CELEBRATE VICTORY--WIN ALL DEMANDS

"During all my experience in the labor movement I have never had the pleasure of presenting an agreement of this kind to strikers. It is the best contract in the cloakmaking industry throughout the country."

With these words President Benjamin Schlesinger greeted the three and a half thousand striking cloakmakers gathered yesterday morning in the Car Men's Auditorium, Van Buren Street and Ashland Avenue. Each point of the contract, just won after a twenty-four hour general strike, was received with indescribable enthusiasm.

The meeting had been scheduled for ten o'clock in the morning. But already at eight the entire neighborhood around the auditorium was filled with cloakmakers who had learned, through the Courier, of the news regarding the manufacturers' acquiescence to all their demands. It meant that they would

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

return to work victorious on Monday morning.

The Courier, yesterday morning, was the only newspaper in Chicago to mention the cloakmakers' victory. On Ashland Avenue, near the auditorium, many interesting scenes of enthusiasm could be seen as workers devoured each and every word in the newspaper and discussed their triumph.

H. Schoolman, secretary of the local Joint Board and vice-president of the International, opened the meeting. In a short, well-given speech, he characterized the great significance of the victory.

When Schlesinger appeared on the platform, a storm of applause broke forth, lasting several minutes. With a copy of the agreement in one hand, Mr. Schlesinger began:

"Our present contract is no social revolution, nor is it anything pertaining to socialism. To my knowledge there is not in all America another union in

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

any industry whatever that can boast of as wonderful an accomplishment as is our present agreement in Chicago. It is the best our International has made, up to the present day, and we have, therefore, every reason to be proud of our gains."

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What the Workers Gained

Mr. Schlesinger then set before them the entire agreement stressing many points which give the local cloakmakers more than they dreamed of receiving. The workers listened attentively to every word and were happy in their victory.

The agreement, ratified yesterday, has a duration of two years. Cloakmakers gained the following:

A work week of forty-four hours divided into six days; the first five days from eight in the morning until five in the evening, one hour for lunch, and

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Saturday from eight until twelve noon. (Until now the work week has been forty-nine hours.) Jewish workers who wish to observe the Sabbath may work on Sunday from eight to twelve noon instead.

It is understood that both sides may arrive at a mutual understanding wherein the work week may be altered to five days a week: the first four days at nine hours and Friday, the fifth day, eight hours work.

Overtime is to be permitted eight months during the year--three and one-half hours in each of the five work days, except Saturday. There is to be no overtime between May 1 and July 15, and between November 15 and December 31. Neither is there to be overtime when the boss cannot secure more workers. All workers in Chicago's cloakmaking industry are to work only by the week.

Minimum Wage

The weekly minimum wage--which means that none are to work below this rate,

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.
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II A 2 but a capable worker may earn more--is decided upon in the following fashion:

Cutters, $40, instead of $20 to $34.
Trimmers, $33, instead of $18 to $26.
Jacket and dress operators, $44.
Skirt operators, $24.
Pressers, $40.
Underpressers, $36.50.
Finishers (including the lining basters), $32. (The highest a finisher earned previously was $24.50.)
Feller hands, $23.50. (They used to make an average of about $13.47.)
Button, hook and eye sewers, $18. (This does away with the old method of a six-month apprenticeship at a $12. wage. Instead there is only a two-month apprentice period.)
Edge basters (1st class), $28.
Edge basters (2nd class), $23.50
Sample makers, $32.

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When a trimmer becomes a cutter, the first six months he receives $33, earning afterwards $40 a week.

Weekly wages above the minimum scale are to be decided upon by each shop committee and its employers. No adjustors are to intervene. Overtime /work/ will pay time and a half. Wages must be paid every Saturday, not in check but in money.

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All workers are to be paid for the following holidays: Lincoln's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and half day on elections. (Up to now only a few hundred cutters received pay for legal holidays.)

Workers have the privilege of not working on May 1, the international workers' holiday, but they do not get paid for it.

Instead of the very complicated and involved machinery, used till now to

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

settle the ever-arising disputes between workman and boss /a system/ which always results in a long drawn-out procedure--a system has been installed whereby complaints of either side must be written down. These in turn are taken up by the chief clerks of both sides, the union and the association. If no agreement is reached the written complaint is forwarded to a board chosen from both sides. Their decision is final and binding.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1919.

MANUFACTURERS BELIEVED TO HAVE AGREED TO ALL DEMANDS

After a one day general strike, it appears that Chicago cloakmakers have won a victory and will therefore, by all appearances, return to work joyfully early next Monday morning.

Immediately after thousands of workers left the cloakmaking shops, the manufacturers assembled at the Morrison Hotel to confer with the union representatives. Judging from the negotiations that were taking place, it became apparent that the strike would soon be settled. It was agreed that another meeting should be held in the evening to make final adjustments.

The committee, consisting of President Benjamin Schlesinger, H. Skulman, vice-president of the union, and Samuel Lefkovitz who came here from New York especially for this purpose, is to confer tonight with representatives of the manufacturers, and they will complete all the final

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1919.

details of the settlement. According to Mr. Schlesinger's statement, the workers will probably return to the shops Monday.

Yesterday, President Schlesinger addressed various groups of enthusiastic members assembled in the Down-Town district, the West Side, and the North-west Side. Everyone listened attentively to the speeches regarding negotiations with the employers.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke of the final conference which was to take place last night and told all workers to come today at ten o'clock in the morning to the Car Men's Auditorium on the corner of Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street where all points of the agreement will be placed before them for ratification.

Before leaving for the conference, Mr. Schlesinger gave the following explanation to a reporter from the Courier:

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1919.

"As the situation now stands, a settlement is at hand. I am certain that the manufacturers will arrive at an agreement on all of the problems of the scale (wage scale), and I am therefore led to believe that next Monday morning the workers will return to their work with a song."

Throughout the city everyone marvelled at the mannerly method in which the strike was conducted. There was not even so much as a sign of a disorderly scene. All cloakmakers, at ten o'clock sharp, left their shops en masse to gather in the various halls.

. . . . . .

Unusual enthusiasm prevailed among the workers--enthusiasm which was significantly strengthened by the appearance in the hall of workers from Dudley B. Palmer, Adams Street near the River, and also those from the Moses firm. The shops of these two firms, which are considered among the largest in the local cloakmaking industry, were not completely organized until yesterday. The fact that these workers also joined the strike was

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1919.

therefore acclaimed as a great victory for the union, although six or seven years ago the Palmer workers lost a long strike. Besides the above-mentioned workers, over a hundred nonorganized cloakmakers joined the strike.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1919.

3500 WORKERS LEAVE THEIR SHOPS TODAY AT 10 A. M.

Today at 10 A. M. sharp the strike of Chicago's cloakmakers will begin. All of the 3,500 organized workers in the local cloakmaking industry will leave their respective shops at the summons of their union and will thus start the struggle for a living wage.

A union explanation states that the workers are forced to take this last step because the series of conferences with the manufacturers resulted in nothing at all; the bosses stubbornly refuse to accept the demands for a living wage in the face of the present high cost of living.

It was the hope of the union, during this time, to be able to avert the strike by exerting every means of arriving at a peaceful settlement. But

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1919.

when mediation failed, nothing more remained but to display unity and strength which today leads right to a desertion of all Chicago cloak shops.

At the conferences which began the previous week, President Benjamin Schlesinger and the representatives of the Local Cloak and Skirt Makers' Joint Board explained to the manufacturers the demands of the workers. The most important of these, identical with those won some time ago by the New York cloakmakers and with those existing throughout the country, are as follows:

1. Work by the week instead of piece work.

2. Minimum wage scale for all branches of the cloakmaking industry.

3. A forty-four hour week.

4. Time and one half for overtime.

5. Pay for legal holidays.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1919.

Thus the negotiations and the dealings on both sides were begun. At Monday evening's conference it appeared that the strike was averted because the bosses, as stated in yesterday's Courier, had already conceded the forty-four hour week. But on the point of wages for every type of worker in the industry, it became apparent that the manufacturers steadily refused to give to certain classes of workers a sufficient subsistence wage. Instead they set one that failed to meet even the wages earned by cloakmakers at piece work. Representatives of the Union understood that simply acquiescing to a forty-four hour week meant nothing if the workmen do not receive a living wage.

Many thought that this action was probably nothing more than a means of delay on the part of the bosses to weaken strike enthusiasm. But yesterday morning the representatives of the Union demonstratively left the conference, and thus the general strike began.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1919.

At seven in the evening all chairmen were assembled at Union headquarters for a special meeting. Word of the strike brought forth storms of enthusiasm which were strongest on Division Street where hundreds of cloakmakers waited impatiently to hear the news.

Upon leaving the shops with the well-disciplined workmen, the chairmen received "red circulars" with instructions and the name of the hall to which they were to go.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 24, 1919.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES WILL HELP THE BOSTON STORE WORKERS.

A committee of the Retail Clerks Union, Local 226, appeared at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, who related the condition of the strike at the Boston Store and asked the United Hebrew Trades to help them acquaint the masses of the Jewish districts with the fact that the Boston Store workers are striking for the right of belonging to a union.

The delegate stated that the employees of the Boston Store receive $3.00 a week and commission, a system which is detrimental to the majority of workers.

The delegates of the United Hebrew Trades decided to appoint a committee, who will contact the strike committee and the larger unions, such as the Amalgamated and Cloak-Makers, in order to carry on, together, a great publicity campaign in all the three Jewish districts of the city, concerning the strike at the Boston Store.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 10, 1919.

John Halperin, well-known "Labor Friend", does not want to abide with the demands of the Workers to recognize the Amalgamated and a 44-hour week. Therefore, the Workers opened a strike.

John Halperin's Shop is located at Franklin and Van Buren Streets.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, May 30, 1919.

/UNION VICTORY AT MARION COURT HEBREW SCHOOL/

The Hebrew school on Marion Court has settled /the strike/ with the union, granting the teachers all their demands. The victory at this school is of great importance, because only a couple of days ago Mr. Siegel, the principal of the school, declared that he would under no circumstances settle the strike with the union. Mr. Siegel is responsible for prolonging the strike. He is the one who "plays politics" in the synagogues. Everything he does "smacks of politics".

He forgot, however, that he was dealing with a union. This mistake almost cost him his position; for if the strike had continued only a few hours more, there would have been no school in the building and no position for Mr. Siegel, since the teachers' union had decided to rent /space/ in the Educational Alliance /building/ for a Hebrew school. Now, the teachers blame him, while the parents are angry with him, because of the damage he has done with his "politics".

At this time we would also like to explain to those who are interested in the strike, that the news /regarding the strike/, which the /Daily Jewish/ Courier

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Daily Jewish Forward, May 30, 1919.

prints, is false. The Courier states that the written contract [with the school] obligated the teachers not to belong to the union and to abandon the trade-union council. While it is true that a proposed contract contained a section, to which the teachers were willing to agree, that no strike should be called during the year, this contract was not executed. Moreover, it did not contain a single word about the trade-union [council].

The strike is still in progress at the following Hebrew schools: Talmud Torah Agudath ha-Kehillah on Hirsch Boulevard; Talmud Torah Anshe Sholom at Homan Avenue and Douglas Boulevard; and Talmud Torah Kehilath Jacob on Hamlin Avenue.

The teachers request all parents, whose children attend the above-named schools, to communicate with Mr. [Saul] Prochovnick at 1904 South Albany Avenue, and inquire regarding the Talmud Torah the teachers are planning to open in the Lawndale district.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 25, 1919.

ON THE COMMUNITY STAGE
By Z. Leibner

The teachers of the Moses Montefiore Talmud Torah School, who were on strike for higher salaries and recognition of the Hebrew Teachers' Union and the Geverkshoften (a united Hebrew alliance), have now returned to their jobs and are back teaching the children.

They accepted from the Talmud Torah officials an agreement, signed for a year, which satisfies both groups. The Jewish public interested in the existence of the Talmud Torah will certainly be interested in the following paragraph of the agreement: "The above mentioned teachers have pledged not to join any union or organization which demands its objectives by means of strikes, whether it be a matter of earnings or one of education." Which means that the Union and Geverkshoften

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will have no voice in this institution.

In the other large Talmud Torahs, the teachers are back at their jobs. It appears that the backbone of the organization, which seeks to terrorize the Orthodox community in Chicago, has been completely broken. But we received a notification that in the Marks Nathan Orphan Home Talmud-Torah the two teachers, who are the instigators of all this trouble in the teachers institutions in this community, took advantage of the out-of-town absence of president Herron and superintendent Trotsky, to get into the Home and preach their teachings to the children under the auspices of their Union and Geverkshoft. They boast of possessing a contract for one year, and if ousted will sue the president and directors of the institution and thus receive their pay for twelve months.

Inquiries by the directors revealed that none of them had given a

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 25, 1919.

contract. Possibly the contract was secured, let us say, from a member of the board of education or from the assistant superintendent. In that case, it was an act put over on the institution, and the Orthodox Jewish community as a whole. This contract is not legal. It isn't worth a smell of tobacco, and the intruding teachers will have to leave their positions sooner than they expect.

No true Jew or charitable organization in Chicago, will contribute a broken penny for a Talmud Torah which is in the hands of trouble makers, enemies of Orthodox Jewery, and oppossers of Jewish National ideas.

Oust these union teachers from the Marks Nathan Orphan Home!

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 23, 1919.

Two more Hebrew Schools settling with the Teachers Union.

The two large Montifiore Hebrew Schools on Miller and on Winchester St. have settled with the Union, granting all the demands of the teachers. This success ensures a final victory for the Union since these schools were the headquarters of the foes of the Union. Mr. Greenberg, the principal of the schools, is responsible for the delay in settling the strike. The methods which he used to do this were not very ethical. On the one hand, he would tell the presidents of the various boards that they should maintain the strike as long as possible in the certainty that the Union would be smashed; on the other hand, he would tell the teachers to go on striking and that the boards would be compelled to surrender to the Union.

He also told the teachers to attack the scabs, which would have turned public opinion against them, but the teachers realized his partisanship and refused

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JEWISH

Forward, May 23, 1919.

his advice. The principal, Mr. Greenberg received a twofold setback. First, the teachers know his character and hate him for it, and their devotion to their Union has strengthened; secondly, the presidents and the educational boards of the various Hebrew Schools are extremely angry with him for having dragged out the strike, and the damage the strike did.

Some schools are still on strike. The parents of the affected children will stop paying to the Federated Charities unless they settle with the Union; the answer has been that the Charities don't care if the entire Northwest Side will stop their payments. But this attitude certainly will change when the directors of the Charities discover that they are losing in membership. This will force them to compel the schools, even the Grenshaw School, to settle.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

FROM THE WORKMEN'S MOVEMENT

The recently ended strike of the milk drivers, which secured for its workers a few dollars increase in salary per week, and which gave the milk dealers an excuse to raise the price of milk, assumed more the characteristics of a lockout than a strike.

The large daily newspapers spared no crocodile tears condemning the Milk Drivers Union, "which suddenly, without any reason or notice whatsoever, stopped work, leaving hospitals and babies without milk."

The good nature and genteel traits of the tender-hearted newspapers would be praiseworthy if only they were earnest and sincere. But the official statement of the Milk Drivers Strike Committee gave the gentle

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

reader the actual answer: "The newspapers stated that our members went on strike at the United Dairy Company, and therefore the rest of the dealers declared the lockout as a measure of self-defense. The truth is that our members have nowhere gone on strike. It happened this way:

"The wage scale committee of the Milk Drivers Union came to the office of the United Dairy Company to see the manager in regard to signing the new agreement. Since the manager was not in, the committee decided to wait for him. Some of the drivers noticed the committee in the office and expressed their desire to remain to see what results would be reached. Even before the manager came or negotiations on the agreement started, the foreman approached the drivers stating that under these circumstances they may all go home.

This seemed to be a signal to the Milk Dealers Association, which

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

immediately locked out all their drivers. It was no more or less than a lockout. Now that the strife is settled, it is no more than right that Chicago's population know that the union milk drivers were not the ones to blame for 'hospitals and babies being left without milk.'"

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 16, 1919.

Cloak and Suit Alteration Workers have been striking in a number of stores since January. They demand that employers sign a union agreement for a 48 hour week and minimum wage scale for men and women. The men's scale to be $26.00 per week, and the women's $20.00. More sanitary conditions are demanded. Most of the stores are employing strike-breakers. The following stores are being fought by the union: Blackstone Shop, 628 S. Michigan; H. Fried, 37 S. State St; Palmers Dress Shop, 16 St. State St; H. N. Rosenthal, 31 S. State; Chicago Feather Co., 107 S. State St.; Hamiltons, 104 S. State St.; Green's, 230 S. Michigan Ave.; Harris, 135 S. State St.; Gerwins, 208 S. Michigan; Joseph's, 605 S. Michigan; Leslies, 127 S. State St.; Model, 108 S. State St.; and Leschin's, 318 S. Michigan.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, May 19, 1919.

HEBREW SCHOOLS BEGIN TO SETTLE [STRIKES] WITH THE TEACHERS' UNION

The [Hebrew school] of the [Marks Nathan] Orphan Home has settled its strike with the union, and has granted the union all of its demands--even the demand that the teachers be paid back wages for the period of the strike. [This settlement is expecially significant] in view of the fact that three presidents of Hebrew schools [that are now engaged in a strike with the teachers' union] are very influential in the Agudah [the rabbinical association of Orthodox rabbis], which, through its president and secretary, controls the affairs of the [orphan home]. By "conquering this fortress," upon which the three presidents placed their chief hopes [of preventing a union victory], the union broke through the enemy front lines. Undoubtedly, other "forts" will be captured in quick succession.

We understand that the Winchester school is making an arrangement with the union to settle [the strike]. Furthermore, the shameful mistreatment of the teachers by the presidents has been stopped through the intervention of the parents.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 20278

Daily Jewish Forward, May 19, 1919.

They, together with several prominent rabbis, have called a protest meeting at the Educational Alliance. The parents and the rabbis object to the attitude of the presidents who keep the Hebrew schools closed because they refuse to raise the salaries of the teachers.

The stand taken by the /Jewish/ Federation of Orthodox Charities on this labor issue was discussed at the last meeting of the /teachers'/ union. The teachers concluded that, if the charities continued to support the presidents' position, the union would be able to secure the withdrawal of many affiliated organizations of the federation from the charities.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1919.

CHICAGO IS THREATENED WITH A MILK SHORTAGE

Milk shortage threatens Chicago today as a result of disputes between the Milk Dealers Association and the Milk Drivers Union. The crisis occurred yesterday when drivers of the United Dairy Company went on strike. And the Borden Company too, straightway brought the lockout against drivers in all other milk plants of the Dealers Association. All deliveries throughout the city ceased, with the exception of the Liberty Dairy Co., who deny any lockout at their plant.

In this strike-lockout many inside workers in the milk plants have gone on a sympathy strike.

The Drivers Union, whose contract with the bosses expired May 1, demanded a new wage scale of thirty-five dollars a week. The Dealers Association would not sanction this, presenting instead a workmen's maximum wage of thirty dollars a week. The union refused to accept these terms on grounds of the increased cost of living expenses.

The Dealers Association claim they cannot afford to pay the wages demanded by

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1919.

the workers because in that case they would have to increase the price of milk paid by the public. This price was recently reduced from 14 to 13 cents a quart, which would, the bosses claim, have to be again raised to 15 cents a quart if they were to yield to the demands of the drivers.

The Drivers Union denies the statement of the dealers. The union accuses the dealers that through their lockout they have made it impossible for the drivers to deliver milk to babies and hospitals, as the union planned in case of strike.

The Western Dairy Co., which delivers milk to Jewish Institutions such as the Orphans Sheltering Home, Old Age Home, and others,notified that arrangements have been made to get milk to the institutions throughout the duration of this dispute.

Health Commissioner Dr. John Dill Robertson came to the rescue in this milk crisis. He called the representatives of both sides to a conference, with the purpose of settling the dispute through arbitration, or at least to arrange

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1919.

that babies and the sick of Chicago do not suffer for lack of milk. But this conference has brought no results.

The United States government will today make an attempt to settle the strike. Mr. Fred L. Feik, commissioner from the Department of Labor, requested a conference today of both groups.

Mr. Feik explained that the government will, first of all, demand that hospitals and children receive milk, and should this not be arranged immediately, strong measures will be taken by the Department of Labor.

Dairy Owners say that if the public support the drivers, they will be forced to charge 15 cents for a quart of milk. In Detroit and in New York, they say, they already pay 16 cents a quart.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

FROM THE WORKMEN'S MOVEMENT

During the last week The Amalgamated Union Tailoring Workers celebrated a double victory in Chicago. The long drawn strike at Alfred, Decker, Cohen & Company was settled when the firm agreed to recognize the shop committee and when it promised to organize the necessary organs for collective bargaining, i.e., to deal with the workers as a body through their chosen representatives, a principle which this firm defeated for many years.

The strike, carried on with so much enthusiasm and solidarity, finally opened the eyes of the stubborn firm, forcing it to accept progressive measures and comply with the demands of the organized workers.

General organizer Rosenbloom has contributed much to the success of this victory, just as he has done for other strikes occurring at this

PROPERTY OF N.Y.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

time and having the same demands, namely: that the bosses stop discriminating against union workers and increase the standards of wages and working conditions.

The strike won last week at Alfred, Decker, Cohen & Company gained union recognition and an increase in wages of fifteen per cent. This double victory of the Amalgamated Union is a great and definite step forward for the organized tailor workers of Chicago.

At the end of the week another firm acquiesced, the great firm of Kupenheimer, which so strenuously fought the union, thus making this victory an even greater accomplishment for the workers.

These victories acquired within so short a time, have increased the already large prestige of the Amalgamated. New members are joining the union in such great numbers that it is hoped that soon the Amalgamated will be in a position to state that all trades under its auspices are 100 per cent organized.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

KUPENHEIMER STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of the workers in the tailoring concern of Kupenheimer & Co. was settled at a conference by representatives of the Amalgamated Union and the company.

The workmen have secured almost everything they demanded; the recognition of shop committees, the prices they set in different sections, and a forty-four hour working week.

"The strike lasted a long time but the workmen are returning to their labors victorious," said Frank Rosenblum, the chief organizer of the Amalgamated in Chicago. "We were certain of victory, because never have we been so strongly united as at the present time. This in itself explains why we conquered such strong fortresses as Kupenheimer; Alfred, Decker, and Cohen; and others."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 7, 1919.

The millinery workers of Schneider and Silver, 327 So. Market st. have declared a strike against the firm. The strikers claim that the company had declared a lockout. The firm has employed several girls who are working under Police protection. This is a direct fight against the Millinery Workers Union, Local 47. Both Schneider and Silver belong to the Maywood Branch of the Workers Circle.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 3, 1919.

Amalgamated Celebrates a New Victory.

The firm of Alfred Decker and Cohen have acceded to the demands of the strikers. This marks a great victory for the Amalgamated. The concern, yesterday approved all union demands and recognized shop committees representing the union. The achievement of the settlement was helped by the friendly aid of two foremen, Russell and Herman.

Today at 10 A. M. all the strikers will come to the Amalgamated Hall to receive information about the victory. The concern had formerly decided to recognize shop committees and shop elections but had refused to allow them to be responsible to the union. The strikers remained loyal to their principles.

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JEWISH

FORWARD, April 11, 1919.

[THE WAISH MAKERS STRIKE]

WSH (ULJ) PRO: 30275

The main three issues won in the waist makers strike were a 44 hour work for the week; a raise in pay and full rights for discharged workers. All these issues were won to my full satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the great mass of workers in the industry. The cost of this strike is a half million dollars.

Waist workers, kimona and apron workers are going to organize. Local 100, a dress Union is starting a move toward organizing these trades in one, because the workers of these various trades are working as slaves.

Local 100 has called a mass meeting for tonight at 1517 Milwaukee Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Forward, April 7, 1919.

The bakery workers of Chicago are going to strike against night work. The strike will occur the 26th of April. The officials of the bakery workers brought in a resolution to the American Federation of Labor, asking to help them morally and financially, and asked the bakery owners to come to a conference with the Bakers Union, in which they will be able to settle matters with them, but the owners refused. There was no other way to settle this night-work question, but to strike. They were not to return to work until they have won their rights and the owners have recognized the demands of the union.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 27, 1919.

The Great Victory of the Amalgamated. Wins the Kuppenheimer Shop. - The Fortress of The Association.

The firm will reemploy all the strikers and will also pay them for the time they were on strike, and above all will recognize the shop committees.

The Amalgamated Union celebrated one of the greatest victories, in the history of this brave and aggressive union yesterday. The Amalgamated settled the strike, yesterday, that had lasted almost 3 weeks. Almost 1,200 Kuppenheimer tailors went back to work. The settlement read as follows: All strikers must be taken back to work. 2 - Shop committees must be recognized. 3 - The strikers must receive full pay for the time they were on strike. The Chicago Tailoring Co. employing about 600 tailors also signed an agreement yesterday and so did the firm of Dobi Rosenthal.

It is reported that the Amalgamated is well on the way toward organizing the workers of the contracting firms of the South West Side. Our friends, Mayor Thompson's police, for no reason at all arrested about 60 pickets near the shop

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Forward, March 27, 1919.

of Ederheimer and Stein. Near Chas. Kaufman's shop, the police beat up the pickets, then arrested them. The strike at Cohn and Rissman is going on very lively and the workers are sure of a victory.

The business agent of the Raincoat Makers Local 54, Mr. Greenspan, informs us that Nathan Alshanski was here, in Chicago, hunting for scabs for the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. of Racine Wisconsin, where 200 raincoat makers are on strike. A Chicago strike breaking firm sent a truck full of scabs to Racine. The strikers attacked them and almost the whole town came to assist the strikers. Many fights with the police took place. There is a rumor that two scabs were shot.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Normal, March 1, 1919

International Tailoring Company Grants Increase of Cutters.

The cutters of International Tailoring Company won a victory. All their demands were granted after a three days strike.

When the cutters went out, it was expected the strike would be short-lived, but the tailors stayed by their union and their demands. A committee called on Mr. Meyer and informed him that the cutters want a $600 raise and he will have to settle it if he wants cutters. Mr. Meyer, at first offered a $500 raise.

Through the influence of Glenn Miller, the general president, the strikers insisted on the $600 raise.

When that message was received Mr. Meyer realized that it meant trouble not only for the cutters, but for the tailors as well.

So he thought it best and agreed to the $600 raise. He also agreed to pay for the days of a half that the cutters were on strike.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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For the Amalgamated this victory means more than the raise, for it indicates that before long all manufacturers will follow the example of this firm.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Tor nd, March 9, 1913

Mist Dill Ants Makers Win Their Strik

After being on strike for thirteen weeks the pantmakers of Perry & Tenson won every demand.

Tomorrow morning they start workin, under their new agreement which calls for a forty-four hour week, a nine percent raise in pay and recognition of the union.

A few weeks ago the bosses offer the men an a three and one-half percent raise, which was rejected by the workers. They proceeded with their strike until their victory was completely won.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 9, 1919

The Amalgamated Won a Raise in Pay.

After the cutters of Prior & Pugowski were organized and joined The Amalgamated, they immediately had a desire for a raise in pay. A committee of the workers negotiated with the bosses for a three dollar a week raise.

The bosses flatly refused this raise. All the cutters, 35 in number, went on strike and after a day and a half, the bosses gave them the raise.

One of the bosses of this firm is the treasurer of the Tailoring Manufacturer's Association, which is strongly in favor of a blacklist against unionmen, offered $100.00 towards organizing a club for the workers to join instead of belonging to the Amalgamated.

Forward, Mar. 7, 1919.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR WILL HELP THE LADIES TAILORS IN THEIR STRIKE

The ladies tailors' asked The Chicago Federation of Labor for help in the strike at Marshall Fields, Carson Pirie Scott, and Blum's.

The main stumbling block for the ladies tailors is the few large department stores, that are under the impression that by starving the strikers, they will be able to break the strike. The smaller bosses signed the union agreement.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has agreed to appeal to all unions to help the ladies tailors.

Credentials were issued to striking committeees who will visit all organizations, and appeal for help.

The ladies tailors are continuing with the strike of the alteration workers, which has been in progress for over five weeks, and the bosses of the cloak stores on State Street and Michigan Avenue, also have in mind one remedy against the strikers, and that is to leave them strike until circumstances will force them to give up their battle.

Forward, Mar. 7, 1919.

That's what makes it so important, for all the organizations in the needle industry to help the ladies tailors win the battle.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 1, 1919.

Kosher Star Sausage Company Settle the Strike.

Fifty Butcher-Workers of the Kosher Sausage Company, 1010 Maxwell Street, won their strike. The firm granted all demands of Local 481, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

The strike lasted seven days. The workers were united. Therefore, the Employers were forced to meet their demands, asserted the Secretary of the Local, Urinovitch.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 12, 1919.

Temple Judea Strike not Settled Yet.

The strike at the Temple Judea, to replace the discharged teachers, is still on.

The Hebrew Teacher's Union expected more justice from a manager of such an institution pretending reform and progressiveness.

The hopes of the Hebrew Teachers Union were for naught. The Temple Judea management deals with their hired teachers as the capitalists often deal with their hired workers.

The public that visits the Temple, should know that there is a strike there, because of unfair dealing to workers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 10, 1919.

Temple Judea Teachers on Strike.

The Hebrew Teachers Union declared a strike at the Temple Judea, yesterday, because the President discharged a teacher, a member of the Hebrew Teachers Union, in the middle of the semester, not considering justice nor human feelings.

The Union came to the conclusion to order all the daily school, also the Sabbath school teachers, immediately to drop their work and not to contract with the officers of the Temple Judea until they will grant the demands of the Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 6, 1919.

Max Levy breaks agreement with the United Garment Workers.

Max Levy of 507 Jackson Blvd. employs 150 tailors and cutters, all members of the United Garment Workers Union.

About a week ago, Mr. Levy notified his workers that he was through with them and their lable, and closed his shop. He wanted to retain the cutters but when they found out what Mr. Levy was up to, they all decided to strike.

I D 2 a (4) JEWISH

Forward, January 3, 1919.

HOTEL AND CAFE WAITERS ON STRIKE

The four largest hotels here in Chicago, La Salle, Sherman, Grand Pacific and Fort Dearborn, are being picketed by the union waiters, who worked for these hotels for sometime. Mr. Parker, the head of the union had an audience with Chief of Police Garrett, and he assured Mr. Parker that the Police Department would not interefere with the picketers, if they did their picketing in a quiet, orderly manner.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 2, 1919.

The Havana American Cigar Company, a trust factory, employing 600 men and women who are members of the Progressive cigar-makers union, has determined to break up the union, for no reason other than the fact that it is organized. The manager of the factory forbade the collections of dues from the members of the union. When the shop committee refused to comply with the order they were fired. A strike followed. Police and detectives were stationed in front of the factory watching the pickets. A half dozen scabs were inside the factory and they threw black pepper on the pickets.

It is the aim of the Jewish workers to do all in their power to assist the 600 strikers in the way of funds for food, clothes etc. The organized workers are determined not to let the trust factory break them, after building up the organization through much hard work, energy and sacrifices.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/5

The Daily World, September 25, 1913.

WHY THE HEBREW SCHOOL TEACHERS OF CHICAGO ARE STRIKING.

We, the teachers of the association, hereby declare that when we, - a few weeks ago, gave our demands to the officials of the Hebrew schools and to the Jewish press, concerning a raise in our wages, we did this with the sole object of improving the condition of Hebrew school teachers in the present high cost of living. Our demands were very moderate. We asked for a minimum of $80 a month, an increase of 20 per cent for all those now earning $80; 10 per cent for those earning $100; five per cent for those earning more than $100. Any sensible person can easily understand that, should an increase of 10 per cent be granted, our wages will still remain starvation wages.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, September 25, 1918.

We, however, knowing the officials of the Hebrew schools and knowing how lenient they are to the teachers, have limited ourselves to these moderate demands. But the officials, apparently want the teachers to starve.

They did not even answer our demands. But the majority of them formed a syndicate and determined that no teacher can be transferred, which means if a teacher is discharged, he is unable to get another position. They also commenced to using a common trick, such as spreading contempt, hatred, and slander among the teachers.

These horrible acts, these efforts to ruin the character of the Hebrew teachers, to arouse hatred and suspicion of their co-workers, this horrible demoralization of the Hebrew teacher compelled the association to join the United Hebrew Trades and with that support declared a strike.

We are sure that every father and every Jew, to whom the Jewish child is dear, and the future of the Jewish race, will stick with us and that we will surely win.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

STRIKE AGAINST STRIKE

The Chicago-Jewish newsdealers have declared a strike against the delivery company which delivers the New York Jewish dailies: Tageblatt, Morgen Journal, Tag, and Wahrheit. They refuse to sell these papers contending that the delivery company is striking against them by refusing to permit them to sell certain Russian newspapers and a couple of weeklies. In short they have answered a strike with a strike--which goes into effect today.

The strike committee of the Newspaper Dealers Union consists of Morris Maraz, Joseph Sacks, J. Tabachnikov, and H. Feldman.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1918.

ON THE FIELD OF LABOR
Retail Clothing Clerks Win a Strike in Twenty-Four Hours

The retail clerks of Monteband's three clothing stores on the West Side went on strike last Thursday. The stores are members of the International Retailers Protective Association. They struck because their employer acted "smart" and refused to obey the rules of the union, which orders retail stores to close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P.M. However he quickly realized that nowadays you cannot act "smart" with organized workers. And it took only twenty-four hours for the clothing salesmen to win the strike.

In a conversation with Mr. I. Harris, an active member of the [Retail] Clerks Union, he asserted that this is not the first time that a struggle has been conducted against Mr. Monteband. Three years ago the union struck against this firm for three whole months, but eventually the union came out victorious. "These days, however", Mr. Harris said, "it is not necessary to strike for months

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

at a stretch in order to win better working conditions. Today things go, as they say, 'by steam'."

When the officer of the Union was asked whether all the West Side gent's furnishing stores obey the rules of the union, he said that all except one close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:00 P.M. This one, which is on Twelfth Street near Ashland Boulevard, stubbornly remains open late on these nights, and the salespeople are naturally compelled to work long hours. "However," Mr. Harris said, "this storekeeper will soon realize that union members cannot patronize stores where the salespeople are compelled to work long hours."

PROJECT BOOKS W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1918.

STRIKERS REPLY TO PROPOSAL OF ARBITRATION

The Jewish bakers, now on strike, yesterday discussed the proposal of the Bakers' Association that the strike should be arbitrated, and that the arbitration board should be composed of Judges Harry M. Fischer, Hugo Pam and Henry Horner; they finally adopted the following resolution in reply to the proposal:

Whereas, For ten days previous to the expiration of our contract we talked with our bosses; and

Whereas, We have agreed to every possible compromise in order to minimize our just demands; and

Whereas, The larger half of the bosses of the Association has already settled with the Union, and considering that the bakery workers are in principle for arbitration; be it therefore

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1918.

IV Resolved, That a struggle shall be made for democratic arbitration and that the public alone shall be the arbitrator of our claims.

A copy of this resolution was mailed to Judge Fischer with an expression of thanks for his sincere efforts to help settle the strike.

At the same time the strike leaders announced that boss Abe Kauffman, 13th and Laflin Streets, who was instrumental in the arrest of two pickets on Monday, yesterday settled with the Union.

Yesterday afternoon the bosses held a meeting at which the strike situation was discussed. After lengthy debates about the different clauses, the bosses unanimously decided to fight it out with the Union until the bitter end--for the principle of arbitration.

"All we want is arbitration," said Mr. Blumenthal of the bosses' Association, "and every boss is ready to risk everything in order to obtain arbitration

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1918.

from the Union."

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Baker and Confectionery Workers it was resolved that besides paying strikers, all four locals of the Bakers' Union should be obligated to furnish work to the strikers.

The statement of Mr. Rosen, the well-known bakery boss on the Northwest Side, that he was not at the shop when the three strikers were arrested, was challenged by the Union. The latter claims to have proof that Mr. Rosen was in the shop when the arrest took place.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1918.

JEWISH

BAKERY DRIVERS STRIKE POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY

The Jewish Bakery Drivers Union, at their meeting yesterday evening at Arkin's Hall, decided to give the bosses time until next Saturday. The drivers have altered their demands. They demand now: $25 a week for delivering merchandise valued up to four hundred dollars during a week; $26 a week for delivering merchandise values at between four hundred and six hundred dollars a week, and $28 for those who deliver merchandise above the six hundred dollar mark.

These new demands were taken by the bosses under advisement. The bosses also asked the Union to extend the time, for a decision until Saturday. At any rate, should the demands meet with any opposition from the bosses, the drivers by that time will have received from the International the necessary permission to walk out in a strike, which will be declared as soon as the bosses refuse to grant the demand of a raise in wages.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1918.

PATRIOTISM AND THE "INFORMER"

(Editorial)

The conflict between the Jewish bakery workers and bosses is an entirely ordinary labor struggle. It deals with wages, working hours, etc. The demands are moderate, which is to be seen from the fact that nineteen bosses have signed the contract with the Union, whereupon the workers returned to work. Concerning its loyalty to America, the Bakers Union has shown its position when it bought Liberty Bonds for several thousand dollars.

Comes the lawyer of the bakery bosses, Louis P. Jacobson, with an insinuation, published in the Tribune, that the bakers' strike has something in common with German propaganda. This is a little "informing" from a "common informer", who knows that he cannot prove his falsehood, and this has as much to do with the practice of a lawyer, as the bakers' strike has to do with the Germans. Mr. Jacobson makes use of patriotism to cover the vile "informing", that has no foundation in fact.

REQUEST 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1918.

ONLY WITHOUT STUBBORNNESS

(Editorial)

A bakers' strike is in the air in Chicago.

Around the first of May the yearly agreement between the Jewish Bakers Union and their employers usually expires, and it is therefore in order that before a new agreement is signed, all kinds of hints and strike threats should begin to circulate. In this respect, this year is no exception. Conferences are being held now between both sides and before the differences are settled, those who circulate the rumors, do their work, shouting the word "strike" into the air.

We are of the opinion that strikers, at any time,are merely the outgrowth of unreasonable stubbornness, which comes either from one side or the

other. When people with sense get together and talk things over, sincerely and openheartedly with the intention not to do any harm, and to be considerate of one another, then there can be no reason for a strike.

This year, there is even less reason for it. The cost of living is high, and in many trades wages are being raised by the bosses on their own volition, as occurred not so long ago in the garment trade. There is no reason why the representatives of the union and the bosses should not have a friendly talk with the sincere understanding that both sides shall do what common sense and justice demand.

A bakers' strike during the present period of the high cost of living and provision difficulties would add to the hardships of living, not only of the strikers and bosses, but also of thousands of families whose existence is hard enough as it is.

We are convinced that if the negotiations between both sides could be

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1918.

conducted without stubbornness, without trickery, but with an earnest desire to do what is right for each side, then there would be no strike.

We understand that today there is to be a conference between the union and the bosses. Lets hope that a friendly settlement will be the outcome of this conference.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

MATTRESS MAKERS WIN STRIKE

The mattress workers of Weinshenker's factory won their strike for a raise in wages and shorter working hours.

The workers won a raise of from $2.00 to $2.50 in the weekly wage for a 52 hour week.

The strike lasted only a few days.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish World, March 8, 1918.

HORSE HAIR DRESSERS DECLARE STRIKE.

The workers of the following five shops: Gambiner Bros., Smolin & Berger, Clark Bros., J. Frishman's Shop, and Sloff Bros., walked out on strike after the employers refused to grant a 15 per cent raise.

The negotiations, which lasted one week between the firms mentioned and the representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, together with a committee of the Horse Hair Dressers Union, have convinced the workers that the employers do not consider the fact that the cost of living has increased 15 per cent since last year, and that even with the raise the worker will earn less than what they have earned up to now.

The United Hebrew Trades is carrying on the strike and, there is no doubt, that the manufacturers will soon be convinced that it does not pay to be obstinate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, November 22, 1917.

JEWISH GROCERY CLERKS TRIUMPH.

The Jewish grocery clerks have determined to walk out on strike this morning at 8:30 o'clock, in every grocery store where the owner will not sign an agreement with the union.

A conference was held two weeks ago between representatives of the union and the Employers' Association. The employers were represented by Mr. Mackowitz, president, Mr. Rothbaum, Mr. Block, Mr. Weiner. The grocery clerks were represented by Mr. Ethin, Mr. Harris, president of the United Hebrew Trades, Mr. Grass, business agent of the Retail Clerks' Union, and Mr. Yukelson of the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union. The union waited two weeks to hear from the employers. The business agent then called upon the president of the Employers' Association to inquire as to whether he had signed the agreement. He ordered the business agent to leave. The business agent immediately called a meeting of all grocery clerks to decide what action should be taken. The clerks discarded their work and responded to the call. All were satisfied to contribute what little money they had toward fighting for their justified demands. Several clerks reported that their employers are willing to sign the agreement. The workers demand a working week of sixty-six hours, a

The World, November 22, 1917.

two dollar raise and that the employers shall hire union help only.

The employers rejected many demands of the workers and announced in the Courier, that they would like to appear before a body of arbitrators. The grocery clerks obtained the assurance from the officials of the United Hebrew Trades and the Retail Clerks' Protective Association that they will help them, morally and financially, in their fight. After adjourning the meeting, a committee contacted the bosses and asked them to sign the agreement. The following bosses signed the agreement: M. Weiner, H. Rothbaum, Mrs. Minnie Berstein, H. Markovitz, Isador Sol, H. Royack and H. Rosenthal.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1917.

WAR (R.E.) PROJECT

JEWISH BAKERS DECLARE STRIKE

After all negotiations for a peaceful settlement materialized into hot air, four hundred Jewish bakers walked out of the shops yesterday and began the fight for an eight-hour working day, the recognition of bakers' helpers, and other demands which are stated in the agreement.

The master bakers agreed to submit to a decision handed down by an arbitration committee about the hours and bakers' helpers. The union however, was forced to reject the plan, because an arbitration board will not justify the demands of the helpers, who are considered the essence of a union.

It is said that the bread drivers endorse the strike. Their agreement terminates tomorrow.

The World, December 1, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CIGAR MAKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

The Progressive Cigar Makers' Union have again proved successful in its strike. After a short strike of a week, the employers granted every demand of the union. The strikers won an increase in pay from ten to thirty per cent for all members, a closed shop, and sanitary conditions. These demands the employers granted after a few conferences with the representatives of the union. A few of the employers that had settled, changed their minds and went back on their agreement, one of them being Mr. Rais. The second shop was the Consumers Cigar Company and Piness' shop. These employers have already called the strike committee and have arranged for the immediate return of their workers.

This victory of the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union, makes Chicago a real union city for the entire cigar trade. No one can hope to have a non-union shop in Chicago. The International controls the label shops and the Progressives control the Al shops.

We congratulate the Progressive Cigar Makers' Union for procuring for the cigar makers a closed shop and other improved conditions. We hope that this aggressive union will remain loyal to the Progressive principles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The World, October 13, 1916.

The great tailor strike broke out in Chicago in 1910. It had more of the character of an outbreak, or a revolt, rather than a strike. Hardly any of the workers belonged to the union. No discussions were held regarding a strike. No vote was taken for a strike.

A girl working in an open shop at Hart, Shaffner, and Marx, had an argument with the foreman who then discharged her. Nine other girls then ceased working, in sympathy with this seventeen year old girl. These ten girls were the cause of a strike of over 40,000 workers. As soon as this shop stopped working, the news started to travel from one shop to another and in a very short time, there was not a wheel turning in the tailoring industry in Chicago.

It was not an ordinary strike. It was a strike without money, without a thorough understanding, without pre-arranged plans and without leaders. The many different nationalities of strikers banded together. One thing they had all agreed upon, to demand recognition of the union and a closed shop. The reason for this was that for a period of time the manufacturers suppressed the union people and the workers felt that they cannot improve their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, October 13, 1916.

conditions until their union will be assured of a closed shop. Shorter hours, higher prices, decent conditions and authority in the shop - all this will be accomplished through bargaining collectively. In this strike, not only tailors participated, but in a short time the strikers won the active participation of Chicago's progressives. Ministers, rabbis, university professors, bankers, all joined in the work of the striking tailors - held speeches - raised funds - wrote articles in the daily papers - and encouraged the strikers in their great battle.

At that time two manufacturers' associations were in existence, one of the ready-made clothing, the other for special order makers. The firm of Hart, Shaffner and Marx, who at that time employed 45,000 workers - did not belong to any of the associations. The United Garment Workers, who at that time also took in special order makers have sent their entire executive board, with their president, to Chicago, to try and take charge of the strike, but the strikers didn't have enough confidence in the leaders of the United Garment Workers. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who took a great deal of interest in the strike and Mrs. Raymund Robbins - had no confidence in the United Garment Workers,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, October 13, 1916.

so the strikers then carried on the strike independently.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1916.

RAINCOAT MAKERS IN STRIKE

The strike at the Congress Raincoat Co., 306 S. 5th Avenue, which was declared last Wednesday because the firm dismissed one worker and refused to recognize the union, ended with an agreement signed by the firm, and the reinstatement of all workers.

SHEAF WORKERS IN STRIKE

The local sheaf workers, who have recently begun organizing, have already scored a victory over their bosses. The 125 workers of I. Irvin and Co., 1055 W. Division Street, who walked out on strike last Monday, demanding a one dollar raise, a nine hour day, and time and a half for overtime, have returned to their work Friday after winning all demands. The strike was carried on with the aid of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 14, 1916.

STRIKERS ARE ARRESTED INNOCENTLY.

Miss Fannie Cohen, organizer and one of the leaders of a strike of workers at Steinberg and Sopkin, has related a story as to how two bosses used certain ugly methods against the strikers. Some time ago a certain young woman, a Miss Stella Fiesco, who was out on a strike, turned scab and took out a warrant for the arrest of Harry Feferman, Bessie Sneider and Sarah Langer. When the case against Feferman came up for trial, Stella Fiesco failed to appear in court and of course the innocent defendant was released. The cases against the two girls were put off for the next day. Miss Cohen believes that these arrests were made for the purpose of scaring the strikers. But the bosses are very much mistaken, for the strikers are determined to fight their battle to the last ditch, and the union will prefer charges against Stella Fiesco for false arrest of the innocent Feferman and the two girls.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-3

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 14, 1916.

Another warrant of arrest was served yesterday on Anna Margolis for picketing in front of the shop. The strikers will get financial assistance from the International and also from other unions in all Chicago. The Milk Drivers Union has already contributed $200 to the strikers' fund for the girls of Steinberg and Sopkin's shop. A mass meeting is being held today by all the strikers at the headquarters hall, where the report is being read of conditions in the strike against Steinberg and Sopkin.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

DAILY JEWISH COURIER, Jan. 9, 1916.

TAILOR BOSSES HAVE CHANGED THEIR MINDS; 1,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE.

About 1,000 tailors have walked out on strike, because the bosses went back on the agreement, and wanted to go back to their former way of treating the workers, before the general big strike, when the tailors were working under the most dreadful conditions.

The firm of Cohen and Rissman, 5th Avenue and Congress Street was one of the first to settle with the Amalgamated, with a few additional points, including a 48-hour-week. Yesterday, however, the bosses changed their minds demanding that the tailors work 52 hours a week, instead of sticking to the 48-hour contract. The union did its utmost, trying to influence the bosses to avoid the strike, but they met with no satisfactory response. And so,

PROJECT 30015 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1916.

there being nothing else left to do, 500 tailors, immediately called a strike.

The same thing happened at the firm of Majestic, Franklin and Congress Streets, which also employs about 500 tailors. The Majestic, at the time of the general strike, also had settled with the Amalgamated. The work conditions with that firm were always very satisfactory. All of a sudden, however, it decided to lay off a large number of its workers and reduce wages, declaring that they could not pay the wages they had been paying. Upon this declaration, the workers responded with a strike. The firm of Schaeffr and Press was also affected by this strike.

The strikers of Cohen and Rissman are having a meeting at the Cutters' headquarters, 363 W. Madison Street. The Majestic strikers are also to assemble in the hall, from which they will go out on the picket lines.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sep. 19, 1915.

CLOTHING BOSSES TURN A DEAF EAR TO ARBITRATION

All hope of peace in the clothing industry vanished yesterday, when the attorney for the Wholesale Clothing Association, Martin J. Isaacs, openly declared that the bosses do not want arbitration and that the workers have nothing to strike for. According to the lawyer's acquaintance with conditions and wages, the workers have no ground for complaint, and in his opinion the workers would be happy except that a few leaders are trying to stir up all this trouble.

The officials of the union stated, that Mr. Isaacs expressed nothing new and that this alibi has been used by the bosses for a long time. Though the union is hopeful of a peaceful settlement yet it has organized the entire trade, and when the call to strike is sounded, then the bosses will realize their mistake.

"Under no circumstances will we recognize the union," Mr. Isaacs declared. "The strike movement is only a threat, and the manufacturers are not taking it seriously. Should the workers actually declare a strike, they will have to return to work under the old conditions, for we are determined not to recognize the union, its officials, or their demands."

The union in its appeal to the workers indicated, that the critical hour in the

PROJECT 1004 N.P.A.

history of Chicago's needle industry has now arrived. The terrible conditions prevailing in the shops must be changed, by all means, for their continuance is impossible. The demands of the union are absolutely just. But if the bosses ignore the workers and refuse to confer with the union's representatives, then there is only one thing left open for the great army of the tailors and that is a battle. The appeal also requests every worker to do his duty to the union.

In answer to the manufacturers' declaration, Mr. Sidney Hillman, international president of the Amalgamated, stated, that the bosses' position did not surprise him, that he really expected it. For just as in New York, where 60,000 workers live now under more decent conditions than here, the manufacturers were also reluctant at first to yield to the workers' demands, but in the end became convinced and finally signed an agreement with the union. And the same results are also awaited here in Chicago.

Mr. Hillman is a firm believer in the organization of the Chicago tailors, and he is confident that should the strike be declared, the Amalgamated will bring it to a successful end, for the $100,000 which is on hand in the union's treasury, is the best weapon to combat the bosses' stubbornness.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

The Sentinel, Volumes 19-20; Week of September 17, 1915, Page 2.

The threatened strike of cloak, suit, and waist workers in Chicago has been averted. Judge Julian Mack, was selected chairman of a board of arbitration including among others, Samuel J. Kline, representing the Chicago cloak and suit manufacturers. It is planned to hold hearings in the City Council Chamber. Attorney A. J. Pflaum will present the employer's side of the situation.

The result of the arbitration will affect about 8,000 garment workers in one hundred and sixty five factories in Chicago. Negotiations for a peaceful settlement have been carried on for several days, largely through the intermediation of Judge Harry M. Fisher.

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IV

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

CLOAK MAKERS STRIKE AVOIDED - TAILORS STRIKE UNAVOIDABLE.

The danger of a general strike of the cloak makers has passed. The principle of arbitration has been victorious, and after a number of meetings held by prominent persons with representatives of the manufacturers and the union, both sides agreed to settle their differences through arbitration. The board of arbitration will consist of: a representative of the union, a representative of the manufacturers, and a neutral chairman. Both parties readily agreed upon the well known Jewish civic leader, Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, as chairman.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The person, who was instrumental in bringing both quarreling parties together was Judge Harry M. Fisher. When the Jewish judge read the editorial in the Courier about the danger of a strike and the appeal to Chicago's prominent citizens, he immediately became active and did not rest until he influenced the manufacturers to sit at the same table with the representatives of the union and settle their differences in a peaceful manner.

Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association signed an agreement with locals 18, 44 and 81 of the Cloak Makers' Union as to the terms of arbitration, which are as follows:

1. Judge Julian W. Mack shall be the chairman of the Board of Arbitration and each side is to elect its representative not later than 5 o'clock today.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

2. The work in the shops shall not cease, until the Board of Arbitration shall render its just decision as to the demands of the Union.

3. All the decisions of the Board of Arbitration shall be binding upon both parties and remain in force not less, than two years.

The union at once chose Mr. William A. Thompson as its representative for the Board of Arbitration. Mr. Thompson formerly was the attorney for the United States Industrial Relations Committee. At 5 o'clock the manufacturers will announce the name of their representative and the board will begin its task Monday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

Judge Mack at present is on his vacation at Mackinac Island, Michigan. Upon the telegraphic invitation of Judge Fisher he consented to accept the chairmanship of the Board of Arbitration, and for this purpose will come Monday morning to Chicago.

The manufacturers of Milwaukee Avenue who do not belong to the association have so far remained behind. It is therefore possible that a strike may break out in their shops, which would be a calamity to the manufacturers. Rumors are circulating that Milwaukee Avenue is getting active, and it is expected that in a day or two, they also will consent to arbitration. Rumors have it that at their meeting yesterday evening they decided in favor of the principle of arbitration, but so far it is not known as yet, whether or not they will become affiliated with the association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

Mr. B. Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, who has been in Chicago for the past eight days, has been working for the preparation of the general strike. This afternoon, Mr. Schlesinger in an interview with the representative of the Courier, made the following statement:

"We do not want to strike. Our true aim has always been to settle all differences in a peaceful manner. But if the employers compel us, then we are prepared to fight with all our energy.

"At the same time," Mr. Schlesinger added, "we are working on both fronts. We are preparing for peace, as well as for war, and if the employers will not consent to arbitration, then the workers will walk out on strike next Tuesday."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

When Mr. Schlesinger made this statement it was not known as yet what the answer of the manufacturers association would be, though he was hopeful, that the employers eventually would give in to the just demands of the union. Later in the evening, when the decision of the association became known, Mr. Schlesinger declared that he is well satisfied with the manufacturers intelligent handling of the entire situation.

"Our international union," he added, "has always been for arbitration, and now we can hope that the peace in Chicago's cloak industry will be a lasting one."

Thanks to the editorials of the Courier about the serious situation of the cloak makers, Judge Harry M. Fisher took the initiative in preventing the big strike in Chicago in which several thousands Jewish families would have

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1915.

been involved. Judge Fisher at once conferred with the union, as well as with the manufacturers association, and although the union was willing to arbitrate from the first, the manufacturers hesitated about the matter. However, thanks to the earnest efforts of Judge Fisher it was finally possible to convince the latter that they have no right to reject arbitration, to which they have eventually consented.

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PROJECT WPA 6400

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 21, 1915.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

"As you sow, so shall you reap." For the last year the Chicago Cloak Makers, united in a joint board, were busily engaged in a systematic organizing campaign according to trade union principles. Now come the results - to reap what they have sown.

They have undertaken to organize all of Chicago's cloak shops, and it seems as if their task will be accomplished in the near future. Especially is the joint board greatly interested in increasing the pay rate to a point, that would enable the cloak makers to make a living. For, as long as the bosses alone have the power to designate the rate of pay,

PROJECT NEDA 6A005

and as long as the workers have to depend upon the conscience of the manufacturers, who are the sole judges of their skill and fitness, then very little is left for the cloak makers. Under such conditions, they are unable to make a living.

The union is determined that the worker should have his say when pay rates are established, and to accomplish this, proposes, that a representative from the union, together with the manufacturer should determine the rate of pay.

In cloak manufacturing, the rate of pay plays a very big part. The ever-changing styles quite often double the hardship of cloak work. This is responsible for the change in the rates of pay for each

PROJECT WPA 6400

new style. It is, therefore imperative that the workers have their say, when pay rates are established.

The union's tactic of calling strikes in individual shops, rather than a general strike in all shops has proven very successful. Last Friday the union called a strike in the shops of three manufacturers. They were: Glick and Company, Goldstein and Company, and Liberman and Company. Naturally this could be done only after the movement had been started, the workers organized, and their demands set forth.

Liberman and Company changed their minds over night and settled their strike by yielding to all the demands of the workers. The other two are a little stubborn as yet, but will have to give in eventually to the solid and united front of the strikers.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 4, 1915.

TAILORS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

The several hundred workers of Cohn & Riesman, who were on strike only a few days, have won their strike and are returning to their work. The winning points are: A ten per cent increase in wages and a fifty-two hour week, instead of a fifty-four hour week.

The strike was under the sponsorship of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

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JEWISH

CHICAGO WPA 30045

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1915.

THE EXPECTED TAILOR'S STRIKE IS HERE.

All the workers of the Continental shops, Jackson Blvd. and Desplaines Street, walked out on strike yesterday. The workers have strongly complained against the poor conditions and the continual wage cuts. Yet they hoped that the bosses would realize their maltreatment and do something to bring about peace and satisfaction among their workers.

Instead, conditions became worse. Two of the workers were discharged in that shop, yesterday, for being active in organizational work. This brought about a protest - the workers demanded that the two discharged workers be put back to work. The bosses refused this demand, and the 250 workers of that shop went out on strike.

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1915.

"We are prepared and determined to carry this strike to a victorious end," says Mr. Frank Rosenbloom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "The bosses are forcing us to strike, and if we have no other way to ameliorate our deplorable conditions, we must take the only alternative that workers have, and that is through a strike."

This morning the workers of all the Continental shops will be called out on strike and with united strength demand that the bosses put the two discharged workers back to work.

The atmosphere is full of strike in tailoring circles, and it is looked upon as the beginning of a general strike. Trouble is expected in the shops of Hirsh Wikweir, where it is said that "ready-made" garments made by scabs, were received from Boston, where the tailor workers are also on strike. The Chicago workers will demand that this scab work be returned to Boston.

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FOLKLORE PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1915.

RIOT ON MAXWELL STREET CAUSED BY BAKER SCABS.

On Maxwell street near Wolpert's bakery where the workers are on strike, it was very lively last night. Mr. Wolpert who hired scab bakers to take the places of his strikers, felt very uneasy about the pickets gathered about his shop and called the police. Just at that time the strikers held an open meeting on the corner, just two doors away from Wolpert's shop, told the crowd that a strike is being conducted in three shops, and appealed to everyone to buy bread bearing the union label only.

The police could not find any disorder, therefore, made no arrests. The shops where the strike is being conducted are as follows: Wolpert's, 703 Maxwell street, where eight workers are on strike; Neiman and Shapiro, 921 Maxwell street, where six men are on strike; and Sam Levin, Polk and Laflin streets, where also six men are on strike.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1915.

This strike was called, because of the expiration of the old agreement, and the bosses' association's refusal to renew the agreement with the union. It is said that the association has, for the beginning of a lock-out, picked these three shops to work with scabs, as a tryout, and if successful, the others will follow this example.

"But," say the union men, "it will not reach that point, as the public is in sympathy with us strikers, and that is an assurance of a quick victory."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1914.

WORKERS' GHETTO.

The cloak makers of Chicago who complained of the bad season, are very busy, not, however, with bundles of work but with a certain cloak manufacturer, Borenstein, of 1242 Milwaukee Avenue.

Mr. Borenstein has undertaken, it seems, to teach the cloak makers union a lesson and show them who is the most powerful - he or the cloak makers.

A strike was called out at the Borenstein cloak factory by the union local #44. So naturally that did not look very good to Borenstein. He stated openly that under no conditions would he comply with the demands of the cloak makers. The strikers on the other side held fast to their demands and saw to it that no scab worker, (strike breaker), should enter the Borenstein shop.

JEWISH W.P.A. 9043

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1914.

Borenstein, after being convinced that he could not break the union with ordinary methods, turned to the courts and managed to get an injunction against the leaders of the union and their pickets.

This is a fact, which is rather remarkable. Mr. Borenstein found two workers who were strike breakers, who went so far as to tell the court on the witness stand, that union workers are persecuting them and on the strength of this testimony, the judge issued the looked-for injunction.

A scab is the scum of the earth, a man who determines to be a scab, deserves to be excommunicated and driven out from any kind of social organization.

The cloak makers, right at the present moment, must get well organized and exert their energy, do all that is in their power, to conquer this dangerous small manufacturer and place the union in a respectful clean position, by cleaning up the filth, which was wrongfully charged up against them.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1914.

NO JEWISH BREAD ON THE WEST SIDE.

The Jewish master bakers of the West Side are not willing to comply with demands of the Bakers' Union, and three hundred Jewish bakers have declared a strike.

The Jewish public on the West Side being accustomed to eating pumpernickel rye bread and Jewish bread in general, had to suffer the pinch of hunger this morning, and the Jewish grocery stores lost their bread sales, all of which is due to this strike.

There is plenty of Jewish bread on the Northwest Side, because the Jewish master bakers in that part of the city have settled with the bakers union. Anyone insisting on Jewish bread may run across town to Milwaukee Avenue and indulge in any kind of food his heart may desire.

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1914.

Many Jewish people who understand this bread problem are of the opinion that the strike will not last long. However, this is up to, and entirely in the hands of the master bakers. Just as soon as they sign the agreement with the union, so soon will the strike end. But this is not the reason why they refuse to sign with the union. It is not a matter of certain points in the agreement to which they object. It is only the desire to starve out the Jewish public and to make it appear as though the union were at fault. Then they could raise the price of bread. But as a matter of fact, the union representing its members does not demand higher wages or shorter hours. These will remain the same. So the public can readily see that the strike is not the fault of the union, but it is that of the master bakers who desire to raise the price of bread.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 28, 1914.

JEWISH



WORKERS GHETTO

It is quite a distance from speech to action, so the saying goes. This is true concerning the raincoat makers strike now in progress in Chicago.

As we know, a strike has been in progress for the past three weeks at Kunard Shayne and Co., who broke the agreement with the union, and all the strikers are standing pat on their demands and are in the battle line for their rights. But the question is: Why are the workers of Local 193 United Garment Workers, who are employed by the same firm, on these jobs?

The United Garment Workers' motto is the very same as that of the Ladies Garment Workers, to which the raincoat workers belong; viz, Unity and

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1914.

Solidarity. So why are they working when their brothers are on strike?

It is far from speech to action. It seems that no matter what a principle, a constitution and a flag stand for, the fact is they have no bearing on practical life. This is criminal and even nauseous. We can't understand how people can be indifferent when their fellow workers are being persecuted and beaten; when their fellow workers are starving and are in dire need. We can't understand why their fellow workers should, at the same time, work, do the same type of work, for the same firm in the same factory building.

Local 193 United Garment Workers owes the Jewish Workers of Chicago an answer.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1914.

At the same time, it is well worth reminding the Jewish working masses that their support to the heroic strikers is absolutely necessary. May every individual, or every union and labor organization help them as much as they possibly can.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

(Editorial)

One hundred thousand workers have declared a general strike this week in Rome. We can easily understand that the strike did not emanate from some unsound reason, because it was not spontaneous. It did not come suddenly, but only after a lengthy deliberation of all strikers. Before calling the strike, they held large meetings, where the importance of a strike was expressed. Consequently, all conscientiously agreed to strike.

The chief demand that the workers have put forth in this strike is that the hospitals should serve the interests of the working class. And this demand is a very important one, for it has recently been discovered that many diseases spring from different types of work. That is why the workers, more so than any other class in society, are apt to become sick, notwithstanding present working conditions.

PROJECT 300 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

For this reason are the workers so intensely interested in the hospital question. Yet, we know that not all hospitals are open to workers, unless they can afford the sum paid by the rich. The hospitals which were made especially for the poor are far from being perfect healing places. This is why such a demand is a just one.

Rumors are, however, being spread to the effect that the strike was called mainly because the workers want to manifest their power. Even if these rumors were true, there is no reason why we should be angered at the Italian workers. No one will be angry at a boss for closing his factory due to poor business, which will result into a wholesale layoff of thousands of workers. We do not reckon with the thousands of lives that are thrown into the streets. Much less should we become indignant when thousands of workers peacefully cast aside their work, upon discovering that it would be advantageous to them. The worker has as much right to his life as has the manufacturer to his factory.

PROJ. WPA 3040

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

Particularly, is the consciousness of the strike reflected by the orderly manner in which the workers conduct themselves.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1914.

ARBITRATION AND STRIKES

(Editorial)

In many countries a movement is now launched to abolish strikes, which very often paralyze the industrial life of a country. One of the means to crush the strikes is the arbitration court. The workers, however, are of the opinion that they cannot settle their disputes through these courts and, when seeking to alleviate their plight, apply the old tested remedy, the strike.

Such was the case in Australia a couple of decades ago. When the labor movement was still weak, the workers cherished the arbitration courts, considering them the best panacea for their troubles. But in the course of the last two decades, the labor movement has developed to such a degree that the workers feel strong enough to win their own battles for better conditions without the aid of any arbitration courts.

PROJECT 20049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1914.

The workers have attained, with the aid of arbitration, an eight-hour working-day, four hours on Saturday, a minimum wage with an increase of two dollars per day, and many other concessions. But when one begins to eat the appetite increases. The Australian workers are now demanding a six-hour working-day, to which the arbitration courts have not concurred. The workers' organizations, the trades-unions, have therefore turned to their old means, the strike, and though they have lost, they still do not nurture the idea of recognizing the arbitration courts.

The workers have lost the strike for a six-hour working day because the dock workers strike hindered the transportation of agricultural commodities and the farmers have thereby suffered heavy losses. For this reason the farmers have organized themselves into a labor union, capturing the position of the striking dock workers. The arbitration courts have recognized this union and due to this the strike of the regular workers was lost.

The farmers are, however, only accidental workers and will not always in-

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1914.

terfere with labor. It is to be expected then that the Australian workers will eventually attain the six-hour working day. At any rate, the strike is once again manifested as the sole and best labor weapon in the struggle for labor interests, which can not be substituted by arbitration or any other such means.

PROJECT 30033 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 4, 1913.

A STRIKE BY THE CLOAK MAKERS

The Cloak Makers Union, Local 144, called two strikes, at Max Cohen, and at Harry Bornstein. Both shops are located at 1242 Milwaukee Avenue.

The reason for the strike is the slack in the cloak trade. Every year at this time there is no work. Nevertheless, union workers would make up samples, dividing among themselves the little work on hand. This year the two above mentioned manufacturers discharged all their union men. The question is, who is now making the samples and getting whatever little work there is? That is what the union wishes to know.

The Cloak Makers Union had trouble with these people five years ago, when they were in a partnership. The union is demanding nothing other but that union men be employed to do the work on hand.

"We had no intentions of calling a strike at this time of the year," said Mr. Holzman, business agent for local 144.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1913.

THREE CIGAR MAKER SHOPS ON STRIKE

The Progressive Cigar Makers Union, which developed strong forces in unorganized shops, is now maintaining strikes in the following three places:

Peter, Wall, and Comstock, Madison and Laflin Streets, where the workers are demanding higher wages and improved conditions; Jupiter Cigar Factory, or Richman Brothers, Lake and Paulina Streets, where the demands are the same; and Bennett and Martenetz, 465 W. Madison Street, where the requirements are of another nature, such as the reinstatement of twenty-five workers whose sole offense lie in the fact that they were good union members.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.



WORKMAN'S GHETTO

The thousands of organized cigar makers of the Progressive Cigar Maker's Union, may mark another victory to their credit, the strike at the cigar manufacturer, Spector Bros., that was entirely won to the satisfaction of the strikers.

This victory at Spector Bros. has again shown and proved the necessity for workers to be organized. This is an example for unorganized workers, whether cigar makers or any other kind, to see what the united strength of workers can accomplish to improve their circumstances. It is years now that the workers of Spector Bros. have suffered, working under the worse conditions, receiving a lesser price for their work than that given in other factories. Every worker was just like a "hand" to bring riches. They could do nothing since they were unorganized and against them, individually, the bosses were much stronger and able to enforce what they pleased.

But, when the workers organized and united, then, all together, with one will, one desire, they proved that they are not merely "hands" but people

PROJECT W.P.A.

with souls, who will not be stepped upon nor degraded. United they have proven themselves stronger than the bosses of Spector Bros. Factory.

The Progressive Cigar Maker's Union is now a power with whom the cigar manufacturer must reckon. Sooner or later the union will control all the shops. Those workers who stand at a distance must enter the union. They should know by now that the one and only way to alter their circumstances is to unite in a strong union. Cigar makers! March forward, hold fast the flag of unity since it is the only stronghold against exploitation and slavery.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 3104

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 18, 1913.

WORKMEN'S GHETTO.

We call your attention to the appeal of the United Alliance, that we print here concerning the Philadelphia and St. Louis cloakmakers strike. Relief is an absolute immediate necessity; therefore, let each union and union person betake himself actively to this great work without losing a single opportunity to gather contributions.

It is in order to warn everyone who wishes to donate for the above mentioned strikers, to give only to those who present credentials from the United Jewish Alliance since there are many "fakers" who are collecting money in the name of the strikers. No one knows what becomes of them. Please be careful.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 18, 1913.

"To all Jewish workers and to the general public of Chicago!

"Friends! For eight weeks now the cloakmakers of Philadelphia and St. Louis have been waging a bitter battle against their bosses for the right to be organized and for better living conditions. As in all clashes between capital and labor, in this case also the manufacturers have on their side the services of the police to split the heads of the strikers. Thus, in Philadelphia there have been three so victimized. The strikers have not lost their courage but stand steadfast by their demands for more bread in their homes, and less slavery in the factories. The strikers understand only too well that this is no mere local strike, that behind their bosses stand all the cloak manufacturers and all of the manufacturers associations of America. They wish to break the cloakmakers' union that has been established with so much effort and sacrifice and which, to the workman, is the only defender against turnover and slavery.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 18, 1913.

"Therefore, my friends! The results of this strike will determine whether Jewish workmen, through their unions, will be able to achieve a better standard of living for themselves and their families, or whether they shall again sink to their previous low level of misery and need. The strikers of these two cities are not merely striving for themselves, but for all Jewish workmen in America. For 18 long weeks have the cloakmakers themselves, through their international and local unions, carried the burden of the struggle. But now the time has come when all the Jewish workmen of all the other trades must come to their aid.

"The United Jewish Alliance of Chicago appeals, therefore, to all Jewish workmen and the general public of Chicago: Help! Help these brave warriors who fight a battle that is ours too. Will we permit hunger to drive these men back into the factories and thus endanger the stand

PROJECT 30046 WPA R.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 18, 1913.

of all Jewish unions? No! We must not permit this. Do what you can to secure immediate aid. Make collections in the shops, see that your organizations contribute to this cause.

"Committees of the United Jewish Alliance will confer with all workmen and progressive organizations. Let every union, every workmen's organization, help with as much as possible.

"Sunday, November 23, committees under the auspices of the alliance will make a house to house collection....

"Friends, we hope that this appeal will find a warm response and that you will all aid.

With friendly regards,
The United Jewish Alliance of Chicago."

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

M. Wiseman
1219 N. Paulina St.

The Progressive Cigar Makers' Union last week called on strike 45 workers of the Spector Bros. Cigar Manufacturers. While it is true that the number of strikers are few, yet the effect on the cigar makers trade in Chicago is not to be overlooked.

Several shops being controlled by the Cigar Makers' Union were won through strikes. The Spector Bros. has always stood as a fortress which the cigar makers lacked sufficient courage to enter. But finally they have risen to the occasion and have stormed the fortress that stood between them and Spector Bros. A strike was called in which the workers to a man went out to strike.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

The chairman of the strike committee, Mr. Philip Raush, one of the intelligent Jewish workers in Chicago, assured us in his speech that the strike would positively be won, since it must under all circumstances be won. The union will exert all its forces for this purpose because all other cigar manufacturers, as well as all other cigar makers regard this strike with singular impatience. If we win, it means that in a short time we will control the entire cigar trade. If not, we lose the cigar trade for the union.

The demands are: higher wages, sanitary shops, and recognition of the union. The strike is mainly conducted under union discipline. All indications point to an early victory.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

And now that the local Arbeiter-Ring Branches have arranged lectures in the Intelligent Club, a good place to sleep in, we must consider that workman, slaving in sweat_shops, in need of decent wages, more air, light and improved conditions, and contracts from bosses and foremen, will be unable to reach this height, much as they would like to have knowledge, culture and philosophy.

This is an error that can be easily corrected by the committee that arranges these lectures. It is necessarily important that the members of the Arbeiter Ring understand "The Importance of Union Organization," "The Principles of Trade Unionism," "The Political Conditions in this Country," "The Jewish National Question in all its phases," etc. There are many lecturers for these themes and the results would reflect much respect and honor on the Arbeiter Ring.

Shuchet Ben Harev.

W.P.A.

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II D 10

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

WORKMEN'S GHETTO.

Twenty-five thousand persons in Philadelphia and St. Louis wait with outstretched arms for your help, Chicago Jewish Workmen. It is 18 weeks now since about 5,000 cloak makers went on strike in Philadelphia and 11 weeks since about 4,000 cloak makers went on strike in St. Louis, and these together with their wives and children total about twenty-five thousand souls that hunger, freeze and suffer want, and appeal to the Chicago Jewish Workmen for aid.

They appeal to you, not that you gather to make fine oratory, or offer sympathy; they need immediate succor, bread to quiet their hunger, coal to warm their freezing children and rent so that they might not be evicted.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

The Chicago United Jewish Alliance at their last meeting decided to appeal to the 16 unions represented by them as well as to all other workmen's organizations for this emergency relief. The Alliance has also prepared arrangements for a house-to-house collection. And now, all depends on you, the Jewish workmen, to heed this call voiced by 25,000 souls.

Let each union, each workmen's organization and every individual answer by sending or bringing their due share to the Alliance. Every cent will be forwarded to the strikers. Every cent will go for this cause. This is guaranteed by the United Alliance.

The unions, organizations and individuals who wish to participate in the work of this collection for Philadelphia and St. Louis strikers are asked to come each evening to the office of the Alliance, 1125 Blue Island Ave.

PROJECT 3765 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

The house-to-house collection will take place Sunday, Nov. 23rd. We must have hundreds of persons for the committee. It is the duty of everyone to help in this task.

We have received from the Barbers' Union a call to all barbers working in Chicago. We print this request with the hope that the barbers will see the necessity for uniting their common interests. Their position is a sad one and we cannot see why they do not organize, which would be the best way of improving their trade.

For the Jewish Barber Workers the groundwork for a barbers' union has already been laid; it is only required that each barber come to render his aid.

PROJECT 3,222 W.P.A. N.Y.C.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

Unfortunately, it is a grievous fact that the workman himself lives under the poorest circumstances and yet does not feel the need of awakening, the call to protest against his unnatural condition. He waits for others to accomplish these for him. Who could know or feel most the sad conditions of a barber's life? Could it be any worse? Just imagine, they must work 14 hours of the day. According to my knowledge it is not 14 hours but 24 hours, their entire lives are in slavery. When they reach home at 9 or sometimes 10 in the evening, where could they then go? They need rest and must soon go to bed so as to be able to work again the following day. Well, for example: Should a barber wish to belong to any cultural group whatsoever, would he be able to attend? Of course not. Not for nothing does the word circulate that a barber "is no sort of a person." But is the barber so cursed that he must so live all his years without any

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

improvement? Or is the barber really so incapable that it is impossible to improve his condition one iota? No. We barbers are people like other workmen. We have the same forces as other workmen, we use the same combat methods as other workmen use but one thing was lacking. The awakening. That is what we needed.

Unity - is might! That is our combat method by which we may secure better standards. Each person for himself is like the weak straw of the broom that even the weakest person can break. But when all the straws make up the broom? Then the strongest man cannot simply break them. - Thus every workman for himself is a weak being. But when he unites he is the strongest force in the world. And we barber workmen must also use this method. We must unite, not only on paper but in a strong united union that will be able at any time to defend our interests. We must have a union that will give us direct contact with the bosses, and shall indicate the conditions under which we shall work. Then, I am certain, we shall improve our trade, and show that even we barbers have become men.'

Sincerely

I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PANACEA AGAINST STRIKES.

We think that we express the opinion of at least ninety per cent of the clothing workers when we say that the tailors will not strike.

The wage scale of the clothing workers is so small that it is impossible for a tailor to save anything. Even in the height of the season a tailor is unable to put in full time due to the sluggishness in industry. People, who are familiar with the activities of the charity institutions know that the tailors, who over-work themselves in season, must apply for charity for many weeks during the year.

Strikes, among these workers, practically mean that they imperil the welfare of their wives and children, and it is, therefore, no wonder why these unfortunate workers, who have given up all hope of improving their lot thank the Lord when they are working and forget about the slack season.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 27, 1913.

The large clothing manufacturers, who are united in the Association of Clothing Manufacturers, are aware of this. This fact - the workers' weakness - is their best weapon. It was not the strength of the Association that brought about the defeat of the last tailors' strike in Chicago - it was the weakness of the workers.

The leaders of the Association will avoid further conflicts when they will learn that the workers are well organized enough to fight them. It is mistaken to think that the Manufacturers' Association fights for principles. In truth it is a pure business affair, a matter of dollars and cents, and when the Association will learn that a strike is not profitable to them, it will certainly grant the demands to the workers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 27, 1913.

The conditions are now more favorable for the workers than for the employers. The recent white slavery investigation aroused public opinion against the tactics and conduct of the large employer. If a clothing strike breaks out, it will inevitably call for an investigation which will reveal things that the employers will want to keep under cover; this fact alone will make the employers dodge a strike.

The main thing that the large manufacturers should know is that the workers have determined to unite; they should know that the clothing workers are organized under the leadership of men who are devoted, body and soul, to the interests of the workers; the manufacturers should know that in back of these leaders there is an industrial army of 50,000 waiting for the signal.

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 27, 1913. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The clothing manufacturers will not want to resist such an organized army. And therefore, in our opinion, there is but one panacea for strikes, and that is that the workers should stop discussion, stop squabbling, and step into the respective unions to which they belong; not merely to pay dues but also to attend the meetings in the various halls. Let each meeting be a demonstration for unity and devotion. Let each meeting demonstrate enthusiasm. Every worker should learn that he has nothing to lose. They should be informed that the doors of charity will never close. They should be informed that behind them stands the good-will of every right thinking person. This should inspire them so that their leaders, who have recently proved that they can be relied upon, may place the proper demands and settle without a strike.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 15, 1913.

WORKERS GHETTO

The Chicago ladies' tailors have achieved one of their greatest victories of all time. True, however, this is a moral victory, it is, nevertheless, worth much more than any economic gain, because principle and justice are involved in it.

The so-called opposition union of the ladies' tailors dissolved last week. The victory of the true Ladies' Tailor Union, Local 71, consists of the disintegration of the opposition union. The very same tailors, with the aid of the bosses, helped organize this "union," in order to destroy the real union and to break the strike which was then in progress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 15, 1913.

The strike was lost, and the traitorous union men thought that they had completed their destructive work, but the devoted, loyal, and conscientious workers did not forsake their own union - the organization built with their blood.

Naturally, the bosses, as in all strike periods, played up to the sentiments of the weak-minded workers by promising them the "kingdom to come" together with the Leviathan. But all this happened during the strike, when the bosses were in need of scabs. All this happened when they (bosses) thought that the scabs, who were plotting against their own wives and children, their own fellow workers, could always begiven the "run-a-round." But right must truimph. Their promises proved to be merely "hot air," and the traitor remained not only as traitor, but also as a slave, who paid the penalty for his treason in working one hour longer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, April 15, 1913.

Now repent and purify yourselves. Apply for membership in the Ladies' Tailor Union, Local 71, an organization which was built for members and by members. It is a union having but one objective: to improve the condition of the workers. Their motto is an eight hour working day. They fight for higher wages and recognition of workers' rights. Do not permit yourselves to be misled again. The bosses' interests consists of more exploitation. Unity should be your ideal. Rally around your union banner, which is the true defender of your interests. Join the Ladies' Tailor Union, Local 71, located at 1125 Blue Island Avenue.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, March 26, 1913.

FAITH IN LEADERS.

In the present careful deliberations now going on between clothing workers and Hart, Schaffner & Marx, everyone hopes that it will be settled eventually without a strike; that the Joint Board of the various locals, as well as the representatives of the great clothing firm, will transact all disputes in a manner satisfactory to both, employers and employees. Both parties know that a strike is like a knife sharpened at both ends and regardless of how it is used, it must harm those who utilize it as a weapon.

It stands to reason that this does not imply that the workers should, in order to avoid a strike, bow their heads and allow themselves to be trampled upon. This does not mean that they should surrender their justified demands to improve their lot in accordance with the development of industry in general - especially the clothing industry. One of the union demands, the minimum scale of nine dollars a week, is so

Daily Jewish Courier, March 26, 1913. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

natural that it is unbelievable that the firm Hart, Schaffner & Marx will oppose it. The movement for a minimum scale of wages throughout the entire land is not a movement by labor only. It is a general movement and the employer who places himself in opposition to such a demand thereby stands outside of this stream of progress. He will not have the sympathy of the masses. And a strike against such an employer, without any question, should be called. Such an employer must go out of business; the sooner it happens, the better it will be for society as a whole.

The tailors also demand that the Arbitration Committee should have more authority in matters concerning higher prices on section work. It should be understood that the Arbitration does not consist of people wanting to ruin the clothing industry in Chicago. And when the heads of the firm will convene with the Joint Board they will see the justification for this demand by the workers; this clause will certainly not be the cause of a strike.

Daily Jewish Courier, March 26, 1913. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The question of working hours can certainly be arbitrated. The workers are not robbers and only the question of recognizing the union remains. This is the only barrier between both parties. But it is of the utmost importance that this question be treated with cold, calm, and logical deliberation.

The tailors are fortunate. The present Joint Board consists of people who are honest, devoted, and who understand the trade thoroughly. The clothing workers can rely entirely upon the Board to do their best under the prevailing circumstances. What the clothing workers should do is give their utmost loyalty to the leaders. The unanimous decision that the Joint Board has the full right to negotiate with Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and even to declare a strike is the first step on the right path. But it is merely one step.

YIVO (ILL) PROJ. 3027

Daily Jewish Courier, March 26, 1913.

The faith in the Joint Board should be so great, that not only should they be obeyed when declaring a strike, but also when summoning the employees back to work. The labor-struggle is war and woe unto the army that does not obey the commands of the officers.

In the negotiations between Hart, Schaffner and Marx, many heated debates will take place and obstinacy will be present.

The great masses will learn about everything taking place. And to our disgrace, we must confess that there will be irresponsible people who will seek to incite, disrupt, and speak with empty phrases in behalf of the workers. This is inevitable. This arrogant clique derives its livelihood from labor conflicts, but the worker should be aware of it and should not allow themselves to be misled. Their guide is one - the Joint Board. All eyes should be centered upon the Board and sooner or later, the Board will carry out the demands of the workers - and a living for them and their families will be assured.

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JEWISH

WPA

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 25, 1913.

[CLOTHING WORKERS' STRIKE]

A committee will go from door to door, Sunday, March 2, for the purpose of collecting money for the striking tailors of New York. The committee will be under the supervision of the Relief Conference for the New York tailors.

No one will refuse to contribute something in order to help the thousands of tailors, who are heroically fighting the struggle for better conditions.

The Relief Conference consists of several organizations and unions devoting their time and energy in raising money for the New York strikers. They have already forwarded money to the strikers and trust that the Chicago Jewry will contribute their human aid to the thousands of strikers who together with their wives and children are exposed to hunger, shelter, and want.

Help as much as you can! It is a humane debt.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 25, 1913.

(Editor's note: This strike proved successful and established the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noteworthy also in having drawn Louis D. Brandeis into the controversy as arbitrator. It is from this event that the latter's interest in internal Jewish affairs is dated. See Jewish Frontier, Vol. III, No. 10, Nov. 1936.)

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1913.

HEARD AND SEEN

The Jewish community of Chicago has recently matured. Various industries, which employ only, or a majority of Jewish workers, have developed rapidly. The Jewish employers, are numbered in the several thousands, and the opposing interests of the employers and employees cause a great deal of friction. And it has reached such a standpoint, that hardly a day passes by without some trouble **arising** in a Jewish shop between the employer and his workers.

This trouble leads to strikes or lock-outs, as it is called by the mutually combatting parties. There are no strikes or lock-outs, which interest the great majority; it is merely a question of a few people, ten **the** most, but it finally results in unemployment and factories are suddenly left without hands.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1913.

Both, the workers and bosses turn to the Courier. The former, no longer holding a job, refer to the Courier's Help Wanted Columns for employment, while the employers know that he will get hands by advertising in the Courier.

Under the usual circumstances, the Courier can neither dictate nor command the employers or workers to settle a dispute between themselves. It would be against the principles of honesty and justice, if the publisher or editor should bar the news, editorials, or advertising columns to one or the other. Such a method would mean introducing a Russian censorship on the press.

Unfortunately, an ordinary struggle or dispute between Jewish employers and employees is not always a struggle between two equal combatants. Most of the time, if not all the time, the employer is much stronger materially. The Jewish worker in this country, is not a member, practically speaking, of a different class. Most of them are workers,

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1913.

temporarily. Every worker is of the opinion that he will soon become a business man, and that is why the workers, as a class, do not have any strong unions. And whenever Jewish workers of a certain shop declare a strike, they are not prepared for a struggle, they do not have the ammunition with which to fight and they are always the weaker. Therefore every struggle and dispute between the employer and employee is a struggle and dispute between the stronger and weaker one. And every right-thinking person will always sympathize with a weaker fighter, even if he is not entirely right, when he is fighting against someone stronger then himself.

And therefore, the policy of the Courier, is when a dispute arises between the worker and boss, to favor the party of the workers, whether wrong or right. It is a tradition, in the office of the Courier to accept no advertisements of an employer if his shop is on strike.

We have never recognized a strike in a Jewish tailoring concern, cigar-

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1913.

factory, or any other factory, as a class struggle. We decidedly deny that it exists.

The Jewish manufacturer of clothing, cigars, or other articles, who employs a few Jewish workers, labors very strenuously himself, gets gray and old, prematurely, saves a lot of money, and is not a capitalist - is not a member of the capitalist class and does not have the capitalistic psychology. The Jewish employer and employee belong to one class; they are members of one family. They have the same psychology. They are both in trouble because they are Jews, because they are immigrants, and because they are foreigners.

When the Jewish community of Chicago developed so that disputes between the employer and employee became daily occurrences, it became much harder on the Courier. The editorial department would certainly like to remain faithful to the policies and traditions of the newspapers; the news reporter would like to be available to all news concerning

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1913.

these disputes in order to furnish his reader with news which interests him, and not to be secured from the source, which opposes the interests os the workers.

Disputes among workers and employers can break out anytime and anywhere. In this case the Courier should be immediately notified so as to be able to draw its own conclusions, when receiving information from the opposite side.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1912.

The Schulsberger & Sons, packers of meat, have started to slaughter cattle again for the "kosher" meat trade. This is the only packing house to retain an inspector of "kosher" meats all through the time of the Jewish butchers strike. The packing house, yesterday, recalled all the formerly employed "shochtim," the men who do the slaughtering for the "kosher" meat trade and who received their regular wages during the time the strike. The inspectors, however, never were laid off; they kept their jobs as usual.

The "shochtim" were instructed to get to work at once and to begin slaughtering for the "kosher" meat trade. They immediately began slaughtering just as in the good old times, before the Jewish butchers started with their strikes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1912.

It was rumored that all cattle slaughtered, yesterday, for the "kosher" trade would be taken to Cleveland, but this was reliably contradicted. The Chicago Jewish butchers will be in a position to buy this "kosher" meat for their regular run of business. They expect to have their places of business open for the next Sabbath Jewish trade. By Thursday of this week, all Jewish butchers in Chicago will be ready for business so that the housewives may be able to buy their "kosher" meat for the coming Sabbath.

The Jewish butchers are of the opinion that the prices of meat will have to advance. With this in view the butchers will have a committee appointed of some prominent Jewish citizens to regulate the prices of the "kosher" meat. The butchers are somewhat afraid to tackle the price raising without the advice of the Jewish committee. The butchers themselves are quite anxious for peace, for their aim is always to please the Jewish housewife.

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 9, 1910. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PUBLIC STEW.

The present garment workers strike not only has interested the Jewish West and North Sides of Chicago, but the entire Jewish element of the city is considerably wrought up over the strike situation. The public is very much in sympathy with the unfortunate strikers and is doing all it possibly can to help them and help their cause.

On this coming Sunday, December 18th, the Lyric Theater will furnish a concert at 2 P. M. for the benefit of the strikers, which is being sponsored by the Garment Strikers Aid Society. Some of the most outstanding talented musicians will assist in making the benefit concert a success.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 9, 1910.

A Northwest Side physician promised to donate double the amount of the intake of this concert. We think that it is the duty of every Jewish person, who knows the conditions and the plight of these needy workers to help all he possibly can and to induce the West Side physicians to do the same charitable act that this doctor on the Northwest Side did.

The Hebrew Institute is also planning to give a concert at 3 p. m. Sunday for the benefit of the needy striking workers. The number of distressed families will run into the thousands and it will take a large fund to help them all.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, Wk. of Nov. 5, 1910. p.506.

Dr. Hirsch was elected chairman of a Citizens' Strike Committee of prominent men and women. The purpose of the committee is to make a thorough investigation of the employers' and employees' side of the garment workers' strike.

I D 2 a (4) JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 30, 1910. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE UNIONS ARE APPEALING TO ALL JEWS OF CHICAGO FOR HELP.

The strike of the men's tailoring trade which spread so rapidly in all parts of the city, in all probability will continue until they reach a victory. The demands of the strikers, for their rights as human beings, are without doubt right and just, and every right thinking, honest, sympathetic Jew, should not stand aside, but should extend a helping hand to the strikers, by giving them financial aid in their time of need. There are many Jewish workers who are struggling in this fight, which is a fight to a finish. These Jewish strikers are struggling hard to win this fight and are depending on the Jews of Chicago to assist them financially until victory is assured. So you Jews in Chicago do not wait, help them now, for now is the time when they need you.

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 30, 1910. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We hope that the Chicago Jews will respond to this appeal and send in their contributions as soon as possible to these brave strikers. You may send your contributions to the main headquarters of the union, 275 La Salle Street, or the office of the Daily Jewish Courier.

The Western Dairy Company notified the strikers of their willingness to contribute one thousand dollars to their fund. The dairy company is offering 50 cents for every new milk customer gotten up during the strike, in other words, they are satisfied and willing to contribute a thousand dollars for the strikers cause.

The furniture house of B. Ginsberg & Sons, 1242 Halsted Street, contributed 10 per cent of their last night's sales, which netted $11.75 for the strikers fund. This 10 per cent offer will be repeated tomorrow, Monday. So if anyone wishes to buy furniture please hurry and make his purchase at once, so that the strikers will derive the benefit of it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 30, 1910.

A very interesting plan was formulated by some of the strike sympathizers. Who is to have the honor of carrying contributions to the Jewish Courier? This honor was sold to the highest bidder, who bid $10.00. The amount of the contributions was $18.00 which was taken in at a celebration of a newly born baby boy on the 8th day of his birth. The celebration was given by Mr. Kopel Gordon, the father of the new-born babe. There were lots of bidders for this honor and as Mr. Rosenbloom was the highest bidder, he was the winner of the honor of carrying the contributions to the Jewish Courier for the strikers' fund.

Another similar celebration was held at the house of M. Kominski, he being one of the strikers himself suggested this plan and eleven of those who were at the celebration made some very liberal bids for this honor. Even the bosses of the tailoring trade in many shops are also out on this strike, they are too, very busy collecting funds for the strikers, although some of the bosses do not show how they feel about the strike.

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 30, 1910. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Nevertheless you can easily detect which way their sympathy turns. Mr. J. Landerman brought in $5.00 to the Jewish Courier which he collected at the Jefferson business association. Mr. Harry Feldman, owner of a small newspaper stand, brought in $1.00.

At the conference of the Jewish radicals organizations which was held last Friday evening, it was decided to hold a house-to-house collection to start next Sunday. This organization also sent a representative to New York for the purpose of gathering funds for the Chicago tailor strikers. A big undertaking November 6th, the United Garment Workers have decided to take the Lyric Theater on the 6th of November for a benefit theater for the strikers. Mr. Jacob E. Smith of Hirsch Wikwires shop and Mr. Max Ellison of Spitz, enberg & Bros., have been appointed as a committee to solicit advertisements for the program of that evening.

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The Jewish Daily Courier, October 30, 1910.

The Jewish business people will greatly benefit by advertising in this theater benefit program, and at the same time the strikers will derive much benefit of it.

The strikers are receiving numerous liberal contributions from all sides. The Painters Union with its 9,000 members has pledged everything that all other unions have. The strike committee paid out large sums of cash to the needy. On account of the cold weather, the needs were more than usual, hence the committee had to distribute more funds among the strikers.

The appeal of the union to the Jewish public of Chicago through the columns of the Jewish Daily Courier, will no doubt bring good results.

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 27, 1910 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GENERAL STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

The big tailor strike in Chicago has already affected over thirty clothing manufacturers, who are considered the biggest in the men's clothing trade such as Hart Schaffner & Marxs, Kuppenheimer & Company, Royal Tailors, International Tailors, County National Tailors, Hirsch Wickmire, Decker and Cohen, J. L. Taylor, Price & Levy, Ederheimer & Stein, Schonebrin, Rose and Company, Levin & Company, Isendrath, Kling Bros., Kohn & Rissman, Phillipson Schieff, Reliable Tailoring Company and so forth.

The present strike will no doubt spread in Milwaukee also, for it was found that Chicago clothing is being manufactured in that city.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 27, 1910.

Union recognition is the main point demanded and the tailoring workers are determined to carry on this fight to a finish until victory is assured.

In the special order shops the worker seems to be contented with his lot as a worker, but he insists on the recognition of the Union. The strike in these special shops is supervised by Mr. Phillip Rosenstein, who stated to a Jewish Courier reporter, that from indications it looks very favorable for an early settlement in favor of the strikers. A few of the bosses already have made overtures and a speedy settlement is in sight. According to Mr. Narin's statement to a reporter of the Jewish Courier, "As president of District Council #6, I hope that all strike leaders will see to it that all non-union shops also will be closed by Saturday. In fact, I already have the assurance that all shops will be closed in due time."

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 27, 1910. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30472

The strike is growing and spreading mighty fast. An additional 2,000 workers joined the strikers yesterday, so it seems that the general strike is in full progress and victory is in sight. There are nearly 75,000 workers out on this general strike. A committee of 28 was selected to meet the representatives of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. At this meeting a communication in the form of compromise from that firm was read that they agree to all demands except recognition of the Union. Of course this proposition was flatly rejected by the committee, for that is the main contention of the workers. It is the recognition of the Union in which the workers are mostly interested at present, and with nothing short of a complete acceptance of the workers demands will the strike come to an end.

I D 2 a (4)
II A 3 d (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Courier, October 24, 1910.

THE THEATERS ALSO ARE HELPING.

The theaters of Chicago, in the Jewish neighborhood especially, are also responding to the call of the strikers for help. The theaters are giving special performances, the profits of which go for the benefit of the strikers. Next Thursday, the 12th Street Theater will contribute the entire in-take of that day to the cause of the strikers.

The Grand Theater on 14th & Halsted streets, is also giving an extra performance for the strikers beneift, and in addition the management of the theater is making additional collections, aside from the sale of the tickets. Many other Jewish theaters are following and arranging special plays for the benefit of the strikers. In other words the entire Jewish element in Chicago is wide awake in answering the call of the oppressed strikers. They are all in sympathy with the striking workers and there is no doubt, that with this kind of encouragement, victory is sure to come soon.

I D 2 a (4)

JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, October 24, 1910.

WPA (ILL) [illegible]

JEWISH WORKERS ARE AIDING

THEIR BRETHREN

The Jewish workers responded most liberally to the call of their brother workers, who are at present, struggling a great deal in their strike. At the shop of Lebin Bros., Adams & Jefferson Sts., the sum of $300 was collected from the workers for the benefit of the strikers. The foreman of the shop stopped work for one hour in order to gather up this collection.

The Cloakmakers Union contributed $50 for the strikers. The Bialystok Workers Ring Branch $55. The Bakers Union Local #237, $25. Ekaterinoslaw Workers Ring Branch $25. Workers Ring Branch #24, $15. Children Jacket-Makers Union Local #113, $25. Approximately, an additional $5 was collected by other Jewish workers organizations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

The Jewish Courier, October 24, 1910.

The conference of all Jewish workers organizations, consists of 60 branches, and at a meeting last night a committee of seven was appointed with instructions to get in touch with the non-Jewish workers organizations and offer them financial aid.

I D 2 a (4) JEWISH

Courier, Apr. 11, 1910.

FOR THE PAINTERS LOCAL UNION NO. 521

Notice: To all Jewish Painters of Chicago Local 521. No Jewish Painters should go to work for any boss who has not signed the new agreement with the conference committee.

We also announce that all the locals in the brotherhood are united in striking for 60 cents an hour. Steer clear of all shops that are out on strike, and avoid paying the penalty. Local 521 has established head quarters at 732 Madison St. where all members of this local are asked to report. Those who are not working can get jobs by applying at our head quarters.

Harry Gross, President.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 5, 1910.

"The Worker's Ghetto." (A worker's column)

Skirt makers call a mass meeting to organize their trade. - Cigar makers still out on strike. - Significance of their present strike to their trade. - Four thousand painters strike.

The skirt and cloak makers union has made rapid stride in the organization of their trade. Various sub-locals have been organized and are functioning admirably. It is hoped that they shall be a separate local with their own charter.

The cigar makers are now in their fourth week in their strike to gain their demands. In spite of the hardships inflicted upon the strikers by the bosses and by the police who stand by the bosses, and in spite of the fact that the union is a poor one with very little financial backing, the strikers have carried on nobly and bravely. With such spirit that they have displayed, they will surely win their strike. This strike is very significant to the whole cigar making in-

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Courier, April 5, 1910.

dustry in that it is the first strike of the Progressive Cigar Makers Union, carried on in such a large factory and in which so many workers are taking part.

If the strike is won, it will no doubt have an influence upon the entire industry in both large and small shops. The demand now is for the recognition of the union, a very important step for the workers.

4,000 painters and decorators declared a strike last Friday evening in Chicago. The reason for the strike is the expiration of the agreement on April 1st, between the workers and the bosses and contractors. The workers also demand a raise from 55 to 60 cents per hour. Many bosses have signed the new agreement for 60 cents an hour and it is expected that this demand will be universally met in a short time. Many bosses fear that if they do not consent to the new demands they will have trouble with the building trades workers who are prepared to go out on a sympathy strike. There is much work in the painters and

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Courier, April 5, 1910.

decorators trade at this time, and since the workers are very strongly organized we see a speedy victory and settlement of the strike for the workers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 29, 1909.

THE WORKERS GHETTO.

Never before in the history of the Jewish workers has there been endured such sacrifices, and have such hardships been suffered, as at present, by most of the five-hundred Ladies' Custom Tailors in their present strike. These Jewish workers' activities in their present plight will, no doubt, go down into history.

It is over six weeks since this strike was declared. However, despite all the hardships, you will not find a single one of the custom tailor workers who will not stand fast for the cause. They expect to maintain the strike to the very last and live up to their sworn obligation by sticking with their comrades in this fight. This strike will certainly be recorded in the labor history of the Jewish labor activities. We firmly believe that the strikers eventually will emerge victorious, but there is one thing upon which we must depend, that is the full cooperation and help of our sympathizers who realize the struggle that we are up against. We hope that our sympathizers will extend us a helping hand until the strike is ended in our favor. This is the only way we can ever hope to win this fight. This strike is a very important undertaking; it is not only for the betterment of the strikers' conditions alone, but is also

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

for the good of all workers who are constantly fighting for higher wages, less working hours, and the recognition of unions.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, until recently acted rather indifferently to this strike, for the simple reason that the strikers were not affiliated with any national union, but recently, it has decided to take a hand in this struggle. The Executive Committee of the Federation has decided to assist the strikers morally and financially. Proper credentials were furnished to the strikers to call on all unions for help.

The Jewish workers must not rely nor depend too much upon the friendship of the Chicago Federation of Labor. They must, by all means, do all in their power to help themselves. We must not forget that the majority of the five-hundred strikers are in dire need and that they have been struggling for existence for the past six weeks.

WHC [illegible] PROJ 30275

Courier, April 25, 1909.

HERE AND THERE IN THE LABOR WORLD.

When life answers perplexing questions. - The injunction against the parquet workers. - How they reacted to it.

It happens very often when an important communal problem arises and calls forth differentiations and debates regarding that problem, something else happens, in a different place, although on a smaller scale, and clearly answers or solves the first problem and proves at the same time how necessity answers, sometimes, puzzling problems of great importance, without plunging into difficult theories of one sort or another. The problem is thus crystalized and is immediately solved in such manner that anybody can then point his finger at it and recognize it.

Such an answer was given, the other day, on the question of injunctions against workers in Chicago. The injunction was given at the same time when Messrs. Gompers, Mitchel, Morrison, and other leaders held a conference with President Taft about the same question on injunctions. They presented their grievances before the President, and when they got through, the President replied that he can only do as much as it would not interfere with the general interests of the

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Courier, April 25, 1909.

country, or antagonize one group against the other. But life answers all problems, no matter how difficult they should be, very easily and effectively.

Our readers know perhaps by now that a strike among the parquet workers has been going on for almost two months. The strike has been bitterly waged and met with stiff resistance. The bosses hired enough scabs to seriously threaten the strikers. Some scabs were slugged and beaten up, but these tactics were not taken seriously, and were ascribed to the strike situation. Finally the bosses became annoyed and decided to use the greatest weapon at their command, - the injunction. They got such an injunction from Judge Mack, not only against the striking workers themselves, but it was also against the entire building trade union, friends and sympathizers.

According to the injunction, no strikers and their sympathizers were to be permitted to come near to buildings where scabs were working. They were also not allowed to see or enter the homes where scabs lived, or to influence them in any way, outside the home, through peaceful methods or intimidation, to quit work, or detain anyone of becoming a scab. The injunction contained everything against

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the striking workers. It was designed to break the backbone of the strike, and thus frighten the union leaders to such an extent as to whip them into line for a favorable argument. But what was the result of this maneuver?

Quietly the bosses called the leaders of the strikers to their office for a conference, and waving the injunction before the eyes of the strike leaders, they demanded an immediate end to the strike, and to sign an agreement on their terms. But the strike leaders were unperturbed. They laughed at the scrap of paper, and again presented their terms. Well, when the conference was over, an agreement between the bosses and the union leaders was quietly signed for three years. In it was stipulated that only union men are to be employed; scabs to betaken off the jobs immediately; that the newly obtained injunction to be withdrawn; and above all, granting the union demands regarding hours and wages.

Such was the reply of the parquet workers to the question of injunctions. They did not even bother to come to court when the judge listened to the demands of the bosses to grant them an injunction against the strikers. They didn't have to go to court to fight against the demands of the bosses, and as the union expressed it: "They knew it in advance that the bosses wouldn't go far with their injunction. They didn't care to appeal to the higher courts, and to the

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President against it. They knew that it would take too long to accomplish anything, through legal proceedings. But they knew that they were well organized, and unanimous in their demands. And thus, in spite of the strong injunction, the bosses were forced to capitulate, and complied to the demands of the union.

It seems to us now that life has given the best answer to the serious question of injunctions. Now it simmers down to the following: In order to accomplish anything, workers must be experienced in their trade, just like the parquet workers are, for half-baked tradesmen, like most of our Jewish workers are, would never get anywhere. Workers must be well organized. They must not weaken or waver in their demands. They must not listen to outsiders, or expect aid from them. They must not seek the help of politicians who are only out for their own interests.

No matter how great Mr. Gomper's knowledge and practical experience in labor problems may be, he ought to learn something from the parquet workers of Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, November 20, 1908.

THE BAKERS UNION IS SUCCESSFUL.

The Jewish baker employers have decided not to get into a squabble with the bakers. Last Saturday after a long meeting, twenty-two owners determined to sign the union agreement and take the union labels. The bakers will work ten hours a day. It is now our duty to buy bread from places where the union label is used, and the union is recognized.

The Bakers Union arranged a mass meeting for Sunday 15. Over 300 people were present. Mazor, Lifkind, and Ziskind spoke. Lifkind talked on the conditions of the bakers. He is one by trade and feels the sufferings and slavery of the bakery workers. Mazor told the workers to organize against every form of oppression. Ziskind, in his short talk, spoke on what the public can do when they feel that they are being over-charged. He touched on the cooperative movement throughout the world and proved that it is possible to have cooperative stores here in Chicago, if only the workers desire them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, November 20, 1908.

Everyone knows that the radical workers went from restaurant to restaurant, house to house, and grocery to grocery and agitated for the bakers and their label. The Jewish Labor World was the first and last to assist the bakers, yet the Courier issued a statement that we are misleading the workers. Where was the Courier before? Why was there not a word mentioned in the news editorial page about the poor bakers? Why hide in the ghetto? Only a few people read it anyhow. Why did not Mr. Ziskind mention the bakers in the Courier when he was asked? Why did he say he cannot do anything for the bakers? Of course he cannot be blamed. He cannot write such stuff, but what was the matter with Mr. Zolotkoff? His attention was called to the fact. He is an assistant states attorney, and can take complaints when he is positive that the citizens are not abiding by the law.

The bakery employers organized against the laws of the country to raise the price of bread, and other bakery goods, through uniting into a trust. This is a crime against the constitution of the United States. Why did Mr. Zolotkoff remain silent? The least he could have done was to write a few editorials in the Courier. We believe that it was very important, but he

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The World, November 20, 1908.

feared that the owners of the Courier would lose the matzoh advertisements of the connivers, the Wittemberg family, or the other matzoh companies. That was the main reason why Zolotkoff mentioned nothing in the Courier.

I D 2 a (4) JEWISH

The World, July 17, 1908.

[JEWISH BAKERS STRIKE]

Last Saturday the bakery employer at 517 S. Halsted locked out his Jewish bakers because they demanded a ten-hour day. The workers, indeed, would have won the strike, had not the industrialists stepped in and helped the boss against the strikers. Without a union label, the boss knows very well bread will not be sold, but the industrialists gave him their label. The Jewish bakers in that shop are on strike, and Poles are scabbing there, taking the places of the Jewish union workers.

We are positive that the boss fooled himself. The public will soon notice that the labels on his bread are of an organization seeking to destroy old unions and its workers when on strike. This will soon force the boss to call back his workers and grant their just demands.

I. ATTITUDES
D. Economic
Organization
2. Labor Organization & Activities
b. Cooperatives

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BUTCHER WORKERS' UNION

The Jewish butcher workers, belonging to the Butchers' Union, Local 596, have a very important problem to decide if they want their union not to suffer in the near future from the conditions that caused unemployment among its members.

There are in Chicago about four hundred Kosher butcher-shops of which only about 60 or 70 employ outside help.

Some employ one person; others two or more. Together they employ over a hundred people. Three hundred of these butchers are assisted by their wives and employ colored help to help pluck chickens, in this way eliminating additional butcher help.

The small as well as the big butchers are employing colored help, this being the reason why so many butchers are unemployed.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

This is only one of the evils from which the Jewish butcher worker is suffering.

With the coming of the depression, a new evil arrived which digs under the foundation of the Jewish Butchers Union.

In bad times, those who lose their jobs seek for new ways to make a living. These people, who saved up money from the days of plenty, look for business enterprises in order to be able to exist and to make profits on their savings.

Many Jews of Chicago, who had a few hundred dollars, people who never before were butchers, opened up butcher shops, taking in as partners unemployed butcher workers who were members of the union.

This condition alone weakened the Butcher Workers' Union.

PROJECT W.P.A. 6906

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

In this way the new butcher bosses not only take away a certain number of workers from the union and make them their partners, but at the same time they make them non-union men. This condition alone weakened the Butcher Workers Union.

The danger involved in opening new butcher shops and becoming business men is extremely great because the new butcher bosses are not as yet sure of their existence.



Many of them find out in a short time that they cannot exist and that they must quit business and look for employment again.

The question is, why are people opening butcher shops at a time when business is at its worst, thus taking away the little business there is from the butcher bosses who employ union help?

The result of this is that some butchers are forced to dispense with their help.

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

This condition not only becomes worse for the unemployed, but for the butchers as well. The amount of the unemployed is increasing daily; the Butcher Workers' Union, local 596, has already thirty unemployed members for whom the union must work very hard to secure some employment.

The union does everything in its power to give its unemployed members one or two days' work a week. This task is accomplished with the devoted co-operation of members who have steady employment and share their jobs with those who have none.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

This, however, cannot remedy the situation entirely, due to the fact that the amount of the unemployed is growing very rapidly, and due to certain modifications in the trade.

Many butchers have decided to consolidate their poultry departments in one store in order to save rent.

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

The poultry butcher is able to attend to his business himself, and that is why so many butcher workers are eliminated from the trade entirely.

Besides these evils, from which the butcher worker is suffering, he is mostly influenced by the dreadful conditions now prevailing.

On account of the depression meat sales decrease. All these effects have a vital influence upon the Butcher Workers' Union.

The leaders and officers of the union are trying very hard to improve conditions for its members.

The question arises here, what can the Butcher Workers' Union do in order to find work for the workers who are unemployed?

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

The answer is that the business agent of local 596 has proposed a plan, at the last meeting, that deserves close attention.

According to present conditions in the butchers' trade, there are on the North West Side about 80 butcher shops which are not employing any union help. In the whole area, only two members of the union are employed. In most of these shops the proprietor and his wife do all the work with the help of colored people to pluck the poultry.

This situation justifies the union to organize cooperative butcher shops, controlled by the union and its members, on the North West Side.

People interested in the welfare of the union say that the latter has a right to exercise its power to establish cooperative butcher shops in that

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

district, where there are about 80 small butcher shops in existence, that make it impossible for the workers to secure employment in their trade.

Some people, reading about this plan in the paper, will come to the union with arguments and say that the 80 small butchers not employing union help have a right to be in business, and that the union has no right to take away their bread.

The same argument holds true for the other side: the butcher workers who are sauntering around without work and whose bread is being snatched away by the small butcher bosses and their wives.

The butcher union cannot therefore, stop and listen to the arguments of those who believe that an individual has a right to be in business; instead it should listen to what it should do in order to secure work for those who are unable to find it.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Forward, Apr. 17, 1931.

The only question for the butchers union to consider is that of bringing about a suitable situation that will make it possible for it to employ a number of its members.

If all the small butchers would have considered the condition of the unemployed butcher workers and established a system whereby each and every one of them would have employed for at least one day in the week, one member of the union, giving him an opportunity to work during a certain part of the week, conditions would not have been so grave.

However, they are not doing it. Instead of taking in union help, they employ colored help. There remains only one thing for the union to do. It has to take the initiative and organize a cooperative in which all members of local 596 and other unions should become shareholders, together they should open on the North West Side two or three cooperative butcher shops where the unemployed members could work. Only on that basis will the union be able to strengthen its position among its members.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 28, 1928.

TWENTY THOUSAND ($20,000) DOLLARS RAISED AT A MEETING FOR COOPERATIVE CAP SHOP IN CHICAGO.

The local cap-makers, who are now on strike for quite sometime, will soon possess one of the strongest weapons to combat the bosses. They will, namely, be the owners of a cooperative cap shop.

A plan was drawn up, at the meeting of Cap Makers Local #5, Thursday, for the opening of a cooperative shop. Attorneys Fishbein and Sussman were present and they adjusted the legal side of the great enterprise.

For the success of this enterprise, a sum of $50,000 is required; $20,000 was raised at the meeting which confirms the assurance that this enterprise will be crowned with great success. Thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars are expected in two weeks.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Forward, April 14, 1923.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CREDIT UNION

Why every member of the Workmen's Circle shall become a member of the Credit bank.

Every person knows when a member of the Workmen's Circle gets sick, he receives sick benefit, but what can a person do when he is in perfect health and in need of money for a short period and cannot find a place from which to get it. The answer is a credit union. When a business man is is need of money he can borrow it in a bank, but a laborer can not borrow money in a bank, a credit union is for the worker, what a bank is for a business man.

It makes no difference for what purpose a man needs money as long as he needs it and hasn't got it, one has not the money to prepare with coal for the winter, he would be glad to find a place to borrow a few dollars, and pay it back in small weekly or monthly payments.

A second man wants to buy a piano, but instead of buying a new piano on payments, prefers to buy a used one for cash and save half of the price; but he has not the amount needed in cash.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 14, 1923.

A Cloak presser, after losing his health and strength from pressing so many years and who cannot work any more - is in need of a little money to enter some small business where he can make a living.

A worker wishes to be released from the landlord, who is continually raising his rent, and wants to buy a little home of his own; a cottage somewhere out of the city; but has not enough money to make the first down payment.

In such cases, the worker can be helped a good deal through a credit union.

In short a credit union is an organization whose purpose is to help its members with cash money in time of need, which help to do away with the usurers, loan sharks and loan societies.

How to establish a credit union? Everybody buys a share and pays it off in small weekly or monthly payments. When one loans money from this credit union, he pays a small per cent interest, a part of this accumulated interest is laid aside in a separate fund called a guarantee fund. Whenever there is a loss it is covered with money taken from this guarantee fund. Another part of this interest is used to

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Forward, April 14, 1923.

cover expenses,- such as rent, stationery, books and other administrative expenses and the rest is profit which is paid out to the members from time to time, according to the number of shares they have bought.

Every member has one vote regardless of the number of shares he has. The officers are elected at special meetings. The regular meetings is the place to pass and put into effect laws. That is how the Workmen's Circle credit union was established a year ago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 3, 1922.

What is going on in the Workmens Circle. by Morris Ziskind.

As a matter of fact, very little is being heard of the Workmens Circle. We should hear a good deal about questions of the times, taken up for discussion at our branch meetings, questions that are befitting an organization like the Workmens Circle, but in that regard, all is very quiet. We ought to hear a lot about the tool campaign which is being conducted by the Peoples Relief Committee for Russia and Ukrania; we should hear of the miners' strike, and of the political questions in which the workers should be interested according to the constitution and principles of the Workmens Circle.

An importand organization which will serve the Workmens Circle is the Credit Union, organized in Chicago by the members of the organization. This Credit Union has undertaken to build an institution which will, in time, be of great assistance to the important activities of Workmens Circle. The money paid in by the members

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JEWISH

Forward, July 3, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

will be loaned out at a reasonable rate of interest to those who are in need of money. When the organization will expand and will have more capital, this money will be used to build institutions for the interest of the labor masses of Chicago, and the members of the Credit Union will thereby benefit, directly and indirectly.

The Credit Union is growing very fast, new members are coming in at every meeting, and in time this new Workmens Circle organization will be an example as to what can be done for and through the Workmens Circle when one only wants to do constructive work. Members of the Workmens Circle wishing to enlist themselves in the Credit Union may inquire of N. Shure, of branch 65, or of the manager, in the office of the Labor Lyceum, and receive all necessary information regarding the organization.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 27, 1922.

All Bakers Will Stop Working at Midnight

Union determines to notify through the Forward, all bakers that they must quit work at 12 o'clock tonight in those shops where the agreement is not signed. Members of the Bosses Association are among those who signed the agreement.

At a big meeting yesterday afternoon, of the Bakers' Local, 237, the question arose as to what to do about the bosses who have not yet signed the Agreement.

The business-agent, Joe Weisbaum, reported on the conditions in the Trades, and according to his opinion, the bosses will be forced to sign the Agreement. This meeting was called to determine how to deal with those bosses who have not signed the Union-Agreement.

The business-agent claimed that some of the bosses have already signed, but at 12-o'clock tonight the old agreement with the bosses expires. There-

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Forward, May 27, 1922.

fore, Mr. Weisbaum suggested that a meeting be called this morning and the list of the signed shops be read, and have the bakers report for work in the Shops that are not signed up, but have them quit work at midnight. A hot discussion developed, and it was unanimously passed to follow the same rule as in the past that at 12 midnight when the agreement expires,they shall quit work. A committee, together with the business-agent and secretary, shall visit all the shops, and see,if the agreement is not signed, that the men shall not work later than midnight.

It was also determined to hold a special meeting of all the members at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Union hall, to hear the business reports of the shops where they may continue working after midnight. Fifteen bosses signed the Union-Agreement, and in those shops they can continue working after midnight.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 27, 1922.

The Union notified all the bosses that the Union-office will be open until late at night, and a committee will be there to sign agreements for the Union, with every boss who does not want his work stopped at midnight.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Forward, March 24, 1922.

The bosses, who employ egg candlers, will force the employer to open a wholesale cooperative Egg Store.

The Bosses Association informed the Egg Candlers Union, last April, that they must reduce the wages of the employees 20%. The Union fought that demand and did not permit the bosses to carry through their plan.

If the bosses determine to reduce the wages and declare a lockout, the Egg Candlers Union will open a Cooperative wholesale to the stores and will convince the bosses that they can get along without them.

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JEWISH

Forward, March 12, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Problems and Aims of the Mother's League. - by Morris Ziskind.

Never was the existence of the Mother's League, of working women, so important as it is today. When the Mother's League of Chicago was organized, it encountered many important and great tasks. The pioneers of the Mother's League understood that no element of modern society is so little organized, and so little prepared to defend its interests, as the Jewish working women.

The Jewish working woman sacrifices her life to bringing up children, and does not have the smallest opportunity to affiliate herself with the basic ideas in the breeding of children. The working woman is tied down to house-work and the preparation of meals, and does not have the slightest opportunity to participate in the social and political life of city and country. The working women are, therefore, more backward in organizing than all other classes of women.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 12, 1922.

The Jewish women are especially more backward in organizing their work than are the women of any other race.

The principle problem, which the Mother's League ponders, is the education of the women. The League arranges lectures to give information on various important problems women should understand. Under modern conditions, with outstanding inventions, that make life for women in the home easier, it is possible for the women to lighten the burden of house-work, to a certain extent, and participate in the social and political life of city and country.

The Mother's League has attempted to fulfil this task. Although its success will depend upon the educated and progressive working woman who already sees the necessity of being organized, of coming to the Mother's League, and joining as a member, that she may help carry on the educational and constructive programs.

Every woman knows what it means to pay high rentals. Every woman feels the yoke of the high cost of living. The average working woman feels the heavy

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JEWISH

Forward, March 12, 1922.

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burden from which she suffers, due to unemployment, due to high rentals, due to the many things of which she is in need and is unable to obtain. Women speak singularly, they are dissatisfied, they criticize the landlord, the butcher, the baker, the laundry collector, but, as an organized body of united working women, they do nothing. This is the main task of the Mother's League. It tries to unite all the working women in an organization, through which the scattered minds of the individual working women shall be united. Through instruction and education, they will become a force, a factor, in the social, economic, and political life of modern society.

Every working woman should belong to such an organization. Every working woman must find time to attend the meetings of the Mother's League and acquaint herself with the important problems discussed. Then she will fight for her interests, as a woman, and as a member of the working class.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 5, 1921.

The Jewish Co-Operative Press of Chicago Divides $1500 Profit Among Labor Organizations - By Morris Ziskind

It is two and one-half years that not a word has been said in the Forward about the Labor World Press, the printing-shop which was donated by the Forward to the Workmen's Circle, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Socialist Party branches.

Two and one-half years ago the Press was worth a few thousand dollars. It has grown in value, and today it is valued as between seven and eight thousand dollars. This has arisen from the profit which the press has made during this period.

The year 1920 was a very good one for the Press. New machinery has been purchased and more work was done. The profit was $3,000.

The printing committee which is composed of delegates from the three central labor-bodies, has decided to give each body $500 of the profit, and $1500 is to remain in the business.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Detroit, August 5, 1921.

The Labor World Press has done more. It has maintained, with its credit, a socialist organization, which owes it at present over three thousand dollars. The Press is a part of the movement, and aids the movement in every possible way.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 26, 1921.

A quiet but energetic campaign is being conducted among the Unions of Chicago, for the organization of a co-operative movement controlled and supervised by all unions. Under the auspices of leading representatives of the trade unions of Chicago a conference is being called for union members only, on July 26, in the Labor Lyceum.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward May 9, 1921

Seventeen Tenants win a rent strike on Lawndale Ave.

Mr. Weitzman, proprietor of a building at 1509 S. Lawndale, Ave., demanded a $5.00 raise per month of each tenant. The tenants united and declared a strike. All agreed upon either facing eviction or paying the regular monthly rent.

During this strike, the legislature passed a bill which was not too amicable to the landlords. (bill not mentioned here) Therefore Mr. Weitzman decided to drop the $5.00 raise and remain on friendly terms with the tenants as before.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 10, 1921.

North Side Junk Peddlers, Attention.

There will be a special meeting for the membership fund on the North Side in the Jewish Educational Alliance. The West Side Local will have a special meeting also, in the Netherwood Hall.

All members who have not as yet purchased shares in our Cooperative, are asked to speak to Mr. Ellenbagen in the West Side National Bank, where shares can be purchased.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 10, 1920.

Junk Peddlers Attention!

An extra ordinary meeting will take place at Feldman's Hall, 1841 W. 12th St. Sunday Dec. 12th,2 P. M.

This will be the last meeting which will enable members to join for only $1.00. Initiation fees at all other meetings will be $25.00.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Forward, November 15, 1920.

All the friends of the cooperative movement of the Worker's Cooperative Society especially, will be happy to learn that the Literary and Dramatic Society will produce in the Princess Theater, Sunday, Nov. 21st, Hirschbein's great drama

The Blacksmith's Daughter

All profits will be given to the Workers Dramatic Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 5, 1920.

A meeting of the Cooperative Society will be held this evening, in Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. The shareholders will vote upon raising the capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000, on the basis of $25.00 a share.

Forward, Oct. 4, 1920.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS SOCIETY WILL INCREASE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

Tomorrow night the shareholders of the Co-Operative Workers Society will assemble at the Liberty Club-rooms, 3420 W. 12th street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After thoroughly investigating the conditions of the co-operative movement, the board of directors determined to recommend to the shareholders an increase in the capital stock from $5,000 to $25,000.

In order that this may be done, the shareholders must approve the recommendation of the board of directors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Forward, September 23, 1920

COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE ORGANIZED TO START PRACTICAL WORK.

The meeting of the co-operative conference, which was held last Sunday in Workers Circle Lyceum, has taken an important step in the work for co-operation.

The Central Committee of the conference recommended the following :

1. The conference should elect a committee that shall be united with the Central Committees of the existing co-operative society. They should manage the co-operative undertakings which are in existence and are to open new co-operative enterprises.

2. The conference should decide to open a co-operative grocery store on the West Side.

3. The conference should start a campaign for shares. The delegates discussed the recommendations and with a small exception, decided on the following:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Forward, September 23, 1920

To elect a board of directors of seven, who together with six members of the co-operative societies, should be the administrators of all co-operative enterprises.

The conference decided to instruct the new administration board, to discuss at its first meeting, the question of opening a store on the West Side.

The report which the delegates of the Workmen's Circle branches given showed that many branches had members who belong to unions. These members pay a dollar to their union for co-operation, and they think that they should not have to give another dollar to the branch.

The delegates accepted the decision that Workmen's Circle branches should be able to join the conference, when they buy two shares for the branch, and secure voluntary contributions of a dollar each and think those who give a dollar through a union, shall not give any more.

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JEWISH

WPA (Ill.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 11, 1920.

All workers who patronize the cooperative restaurant, located at Roosevelt Road and Albany Ave. will be happy to learn that the manager is providing a fine reading room and library in connection with the restaurant, where every one will be invited to spend his time freely.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Forward, September 11, 1920.

In the North West Side the Cooperative Grocery Store is at 2733 W. Division St. near California Ave. The Lawndale Region Cooperative Grocery is at 3310 W. 15th St.

All union members, and all others who sympathize with the labor movement, must deal with these stores which are owned by the employees and conducted in the interests of the consumer, and not for the profit of private entrepeneurs.

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I D 2 a (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August, 25, 1920.

The salesmen of Clothing of Gent's Furnishing, Shoes and Hat Stores who adhere to the Retail Clerk's Protective Association, Local 195, held a special meeting, Monday evening, in which affiliation with the cooperative movement was discussed. After some discussion, the membership voted to affiliate itself and each member taxed himself $1.00 for the cooperative fund.

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I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

WPA (illegible) 1225

Forward, August 24, 1920.

The Cap-makers Union (Local 5), which participates in all activities of the labor movement, yesterday, showed again its reliability as a defender and proponent of labor's interest.

After the report of the Executive Board, which recommended that the Local affiliate itself with the cooperative movement, it was so decided unanimously. It was decided also that every member is to pay $1.00, in two payments, to the cooperative.

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I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Forward, August 18, 1920.

The first trade union to organize a credit union cooperative bank, is Local 39, of the Amalgamated Workers.

The Board of Dorectors of Local 39, at a special meeting held yesterday, decided to work out a constitution, which would be sent to the banking department of Illinois State for incorporation.

The Board of Directors also chose a sub-committee to write up the by-laws. Local 39 has over 12,000 members.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 9, 1920.

Happy News.

The Cooperative Grocery, 2659 Haddon Ave. has moved into a large, more beautiful and more convenient location, 2734 W. Division st.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Forward, August 6, 1920.

The representatives of the organized Jewish workers of Chicago have undertaken the raising of a large fund for cooperative enterprise. The plan is as follows: Every labor organization, trade union, workmen's circle branch or other organization which is affiliated with the United Cooperatives will give a dollar for each of its members, to the cooperation fund.

Each organization has the right to its own method for recieving its money from the membership. The fund must be raised within five weeks. Organizations which cannot advance the money from its own treasuries can collect it in small installments from its membership. This should be completed within four weeks.

Delegates of a membership of 25,000 were present at this conference and the delegates of an equal number were absent. Each organization which contributes $1.00 per member will receive shares for its contribution. If an organization has 100 members, it will receive 10 shares and it will be entitled to one delegate per share to the conference of the United Cooperative. The greater the membership, the greater the contribution, therefore the greater its number of shares, the the greater its number of delegates, and the greater its voice in the determination of the cooperative policy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August, 2, 1920.

The Northwest Cooperative Association, which has a cooperative grocery in its neighborhood, will be celebrating soon the opening of a new store at 2732 Division st.

The Northwest Side Cooperative is not content with its activities, and wish to do more. They have decided therefore, to unite with the Worker's Cooperative Society in the Douglas Park district, which has a grocery store at 330 W. 15th st. and a restaurant at 3058 W. 12th st.,and together to control the three undertakings.

I D 2 b

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Forward, July 1, 1920.

The Worker's Cooperative Society and the North Western Cooperative Society have decided at their meetings to merge in the management of each of their grocery stores ~~xxxx~~ and Comrade Chinoy, the manager of the North West Side Cooperative grocery has been appointed to the managership of the Douglas Park District store, 3300 W. 15th St.

The reason for this act is to introduce greater efficiency in the purchase of supplies and greater economy in the expenses.

Because the shareholders of the Cooperative Society live too far from the grocery store, it was found necessary to develop a neighborhood trade.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Forward, May 13, 1920.

Workers Cooperative Society close up one restaurant and move the second. It was agreed upon at a meeting of the shareholders to sell restaurant No. 1, on Ashland Blvd. Restaurant No. 2, at 12th St. and St. Louis Ave. had to be closed as the landlord refused to give a lease. Therefore we bought another place on Roosevelt Rd., corner Albany Ave. directly across Douglas Park.

Arrangements are being made to open the new place within a few days, under a new manager who will see that everything will be in the best of order.

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JEWISH

FORWARD August 6, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PRO

NORTHWESTERN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Friends:

Do not forget to come to the general meeting Wednesday September 10, in the Talmud Torah, corner Rockwell & Hirsch. Many important practical activities will be discussed. Come and pay the sums you owe on your shares. Those who have not paid for their shares in full by this meeting will be barred from membership in the Co-operative and the monies you have paid in will be lost.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027.5

I D 2 b

FORWARD, 7-31-19

The delegates' meetings of the "Workmen's Circle Cooperative Society" are being held (during the summer months) but once a month. The Board of Directors, however, are as active as ever. Shares continue to be sold and branches are joining. To date 65 branches of the Workmens' circle have joined, besides many individuals members. Over $13,000 in subscriptions have been collected. This latter fact has converted many skeptical branches who did not think $25,000 could be raised to the work of establishing a cooperative bakery.

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JEWISH

WPA (Ill. Writers' Proj.)

Forward, June 13, 1919.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Workers Cooperative Society, which operates two restaurants, the manager of one restaurant appeared demanding a raise of $2.00 per week for all workers, and $5.00 for himself, plus two weeks vacation. He threatened with a strike, if these demands meet refusal.

The board of directors are not in favor of a strike, although they cannot pay more than their income permits. Nevertheless, a meeting will be held Saturday evening where a committee of the union to which the workers belong will be expected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 8, 1919.

The Jewish market peddlers of Chicago are organizing an association to better their conditions.

Of late they have had considerable trouble with merchants selling them potatoes and who, the peddlers claim, have been giving them short weight. When the peddlers protested, the owners of the potato markets refused to sell them merchandise.

The market peddlers will meet Thursday evening, at the Jewish Institute, in order to adopt precautionary measures. They will attempt to buy their potatoes wholesale by carload. This will give them a cheaper price and they will, therefore, be able to sell their stock at a lower rate to their customers.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 2275

Forms, to ", 1939

Announcement

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Forward, February 26, 1919.

Announcements.
Tonight
North West Cooperative Society.

All the shareholders are invited to come to the general meeting Wednesday Feb. 26th at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Talmud Torah Hall, corner Rockwell and Hirsch st.

Those who want us to progress with the work of the Cooperative bakery on the Northwest Side must come and do practical work. Until now, the work brought wonderful results, and now we must start doing constructive work which you will partake in.

If you have moved since you became a shareholder, please let us know personally, or write to M. Ladanski, Fin. Sec. 1133 Washtenaw ave.

With regards

The Board of Directors.

I D 2 b

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 6, 1919.

Cooperative Workers Society.

A special Board of Directors meeting will take place tonight at our office, 1129 Ashland Blvd.

It is very important that all directors shall be present as there are very important questions to be discussed.

With Cooperative Regards

Schwartz, Secretary.

The Daily World, December 23, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS SOCIETY.

The weekly meeting of the board of directors of the Co-operative Workers Society, was held on December 17. The chairman was Friend Wabitzka.

1. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

2. The financial secretary reported fifteen applications for share holders. The applications were postponed until the monthly general membership meeting.

3. The bookkeeper reported that the restaurant grossed $385.65 last month. The expenses were $221.37. The report was approved.

4. The manager of the restaurant reported, that there was an additional income of $60.00 donated by the labor editor of the Daily World, Morris Siskind. He also reported that there was an increase in meat of one cent per pound, and the price of butter also increased. The report was accepted and the last clause was given over to the Administration Committee.

The Daily World, December 23, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

5. Friend Maryfield reported that the site for a new restaurant at 3450 W. 12th Street, is now being remodeled and will be completed within ten days. The work will amount to $300.00. The report was approved.

6. The question of the management of the new restaurant was taken up and it was determined to engage a manager, an assistant manager, and a cashier. They shall be under the supervision of the administration committee, who will be appointed by the board of directors.

7. It was determined to celebrate the opening of the new restaurant, Saturday, January 5, 1918, with a banquet.

8. The matter of improving our activities was taken up and it was determined to engage an organizer for this purpose.

9. The distributing committee was ordered to hasten the establishment of a grocery distributing station.

The Daily World, Dec. 6, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

ON THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO

It will be good tidings to many friends of the co-operative movement, to hear about the success of the Co-operative Labor Society. The Co-operative house and restaurant at 1129 Ashland boulevard now stands on a secure foundation. Some time ago, the Board of Directors worked up a plan, which was approved at the general membership meeting. The Society will now open a second restaurant in the center of the Douglas Park district, at 3450 W. Roosevelt Road. The Board of Directors, at their last meeting, also adopted a plan to open grocery stations, where families will be able to purchase products at wholesale prices. It is planned to open this grocery the latter part of the month.

The belief in wide co-operative activity is strong among the active workers of the society. It is necessary now that all workers who believe in the co-operative movement become members of the society. Five dollars is the price of one share. There are no other payments to be made.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier Dec. 8, 1911

Loan Aid Society of Congregation "Bnai Moses" 901 S. Paulina St.

This Loan society had their annual meeting Sunday, Dec. 3rd and met with great success. Mr. Samuels in his address explained the activities of the loan aid society and the good it did for those who were in need of a charity loan. He wound up with praise for the officers who performed all these good deeds last year. In conclusion he turned over the management to the new president, Mr. I. Gaizerovitz. Rabbi N. Burziresky also spoke, and created an enthusiastic spirit among the audience from whom he collected $150.00 for the treasury of the Loan Aid Society.

The following officers were elected:
I. Garzerovitz, Pres.
Charles Brown , Vice-Pres.
Jehah Fisher, Treas.
D. Raifelson, Secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910

To the Jewish Salesmen in Chicago.

All salesmen of dry goods, clothing, shoes, and groceries in department stores are invited to attend a meeting of the newly organized "Jewish Progressive Salesmen Association of Chicago" on Sunday April 10th at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, Rosenstains Hall, 63d West Twelfth Street. Attend our meeting and become acquainted with our plans.

The Jewish Progressive Salesmen Associated of Chicago

B. Waldein, Secty.

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JEWISH

AJA (ILL.) PROJ. 2043

The Reform Advocate, Vol.36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 740.

The Jewish Consumptives Relief Society

This organization, from a small beginning three years ago, includes at present over 300 women, banded together to fight the "white plague" among the Jews of this city. Originally planned for the support of patients at the sanitarium of the Denver Jewish Consumptives Relief Society, it gradually invaded the local field and is at present a powerful co-operative agency in dealing with the general situation. Its program includes visiting the Consumptives in their homes, the placing of patients in various institutions, and supplying milk, and eggs, etc.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 28, 1907.

THE SHOE-MAKERS ASSOCIATION GROWS.

The Chicago Shoe-Makers Association had a meeting yesterday at Pritticken's Hall, corner, Maxwell and Halsted streets. Mr. Sam Miller was the speaker, and spoke very convincingly of the importance for the shoe-makers of Chicago to organize themselves.

A suggestion was made to establish a cooperative leather store in which all members will be able to purchase needed leather goods at the right prices. Three other well known speakers also spoke. They are as follows: Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Marcus and Mr. Piser.

NOV 1 1901

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.351-352.

The Free Sons' Cemetery Association was established by the Chicago Lodges of the Independent Order of the Free Sons' of Israel on November 2, 1875. The first trustees of the Association were - Simon Greenebaum, Abraham Abrams, Henry Greenburg, H. Eliassof, and Abraham Diamond.

The original purchase at Waldheim was five acres, to which six and one-half acres were recently added. The ground is used for the burial of members of the Order and their families. The present membership in Chicago today is 1,100. The cemetery is under the supervision of four officers and five trustees. Each of the nine local lodges elect three delegates to the Association, who, in turn, elect annually officers and trustees.

I. ATTITUDES
D. Economic Organization
2. Labor Organization and Activities
c. Unemployment

I D 2 c
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IV

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Charities Minutes, March 3, 1935.

At the second annual meeting of the Community Council of the J. C., Dr. Hollender introduced Harry L. Hopkins, who spoke on the subject of "This Business of Relief".

In his talk he showed the necessity of warding off starvation for the millions who through no fault of their own, but because of the faults of the modern economic system had been deprived of the opportunity of obtaining employment. He believed that the relief problem was too vast to be coped with by local communities and he stressed the significance of permanently relieving the relief situation.

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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 2, 1932.

"PROSPERITY" BANQUET FOR WORKMEN'S CIRCLE UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS A BIG SUCCESS

The Workmen's Circle Prosperity Banquet, which took place Sunday, brought in the sum of $1,200 for the needy members of the Workmen's Circle.

There were more than six hundred members, representatives of branches and women's clubs, who performed their duty in a truly brotherly fashion.

The banquet, arranged by the relief conference, was opened by Mr. Nitt, chairman of the 15th committee, who with a few appropriate words presented the toastmaster of the evening, Mr. Belman, the committee's secretary.

In a short speech, Mr. Belman explained that this banquet is the result of the terrible crisis, and that the Workmen's Circle has always been and is the Red Cross of the workmen's movement.

Forward, Feb. 2, 1932.

After conducting part of the program, the toastmaster presented Mr. Silverstein, a member of the committee, to make the appeal.

Mr. Silverstein briefly outlined the present situation in which the committee finds itself. He painted vividly the committee's inability to do the utmost for its members, due to lack of funds. The answer to the appeal was a truly loyal one. The branches and the women's clubs were generous with their contributions. In addition, $1,200 was collected at the banquet.

No speeches were made, except for the one by Mr. Bestok, chairman of the district committee.

Forward, Feb. 2, 1932.

The musical program consisted of numbers by the well-known singer, Edna Rose; Mr. Berstein; Paul Cohn, violinist; Goldie Rabin, pianist, and Bertha L. Goldberg.

The program opened with the playing of the "International" on the piano by Eda Belman.

The Women's City Central Committee was in charge of the very delicious meal, which was served to the gathering.

A storm of applause greeted the chairman's expression of thanks to the Forward for the publicity given the banquet.

A list of the contributions will appear at a later date.

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JEWISH

Forward, Mar. 9, 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Beginning May 1, 1924, the unemployed members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Of Chicago will receive unemployment benefit from the unemployment insurance fund established May the first of last year.

This news was disclosed by Prof. John Commons, chairman of the unemployment insurance fund, who announced that the clerks in the office of the insurance fund are working hard to prepare all records necessary to this end.

The agreement withthe Chicago clothing manufacturers to establish an unemployment insurance fund materialized after many lengthy transactions. Less than a year ago, in the month of May, 1923, the Amalgamated presented a demand for such a fund, to which both the employers and the employees were to contribute one and a half per cent of all wages earned. It took a long time for the bosses to grant this demand, but finally an agreement was reached last year that the fund was to begin in 1924. The date when payment of benefit was to start was not decided due to the fact that it was not known how long it would take to raise sufficient funds for this purpose.

Forward, Mar. 9, 1924.

During that time something occurred which no one could foresee. The slack season came on and in many factories the workers were laid off. This delayed the payment of benefits.

But now the chairman of the fund has announced at a meeting of the business agents of the joint board of the Amalgamated, that on May 1st they will be able to start paying unemployment benefit, and that the Amalgamated members of Chicago may celebrate May 1st both as an international holiday and the day when their organization established a reform which promises very much to the workers in the future.

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II D 8

JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PLAN THROUGH WHICH THE AMALGAMATED INTENDS TO DECREASE UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TAILORING INDUSTRY.- by Morris Ziskind.

If one enters the headquarters of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 South Halsted Street, he can witness the work of the tradesmen in reconstructing the halls for an employment bureau, which the Amalgamated is preparing for members.

The new employment bureau will be under the direction of Roy Stuart, who promises much to the workers of the Clothing Industry in Chicago.

The question of unemployment does not leave the Amalgamated and the organization, always, attempts to provide some solution. The problem under the present circumstances is to ease conditions; to provide more members with work; to establish a system of dividing the work among all members, so that all may have some. When the problem was discussed by representatives of the locals,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and officers of the Joint Board, it was affirmed that, if the manufacturers would become interested in the problem, a great deal could be accomplished to regulate unemployment.

Realizing that the manufacturers are not concerned with the life of the workers, and are not interested in the problem of unemployment from an industrial standpoint, the Amalgamated of Chicago has, therefore, determined to carry through the following plan : Each business agent will make a record of how many workers are employed in the shops over which he has charge; how many are employed at full time and how many at part time. A number of workers will be transferred from slack shops to shops where business and over time work prevail. In the course of time the work will be so regulated that too much work will not be concentrated in one factory and too little in another.

This is the sole method of regulating the work, under existing circumstances, in order that some workers shall not remain idle,

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

or work part time, when in other factories there is much work.

The same plan will be carried through in the beginning of the season. When a big concern receives a large order and starts employing hundreds of new workers, while in other factories members are waiting for work, the big concern will not be permitted to employ new workers. Instead, workers will leave other firms that do not provide them a living to be transferred to busy shops, so that no surplus of workers may be created in the industry. Not urally this will take place possible within the Union's control. There is no doubt that this plan will require the cooperation of those controlling the factories. It will, also, require the good will of the workers, who are to be transferred from one shop to another. It is but natural that several workers will not be contented for leaving their shops where they are accustomed to work, as they will fear that they may not profit by the change.

"These difficulties " said Sam Levin, "must be expected". But, as mentioned, it will adjust itself in time. In the first season, when this system is functioning, it will be difficult to satisfy everybody,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

but in time the dissatisfaction will vanish because the workers will become convinced it is being done to their advantage.

For the workers of the Amalgamated in Chicago it is important to explain this system of regulating the work that, by applying the law of average, all employees will work more regularly.

To accompany this plan the employment office will lend its aid. The division of work, in general, will be carried on in a systematic and scientific manner by knowing, each day, how many workers are needed in factories; how many are unemployed and in what sections, or trades, workers are required, in order that any workman, who will be sent somewhere, should know that he is being sent where he is most needed.

Besides this, one will accurately know the condition of the industry. It will be known at any time, by the registration of the unemployed. How many people are without work; which factories remain idle; factories having a lot of work; factories having very little work; in such a

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Forward, Oct. 15, 1922.

manner the problem of the unemployed can be thoroughly studied with good results.

There is no doubt that the important task, which the Amalgamated is now undertaking, should be regulated by the Union, without expectations of having the government, or bosses solve the problem as it is under our present system.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Forward, January 27, 1921.

Yesterday the manager of the Palace Theater brought a check to the Forward office for $1,443.77. This is the profit of the benefit performance for the Jewish unemployed.

Others also have contributed to the fund. Total of contributions to date - $2,872.94.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 24, 1920.

The Workers' Cooperative Society, which operates a grocery store at 3310 W. 15th St. and a restaurant at 3058 W. Roosevelt Rd. is forced to give a danger signal to the shareholders of the Association and to all labor organizations, who are interested in cooperation.

The two cooperative stores are on the verge of bankruptcy. A special meeting will be called tomorrow to determine the fate of the cooperative undertaking at present and of the cooperative movement in the future.

In order to save the Cooperative Society from bankruptcy, $1,500 must be raised. All those, to whom the CooperativeSociety is indebted, can rest assured that their money will be paid.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 13, 1920.

The United Jewish Trades Call Conference About Unemployment.

Unions demand that something should be done for the immigrant workers who enter the shops for small wages. For the newcomers, the United Jewish Trades will open a bureau where those that come over from abroad will receive information concerning their trades and enter the respective Union.

The unemployed will receive as much help as possible.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 11, 1920.

A Year of Practical Work in the Cooperative World in Chicago. By the president of the Cooperative Association. - H. Krohl.

An interesting history of the establishment of the Cooperative Groceries and their accomplishment in one year. Thanksgiving day marked one year since the opening of a grocery store by the Cooperative Society. After two years of arduous work, the small group of idealists, who made many sacrifices, attended organization meetings, ignored holidays, canvassed from house to house in order to accumulate money, are now rejoicing in seeing the germ of their idea being developed; a real Cooperative Society is now established and is governed by the rules and regulations of cooperation.

I shall now endeavor to tell how the class-conscious Jewish workers were made to understand the necessity of being consumers and not only producers. Our Socialist leaders understood that through a cooperative movement, we could demonstrate to the working masses the ground principle of Socialism: that if everything is produced collectively and consumed collectively, then every thing

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 11, 1920.

should be owned collectively, and in stead of producing for profit - to produce for use. This is not utopian, but a scientifically formulated principle.

The workers do not comprehend the importance of building a society in which each must be active and loyal in order to fight the profit makers who are protected by the government. They must pay for shares, buy at the cooperative store, attend meetings, occupy positions in the board of directors and control committee.

The required number of members is approximately 470, whereas we have only 70, and we have only collected one half of the money required. Various political and economic organizations have shown very little cooperation. Other groups of the labor movement of the Jewish streets in Chicago have remained loyal to our cooperative movement. We maintain that there is only one road to follow in order to succeed and that is according to the plan of the Rockdale Pioneers.

Our first mistake was by starting with a small capital. The creditors are pressing us for the money we borrowed. Secondly, we erred by not preparing

JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 c

Forward, December 11, 1920.

sufficient grounds for cooperation and, in general, being too hasty. Thirdly, we did not study the business before entering it.

We have harnessed all efforts in order to succeed. A small group of members have collected $400 for a down payment on a Ford truck ($\frac{1}{2}$ ton). We simplified our control system by buying a cash register that recorded every penny that went in and out. A few months ago, we bought a store at 2734 W. Division St. complete with new fixtures, two new refrigerators, and an electric coffee grinder. We thought that an intelligent Jewish crowd would patronize us at our new location, but the contrary was true.

At the end of six months, we called a conference of various organizations to help us, but nothing was done and the conference was dissolved. In the meantime we neglected our local organization activities, which proved very harmful to us. At this time, the Cooperative Society was in a critical condition and the members were called upon to render aid; we did everything possible and at present, the Cooperative Society is indebted to the sum of $500.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 11, 1920.

It would be unjust not to mention the support from the Mothers League, who have shared in building our society.

In conclusion, may I state that though we have not made a financial success, we have succeeded in spreading the cooperative ideology in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

CAPITALIST MYOPIA

(Editorial)

In many industrial centers in America unemployment is increasing day by day. Hundreds of thousands of workers are going around idle and a severe winter stands before them. The number of unemployed is increasing, whereas the demand for commodities has not decreased. America is still the chief source of supplies for all of Europe, and should the Russian trade be opened to America tomorrow, there wouldn't be enough workers in this country to produce the commodities which America would be able to sell. If the high cost of living is caused by a lag in production, then why do the manufacturers permit hundreds of thousands of workers to go around idle?

The truth is that the sudden rise of unemployment, which is particularly felt in the East, is not a natural one; it is not the result of overproduction, it is an artificial rise, just as the high price of coal and sugar is not natural but artificial.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

If there is a lag in production in this country which causes the high cost of living, it is not because there is no market for commodities, but because the captains of industry want to produce a scarcity in order to maintain the high prices of their commodities. Thus, for instance, the cotton barons of the South decided to reduce the production of cotton sixty per cent in order to maintain the high prices. Many large industries are purposely not producing enough commodities because from the standpoint of their profits, it pays them to sell less at a greater profit than to sell more at a smaller profit. This tactic is not only a conspiracy on the part of the profiteers against the working class, which suffers terribly from the production lag, but against the middle class as well. But the lag in production caused by these profiteering motives still does not explain the growing unemployment.

There is still another reason for the increase in the number of unemployed. Many manufacturers, especially those who are able to take the risk, are now seeking by various tricks to compel the workers to accept today the wages of 1914, and thus nullify the economic progress of the workers for the past six

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years. In order to promote their reactionary plan, they are employing the method of an economic holdup. They say to the worker: "Either you accept the wages of 1914, or we shall close the factory, because otherwise we will be unable to keep our factories open!" The worker is then given the choice: Either he and his family must go hungry or he must accept lower wages.

In many **small** industries the workers have already yielded, because the unions were not strong enough to carry on the struggle. In the larger industries the struggle is being quietly carried on. The workers, realizing what such a capitulation would mean for their future, refuse to yield. The manufacturers are not making an issue out of it--they simply close the factories. They do not say that the workers are not entitled to their present scale of wages. On the contrary, they make a pious face and state that they even sympathize with the workers, but unfortunately they are compelled to close their factories, and--they stick to their word.

Should the workers yield, then the whole effort of organized labor for the past

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six years to elevate the standard of living of the workers, would be lost. What is more, should the workers yield now, they will be selling themselves, body and soul, to the bosses forever. Tomorrow, or a day after, the bosses can think the matter over again and propose to the workers that they either accept lower wages or the factories will be closed.

The unemployment prevailing at present indicates that a quiet struggle is going on between capital and labor. The struggle is dangerous for both factions, for capital and for labor. When the struggle is an open one, then a third faction--the public--can emerge and exercise its powerful influence, and can force capital and labor to settle their dispute. In all the large strikes of recent years, the broad masses have been in sympathy with the workers. But when the struggle is a quiet one, the public does not have the opportunity of exercising its influence and the poor worker must suffer in silence.

This quiet struggle is more dangerous to capital than to labor, because destructive elements crop out in such a struggle, and if the representatives of

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capitalism think that they will restrain the development of radicalism by quietly choking the workers, they are again proving their shortsightedness. /Such a policy/ shows that they have learned nothing from the events of the past three years. The Bolsheviks in Russia would never have attained power if the despotic government, in alliance with capital, had not quietly suppressed the workers.

Where the worker is given a free hand to fight out his economic struggle openly, Bolshevism is a stillborn child. This can be seen in Italy, where strong groups of workers seized whole industries and attempted to establish factory soviets. The Italian Government did not lose its head; it did not shoot down the radical workers, but left them to experiment in peace. The result was that the Italian Government succeeded in mediating between both factions and establishing order without bloodshed.

Only where capital attempts to suppress labor quietly do destructive elements creep in, and then capital suffers the most. The method being used by the bosses

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to make the workers submissive--starvation wages or a lockout--is a criminally shortsighted tactic which will soon punish itself. To use an old axiom: /It is/ not the possession of power, but its misuse that creates trouble in the world.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 4, 1920.

Cooperative Restaurant opens Today.

Members, friends, and sympathizers of cooperative enterprises, who formerly ate at the Cooperative Restaurant on 12th St. and St. Louis Ave., will from today on, be able to eat at the Cooperative Restaurant in the new location, 3056 W. 12th St. corner Albany.

Due to the hardships in fixing up the place we were unable to open on scheduled time. Today the restaurant will open for business, and all customers, shareholders and sympathizers are asked to come back to their own workers cooperative home.

All efforts will be made that the cooperative spirit shall be the foundation of our undertaking. The banquet to celebrate the opening of the Cooperative Restaurant was postponed Saturday night, June 12th, at 8 P. M. Preparations are being made for a magnificent banquet. The price per plate will be $1.00 and it is expected that many of our members will gladly participate.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Chicago Forward, June 2, 1919.

Without intelligent organization, the Workmen's Cooperative cannot be successful. It can not develop and perform its duties as an organization which must meet the economic problems of the present standard of living. As a Workman's society its duty is to perform cultural works and to prepare a technical apparatus for the future society, and the management of our entire economic life. The society must have members who should be acquainted with the principle of Workers' Cooperatives, with its history, and the methods of management in the present cooperative movement.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northwest Side Cooperative, it was decided to appoint an Educational and Press Committee whose duties would be to agitate and spread propaganda among the Jewish masses of Chicago; to arrange meetings, classes, and lectures on the history and the management of the Cooperative, and to organize campaigns for increased membership.

A Committee of three was elected:

J. Ziskind, L. Remis, and W. Chinen.

A Charter and Constitution Committee was elected, whose duties are to enable the Cooperative to function immediately, to secure a charter from the State Government, and to draw up a final draft of our Constitution and By-Laws. The draft will be presented to the Board of Directors, and if accepted it will be submitted to the membership at a general meeting of the Society, for final approval.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302/5

Forward, Janurary 2, 1919.

Jewish Co-Operative Workers Association.

A Board of Directors meeting of the Co-Operative Association will be held this evening at our office, 1129 Ashland Blvd. We have some very important business to transact.

I. Schwartz.
Rec. Sec'y.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 11, 1918.

AMERICA IS IN NEED OF WORKERS
Tens of Thousands of People Are Idle in Our Cities

Since the war broke out and immigration into this country ceased, we have begun to feel a shortage of labor. In all branches of industry, and particularly in agriculture this shortage has been felt. The railroads are simply crippled for lack of help. Farmers have been struggling with the problem of whether or not to increase their production of crops fearing that during harvest /time/ they will be unable to obtain enough help and the crops will rot. Factories, munition plants, and shipyards, constantly keep crying that they are short of help.

Yet, despite this labor shortage, there are tens of thousands of people parading the streets of our cities without jobs. How can this be explained? Why are there so many idle workers at a time when there is a scarcity of labor?

Perhaps it can be explained by the irregularity of employment, by the fact that

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workers roam from one industry to another because of ill treatment /at the hands of the employers/. Such treatment has robbed many workers of the ambition and energy to work to such a degree that they would rather do nothing than work for an employer.

PROJECT W.P.A. 1943

Capital has deeply humiliated Labor; has robbed it of its soul, and has made of the worker an insignificant cog in the machine. It is now beginning to realize its error and is looking for ways and means to rectify it. However it is always difficult to correct an error at the last moment, and so mere repentance at this time will do little good. At the present time this country is sorely in need of skilled labor. But the question arises: What has Capital done to encourage one to become a skilled worker? Quite to the contrary, King Capital has held sway in such a manner as never to permit the subordinate, in order to drain him of his last ounce of strength, and then to cast him away like a useless husk.

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In Europe, Capitalism was not as well developed and Labor was not robbed of its soul. Hence a great number of the working class developed into skilled workers. And when these skilled workers came to our shores and built up our great industries, it was not they who received the credit, but their employers, those rich idlers who enjoy all the luxuries, all the blessings of the land at the expense of their workers. But no more workers are coming here from Europe. And so we have suddenly begun to realize our predicament. Our industries are dependent mainly upon workers from Europe.

The hundreds of thousands of American workers are of so low a caliber that the employers prefer to draw upon the immigrants. The reason for such a low standard of skill among the American worker is that he has not been reared in the spirit of labor, and in the field of work in which he was employed, the American worker was but a cog in the machine; in other words, he did only one part of the job but had no idea about the rest of it. This evidently instilled in him no love for his work, nor any loyalty to it. On the contrary, it

Daily Jewish Courier, June 11, 1918.

developed in him a dislike for it, and even a sense of nausea. And at the first opportunity he would leave the factory entirely.

And the American worker who remains in the factory usually strives to become a foreman, or a straw boss, a slave driver. And, thanks to his knowledge of the English language, he usually succeeds. But the time has now come when the American worker has been put to the test. The country is in need not of slave drivers, but skilled workers who understand the spirit of their work. We need now producers not parasites, people who shall be able to work themselves in such time of need.

This is probably one of the most important problems of the day. We cannot depend on immigration from Europe. We must bear in mind the fact that after the war, Europe will be in need of skilled workers. And aside from the high wages and respect that labor will receive there, the respective governments will apply the most stringent regulations to prevent the emigration of labor.

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Nor can we rely on miracles. We must therefore develop a generation of skilled workers in the various fields of labor. Then this country will need fear no scarcity of labor in time of need. No vagrancy laws will be needed, for there will probably be very few vagrants.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 24, 1914.

FREE SOUP KITCHEN TO BE OPENED FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

At a meeting of the unemployed last night at Singer's Hall, a committee of ten was appointed, with Mr. M. Gold as chairman, and invested with the power to contact some reliable persons who are in a position to create employment and open a free soup kitchen. The plans to open the free kitchen will be completed today.

This committee will contact the radical relief committee demanding that to establish relief for the unemployed here in Chicago is as much a necessity as to send relief to the unfortunate Jews in Europe.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE "ANARCHISTS"

(Editorial)

The acquittal last week of the two "anarchistic" young men, Mishnevsky and Bernstein, who were accused of inciting riots, brought to a close a tragic act in the tragedy of the Jewish unemployed workers.

It is only natural that among the 41,000 unemployed in Chicago this winter, a certain percentage were Jews. But it is not natural for the Jews to be at the apex of the leadership that created disorder. And the truth of the matter is that they weren't.

The various arrests, which were made in the Jewish district, were merely made to divert the public's attention from the real situation. The meetings that were broken up were the regular peaceful meetings held by the constantly dissatisfied group in the Jewish, as well as non-Jewish, district. The speakers reiterated their same old line, and there was no reason for arresting the

PROJECT 30076 WPA

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

speakers and breaking up the meetings. But there was a reason for instilling the thought into the general public that the foreigners are the dissatisfied ones, and that is why menacing anarchists, who incite riots, were suddenly discovered among the Jews. Thus, these peaceful meetings were suppressed and the speakers arrested.

The Jewish public provided for the Jewish unemployed much better than others. The large newspapers, however, ignored this. This is not what they were in search of. They wanted a victim, so the West Side in general, and particularly the Jewish neighborhood, is the place.

There is an old adage: Trouble can always be found among Jews.

PROJECT 2000

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1914.

WORKERS' GHETTO

In accordance with a decision made at its last meeting, the United Hebrew Trades will not succor the unemployed. We would probably not comment on this decision because the United Hebrew Trades has practically done nothing anyway in regard to the unemployed. It has neither raised money nor permitted anyone to cooperate with the committee (except Mr. Shapiro, secretary). So naturally, there is nothing new in its attitude. Nevertheless, we maintain that it is unwise of the United Hebrew Trades to remove this matter from its agenda. It is true that at present it can do very little, but it certainly could do something for the future. The United Hebrew Trades could have introduced this question to the unions which are represented there, and make it a part of a trades union question.

If a union defends the interests of the workers against their employers, why should it not also protect them in slack time? Is unemployment less

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important to workers than a strike? Why shouldn't the unions have unemployment funds just as they have strike funds? It would naturally involve more dues, but if the workers would realize that this would alleviate their conditions in slack time, they would gladly pay such assessments.

If the unions would do this, union men would be much better off; at least they would not have to stand the humiliation of appealing to the public. The question is of utmost importance and should be given serious thought by the unions.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1913.

THE BREAD LINE

In a time when some Jews argue about this or that one as a qualified leader in the community, other Jews, shivering from cold, wait in the public hunger line, at the employment bureau, and in the bread lines.

There is nothing new in unemployment to excite Jewish civic workers or to find them unprepared. The Lechem Leravim (food kitchen) was not established merely for the "all year-round" poor; and the Hachnosses Urcheem (Strangers home) may keep open doors even for those who are no longer itinerants.

Jewish civic workers, even those not connected with charity, at sight of our present bread line, should get their radical plans of curtailing future economic woes, since this cannot still the hunger of today or warm the present cold.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Cold and hunger are non-partisan, non-confessional, and cosmopolitan. They have no regard for one's standards or position in life. To overcome these, we must employ a universal method whose usage to date has not been possible.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1913.

It is also impossible to do away entirely with unemployment in today's economic setup.

Chicago Jews cannot provide for the entire world; they cannot even solve the problem of unemployment among Jews, even that of their own community, but what they can do is to enlighten and mitigate the sufferings of the workless by aiding them as much as they can.

W.P.A.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 13, 1892.

[CONCERNING THE REFUGEES]

Those refugees who would not accept the work provided for them by the Relief Committee were asked to seek their quarters on Thursday. Those who were ejected collected about the building, and sought to effect an extrance by violence. The clamor became so great that the police were called on two occasions to clear the streets.

All those that we were forced to eject have been with us between three and four weeks and they have made absolutely no move in spite of our appeals to them to help themselves. If those that we ejected show any disposition to accept employment or to help themselves we will be only too glad to give them all the assistance in our power.

The disturbance occurred at the Relief Committee headquarters at 152 W. Twelfth Street.

I. ATTITUDES
E. Social
Organization

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 30, Vol. 78, pp.492-494. 1929.

One of the immediate results of the Haymarket Riot was the formation of a Jewish Workingmen's Educational Club, with its headquarters on Canal street, between Bunker and De Koven streets. It was there that the Jewish labor and radical movements of Chicago were born, and where Jewish socialism first instilled spiritual impulses in the lives of the new immigrants.

The Jewish Workingmen's Educational Club collected a modest library, mainly composed of books on political economy, and of outstanding philosophers, in German, French and English.

The leading members of the group were Peter Sissman, a prominent lawyer of this city, Dr. Nahin, Abraham Bisno, and Dr. Knopfnagel. The J. W. E. C. did not stay together very long, and two opposite currents of thought soon developed, with two factions springing up. The second faction withdrew its membership from the club and occupied itself with the organization of trade unions.

From "The Growth of Jewish Chicago" by Philip P. Bregstone.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, March 31, 1928.

INTERNATIONAL HAT AND CAP MAKERS UNION TAKES OVER LEADERSHIP OF CAP MAKERS STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

The Strike Committee of the Cap Makers Union determined to depose the Communist Executive and their chairmen from the committees that have prolonged the strike for a period of four months and have made it impossible to bring about any settlement with the manufacturers.

The Strike Committee came to the conclusion that the Communists, who controlled the Executive Committee of the Union, and who were chairmen of all committees which controlled the leadership of the strike, were responsible for preventing a settlement; and they gave over the leadership of the strike to their International with President Zaritsky at the peak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, March 31, 1928.

The Communists tried to defend themselves, but all their excuses were controverted by facts and proof which were written black and white by the same Communists and their ugly press.

International President Zaritsky, and general secretary-treasurer, Roberts, were present at the meeting of the Strike Committee and promised to apply all the powers of the International to settle the strike and procure the cooperation from the organized labor movement to help the Cap Makers in their struggle to preserve the existence of their Union.

In the charges against the false leadership of the Communists it was shown that, from the very beginning of the strike, they have more fiercely combated the president of the International than the Cap Manufacturers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, September 16, 1927.

COMMUNISTS RENEW THEIR TERROR AGAINST CLOAK MAKERS, BRUTALLY BEAT A COMMUNIST WORKING GIRL.

The former Communist officials of the Cloak Maker's Joint Board began using similar gangster methods, yesterday, which were applied by their "comrades" in the New York Cloak Market.

Seeing that they are loosing out on all fronts, they started to beat up the members who refuse to be dictated by their cliques. They have brutally beaten Miss Tillie Schnell, 1226 S. Crawford Avenue; and seized her purse containing thirty dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, September 16, 1927.

Miss Schnell is employed at Kay Bros. Shop, 228 S. Market Street, in the same building where the Communist tried to stage a fake strike, at Hyman Bros.

The police, who arrived at the scene, arrested Miss Florence Korn, Rose Kaplan, Ida Rothstein, Dora Lifschultz and B. Rooner.

Florence Korn was immediately set free and Miss Kaplan is charged with knowing where the pocket-book is, and she is being held under heavy bail.

Judge Fetcher fined Jamposky and Resnick, two sign bearers, $200 for violating the court orders by interfering with the International in its organizational work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, September 16, 1927.

The Communists manufactured a fake strike, hiring two hoodlums from Madison Street to picket Hyman Bros. Shop, informing pedestrians of a strike when in reality there was no strike. They only seek to split the Cloak and Dress Makers Union.

The Communists, yesterday, admitted that they are lost and bankrupt. They have, until now, lied - through their blackmailing press, claiming control of the Union.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 29, 1927.

THE COMMUNIST FAKERS OF THE CHICAGO CLOAK MAKERS JOINT BOARD KILLED THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, FRIDAY EVENING. THEY GAVE THE EMPLOYERS A GIFT AMOUNTING TO A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

The agreement which the Joint Board made, two years ago, with the Cloak Manufacturers Association was that the employer must pay 1 1/2 cents for every dollar they pay out in wages and the workers agreed to pay 3/4 of a cent in order to receive $60 a month when unemployed.

When the communists went into office and became busy with their communistic politics, to destroy the International, they forgot entirely that such a thing as an Unemployment Fund exists and did not collect anything from the employers for two seasons.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 29, 1927.

When President Zigman was recently in Chicago, he inquired about the Unemployment Fund and found out that it is as good as killed, because the communists do not collect anything from the bosses.

The communist clique foresaw trouble by neglecting their duty to take care of the fund, so they commenced to speak with the employers about the Unemployment Insurance Fund and pleaded that the slow season is already at hand and there is no money to pay insurance benefits. The wanted to evade the issue completely.

The communist leaders have seen that they are in bad shape due to ignoring the agreement, so they compromised with the bosses to this effect: they reduced one-half of the employer's contributions; instead of the bosses paying 1 1/2 cents they will only pay 3/4 cent, i. e. instead of them paying $50,000 annually, they will only pay $25,000 a year now.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 29, 1927.

From this sum a certain portion will go to the expense of management. The office will only have a balance of four or five thousand dollars to pay unemployment insurance to the six hundred cloak makers of Chicago, who are entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The communists accepted this plan knowing that they have broken the agreement with the association and have killed the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Communist manager, himself, reported at the Joint Board in the presence of President Zigman, Judge Horner, the arbitrator urged the employers to live up to the agreement by contributing toward the fund for the unemployed in order not to break the agreement.

The communist leaders will certainly insist that they achieved a victory for the workers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 29, 1927.

The truth is that the victory was accomplished two years ago, when the old administration signed the agreement and introduced the insurance fund.

The cloak makers have fought in vain because the communists have annihilated everything.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 16, 1927

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The communist business agents of the Chicago Cloak Makers Joint Board are willing to sell out the Union and destroy the agreement, in order to get one of their communist "commissars" a job. That this is a fact is proved by the case that occurred last week in J. Coopersmith's shop, 115 S. Market Street.

The left wing business agent, Harry Zeff, sent Dora Lifshiltz, leader among the communist girls of Local #100, to report for work at the above mentioned firm.

The boss wanted to discharge her from her position, so Comrade Zeff entered the scene and made a deal with the boss to this effect: that Dora should remain on the job and, in return, the boss would allow her privileges are not permitted anyone else.

The Jewish Daily Forward, May 16, 1927. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

First of all, the business agent commanded the tailors to work until 5 o'clock on Saturday, a thing that is against the agreement with the Union. In accordance with the agreement 44 hours a week are permitted, Saturday until 2 o'clock. The contract expressly states that over time is not allowed.

Last Saturday, the tailors worked four hours more than the agreement calls for. This alone, however, does not complete the story.

The business agent agreed with the employer that Dora would not be the shop chairman and would keep her mouth closed about Union affairs. She was to remain silent in the midst of the horrible treatment of the workers as long as her job was safe. She immediately fulfilled this task by working over time, last Saturday, and sold all her communistic principles for a mess of pottage. The communist representatives of the local Cloak and Dress Makers' Union commit such acts, which are, to them, just and wonderful.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

RACE HATRED IN AMERICA

Nine good and true men, representing the three major religious faiths, have formed a Permanent Commission on Better Understanding, a fact-finding and opinion-forming body which will analyze all charges made against the various groups of American citizens by other groups from time to time. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are equally represented in the newly formed, voluntary body. Representing the Protestant denominations are: Reverend S. Parks Cadman, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; W.H.P. Faunce, president of Brown University; and Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School. Catholicism is represented by Father Francis P. Duffy, president of the Rainbow Division of the Veterans' Association; Judge Victor J. Dowling, presiding justice of the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; and Martin Conboy, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. American Jewry is represented by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York; Henry Morgenthau, former U.S. Ambassador to Turkey; and Irving Lehman, justice of the New York State Court of Appeals.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

The object of the newly created commission is described in the following terms in an editorial in the American Hebrew: "The Permanent Commission on Better Understanding is to be free of private religious views, doctrines, beliefs, or practices. It is to be free of politics. It is not to initiate any new movement. It is not, of its own accord, to investigate any problems that may trouble the religious groups. Questions touching international relations shall be entirely out of its province. It will have no power, nor will it have any desire, to act in any capacity. It will have no permanent officers and will call itself into session only when it receives an appeal to redress a 'group wrong'. It will determine for itself whether a protest from a particular group comes within its purview. But when it has undertaken a task, when it has investigated painstakingly, and when it has spoken after careful and unbiased deliberation, the whole nation will listen and will accept its pronouncement as the enlightened voice of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish population on the broad grounds of American humanity."

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Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

I must ask that I be counted among the "doubting Thomases" with regard to the possible achievements of the well-intentioned Permanent Commission on Better Understanding. I am strongly inclined to believe that very little of lasting value can result from the contemplated activities of the Commission. I respect the nine gentlemen for their good intentions, but I fear they will soon tire of their self imposed task.

I have no quarrel to pick with the members of the newly organized Permanent Commission. The half-dozen Gentile members are to be praised for their avowed interest in the cause of the Jews; and as far as the three Jewish members are concerned, nothing less could have been expected from men calling themselves Jews. Nevertheless, it is our duty to examine the bases underlying the proposed activities of the new body calmly and dispassionately.

As "a voluntary fact-finding and opinion-making body which will investigate accusations against groups of American citizens who feel themselves unjustly

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

accused," the Commission can hardly have in mind the seventy-five million Protestants. A group comprising three-fourths of the population of the United States has no reason to fear unjust accusations. It can afford to ignore the attacks made by the minority groups. It follows, therefore, that only the minority groups need concern themselves with accusations made against them by the majority; and as we have seen, the two minority groups are the Catholics and the Jews.

What about the Catholics and the Jews? Do they suffer at the hands of the Protestant majority? If so, how? It would be too much to deny that there are elements among the Protestant majority that look askance on the Catholics generally. We have had anti-Catholic sentiment with us for a long time. Ever since the first influx of Irish immigrants a century ago, Protestants, and by no means the least influential among them, have openly expressed disapproval of the Roman Catholic element. There is a considerable anti-Catholic feeling in the South and in some parts of the West. There is a well-defined understanding that no Catholic can be elected to the Presidency. Much of the anti-Catholic sentiment in the West, for instance, is due to the fact that the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302275

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

Catholic Church is regarded as the enemy of the American public school. In recent years the only organized body that has disseminated Catholic propaganda has been the Ku Klux Klan. This organization, however, attacks other groups as well.

As far as the American Jews are concerned, only Mr. Ford and the afore-mentioned Ku Klux Klan have felt the urge to maintain an organized propaganda machine against them. It is generally conceded that the Klan has already lost most of its numerical strength throughout the South and the West. Mr. Ford's activities have not been so successful as he might have wished. Frankly speaking, there is no anti-Semitism to speak of in the United States. What passes for anti-Semitism in this country is a mild form of social ostracism. Certain high class resorts refuse to serve Jewish patrons. From time to time attempts are made in the Eastern colleges to exclude, or limit the number of Jews. Aristocratic clubs draw the line against Jewish members. Recent anti-immigration laws were aimed, in part, against the Jewish immigrants.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-27-5

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

It is, therefore, proper to inquire what, if anything, the Permanent Commission on Better Understanding could hope to accomplish if it made the minority groups a little more popular with the majority? What surprises me is that the Commission on Better Understanding has overlooked the one real, live, racial problem in the United States. I am referring, to be sure, to the Negro question. Here is something worthy of the labors of the eminent gentlemen of the Commission. Compared to the problem of the Negro in America, the difficulties of the Catholics and the Jews pale into insignificance. Surely there is need for better understanding between the whites and the blacks in this country —on the part of the whites, we mean. Why not tackle this problem?

In all likelihood the Commission would probably admit that the Negro problem offered insurmountable difficulties. And this is a point of view which appeals rather strongly to my way of thinking. At bottom it is a question of prejudice. I don't see how the Commission would eradicate prejudice from the minds of millions of native Protestant Americans. Prejudice is not amenable to reason. Our hatreds, even as much as our loves, are irrational and inexplicable. Psychologists are only now beginning to understand a little of the workings of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, May 8, 1927.

the human mind. Prejudice is not due solely, or even mainly, to lack of knowledge. It is due to something deeper and more profound--to hidden causes.

Consider the phenomenon called the Ku Klux Klan. The editor of the American Hebrew thinks that if such a body as the Permanent Commission on Better Understanding had been functioning ten years ago the Klan would not have swept the South and the West in 1920.....The more the Klan was condemned by "men of enlightenment and lovers of their fellowmen," the more it grew in membership and influence throughout the South in the years following the end of the World War. What then shall we think of the new Permanent Commission? The most that can be said for it is that it is a pretty gesture. Its work, in all probability, will be barren.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 81229

Forward, April 18, 1927.

LABOR CONFERENCE DETERMINES TO CALL A HUGH PROTEST MEETING AGAINST THE CONDEMNATION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

Representatives of the Jewish unions of the United Hebrew Trades, delegates of the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, and of the Jewish Socialist Alliance, organized themselves to carry on the protest movement against the condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti, and to demand that the Governor of Massachusetts should grant them their pardon.

Comrade Leon Hannek, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, opened the conference and declared that it was determined to call a conference for the purpose of organizing a protest movement among the Jewish masses, as well as uniting with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Comrade L. Benenson was elected chairman, and Comrade Morris Ziskind, secretary.

After the election of officers, delegates of a few left branches of the Workmen's Circles, that do not belong to the City Central Committee of the W. C. demanded admission to the conference. Comrade Benenson related the decision of the United Hebrew Trades and informed them that the three bodies that constitute the conference will not have any relationship with the communists and in order to avoid hinderance will not drag this element into the protest

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movement.

The conference appointed an Executive Committee consisting of the following delegates: L. Hannek, H. Rufel, M. Ziskind, M. Israelson, Nachtigal, D. Silverstein, Braveman, M. Blumin, Bloomfield, and M. Rappaport.

The conference decided to send letters to all affiliated organizations urging them to send protest resolutions to the Governor of Massachusetts. It was also resolved to send delegates - Blumin and Ziskind - to the Sacco Vanzetti Committee.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Apr. 3, 1927.

WHAT THE FORD TRIAL MEANS TO THE JEWS OF AMERICA

Eventually the Ford-Sapiro trial will be over. Eventually the twelve Michiganders who constitute the jury will finally agree or disagree on a verdict. The long-drawn-out legal wrangle will come to a close. What will be the significance of the verdict.

I am inclined to think that, apart from the question whether Mr. Sapiro will get any of Ford's money, the trial will serve to "debunk" Mr. Ford--in part, at least. The billionaire automobile worker will emerge an unheroic figure. His lawyer may succeed in establishing the legal fiction that Ford was personally unaware of what the Dearborn Independent printed about Sapiro; that, in fact, Ford never read a single issue of his privately-owned magazine and never wrote any of the numerous articles which bear his name. The lawyer, technically, may prove all this and more, and persuade a jury that Ford's editors, secretaries, and press agents are responsible for his anti-Semitic

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Daily Jewish Forward, Apr. 3, 1927.

activities; before the bar of American public opinion, however, he will have lost /the trial/. He will have lost because he is hiding himself behind the backs of his editors and secretaries. The more his lawyers employ legal technicalities to keep him from answering embarrassing questions, the greater will be his embarrassment in the public eye. It is probably too much to expect that anti-Semitism will be destroyed in America as a result of this trial. It is fair to assume, however, that Ford's personal brand of Jew-baiting will have received a death-blow.

The court has ruled that the Jewish question is not involved in the present trial. And there is a famous court ruling that a whole race cannot be libeled. This may be good law, but it does not make good sense. For every intelligent layman knows that, try as you may, you cannot really keep the Jewish issue out of this case. Moreover, every right-thinking person feels that a whole race can most assuredly be libeled.

The tortuous processes of lawyers and judges are wondrous to behold! The

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Daily Jewish Forward, Apr. 3, 1927.

logic of the court bears but slight resemblance to the logic of the man in the street. Hence a court ruling may be perfectly legal without being, in the least, either just or sensible. It is fatuous to argue, as Ford does at the trial, that in calling Aaron Sapiro a Jew he was no more offensive than had he called attention to the fact that Chief Justice Taft is a Unitarian. Ford did very much more than simply call Sapiro a Jew. He specifically and repeatedly made the charge that Sapiro was part and parcel of an international, Jewish conspiracy to cheat, rob, and exploit the American farmers in the interest of his "gang".

I have before me, as I write this article, a copy of the Jews' Activities in the United States, the second volume of The International Jew, which is a reprint of a select number of articles appearing in the Dearborn Independent from October 9, 1920 to March 19, 1921. In the preface we are informed that the first volume dealt with content of the Jewish "world program". The present volume gives a general view of some of the evidence which illustrates and substantiates that program. The articles thus far printed remain unanswered. Some of the chapter headings are as follows: "How Jews in the

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United States Conceal their Strength"; "Jew versus non-Jew in New York Finance"; "Disraeli of America--a Jew of Super Power"; "The Scope of Jewish Dictatorship in the United States"; "Jewish Control of the American Theater"; "The Jewish Aspect of the Movie Problem"; "Rule of Jewish Kehillah Grips New York"; "When Editors were Independent of Jews"; and "Jews Use the Peace Conference to Bind Poland".

It would be idle and beneath the Jew's dignity to attempt to refute the numerous charges made by Ford. Here are a few of these charges which have remained unanswered: "Jewry emerged from the war more strongly entrenched in power than it ever was before--even in the United States" (page 56). "A Jew is President of France". "Morris Guest....is not a producer, of course, although he is a great panderer to the least credible tastes of a public whose tastes he has debased to no small degree" (page 108). On page 245 we read: "About eight months ago the Dearborn Independent began series of studies on the Jewish question. It was an attempt to state the facts upon which the Jewish question is based. It was not in the beginning, nor has it since

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developed, into an attack on Jews as Jews. Its purpose was enlightenment; and if it secretly indulged in a hope, it was this--that the leaders of American Jewry had a genuine modus operandi, not of toleration, but of reconciliation. The proof that these articles contained facts, and only facts, is found in the failure of the Jewish spokesmen to show any one of them to be false. The record stands that way. Not one disproof! It is quite well known what the position of Jewish leaders is today. It is one of fear. For once they themselves are possessed by the fear of the unknown. Mark this: all the anti-Semitism that exists in the United States today is the deliberate creation of the Jewish leaders and is a great creation. The Jewish leaders want anti-Semitism here. Unable to create it among non-Jews, they are seeking to create it among the Jews by telling them that it exists. The Jewish leaders of the United States have done everything possible to keep the Dearborn Independent away from the Jews, to prevent them from reading it and learning the fact that no attack is being made upon them as Jews."

In all seriousness, how should such attacks be met by the Jews? Argue with Ford? Get "mad" at him? Call him names? Plead with him to stop disseminating

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this propaganda? Ignore him? Poke fun at him? Pyschoanalyze him?

The "Jewish leaders" of whom the Dearborn Independent speaks, have been at a loss to know how to meet the Ford attack. There are phases in the answer which would be very amusing, and to deal with them seriously would be unthinkable. If Ford were not the wealthiest and, in many respects, the most typical as well as the most unique citizen in America--if he were not enormously popular and tremendously influential, the soundest tactics would be to leave him alone. I myself was inclined toward this view. But the situation is by no means a simple one. Ford's indubitable mechanical genius, his undreamed of riches, and the power which his money gives him for good or ill, makes him a terribly dangerous man to combat. His mere possession of such wealth automatically gives wide circulation to any imbecility he pleases to emit, and gives him access to sources of publicity for ideas that, coming from anyone else, would be laughed at. Not Ford's ideas, but the tremendous publicity his wealth can give to dangerous and ridiculous misstatements is dangerous.

To accept Ford's accusation lying down is impossible. It is unthinkable. It

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is suicidal. Our very near future in the United States depends, in a measure, on the manner in which we resent the Ford anti-Semitic propaganda. We cannot ignore it, for you cannot ignore the personality of Henry Ford. In many respects it is a winning personality. His popularity is by no means undeserved. But precisely because he possesses many admirable traits and is the typical American in the eyes of America, his inexplicable and entirely unfounded attacks must be dealt with in the most effective way possible.

To remain silent about this would be a degenerating influence on our own character. We stand in danger of losing our self-respect. Eternal vigilance is the price of self-respect. We American Jews owe it to ourselves and to our children who will come after us to insist on being treated on an equal basis with other American citizens. We should be dignified without being arrogant. It is not part of our business to search the mind of every gentile for possible traces of anti-Jewish sentiment. We cannot compel men to love us. An inadvertent statement awakening an anti-Jewish sentiment should be ignored. But our attitude to an organized, anti-Jewish movement is another thing altogether.

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With Ford, his anti-Jewish propaganda is no inadvertance, no slip of the tongue, and no accident. It is well-organized and well-financed.

Aaron Sapiro claims to have been libeled by Ford as a man and as a Jew. He sued Ford; and after two years he finally succeeded to bringing the automobile mamufacturer into court. Ford's conduct at the trial has been a diverting spectacle. Gone is the heroic attitude of the man who charged the Jewish leaders with cowardice. His own conduct has been anything but heroic. The victory belongs to the Jews, even though the jury may fail to award Sapiro the customary damages of six cents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-75

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 16, 1927.

THE LIBEL CASE AGAINST HENRY FORD

The trial of the Jewish organizer of farm co-operatives, Aaron Sapiro, against the great automobile magnate, Henry Ford, is now being held. It is a suit for libel. Aaron Sapiro, being a prominent personality in America, is, evidently, on the list of American Jews who were attacked by Ford's newspaper, Dearborn Independent, in a series of articles a few years ago.

Ford, at that time, sought to explain in these articles that the Jewish capitalists throughout the world had conspired together to seize everything. Sapiro was the alleged leader of the conspiracy--better still, the agent of the conspirators. The Jewish millionaires, Baruch, Otto Kahn, and [Julius] Rosenwald, organized farm co-operatives with the help of Mr. Sapiro. He was supposed to have controlled the co-operatives in the interest of the capitalists and the national, Jewish bankers.

We do not believe that more than a handful of the thousands of readers of the Dearborn Independent believed the assertions regarding the Jewish plot at the

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time the anti-Semitic attacks were published. The paper was distributed in large numbers as a propaganda device--not because the people wanted to read it. The small number of individuals who sincerely believed the charges made by the newspaper, had no love for the Jews before the /articles were published/. They were always prepared to believe all plausible and implausible accusations against the Jews. Ford merely supplies them with new lies about the Jewish race.

We, therefore, do not think that it is necessary to engage in a trial against Ford. It is doubtful whether the Jews will gain any satisfaction from such a trial. Ford will, most naturally, attempt to defend himself through various technicalities. He has great lawyers, is very influential, and is popular among the masses. It is, therefore, difficult to imagine that a judge and a jury can be found that will hand down a verdict against Ford--that will brand him as a liar and deceiver. Any other verdict will be worthless. It will leave the whole affair in the same condition as it is now--as it was prior to the time it appeared in court.

We must also bear in mind the actual trial. It will be one of the most sensational trials--sensational because the entire Jewish race and the most popular .

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man in America, Henry Ford, are involved. The papers will print chiefly the most sensational things told by the witnesses. These things will not be favorable to Jews. Wild exaggerations concerning Jewish wealth and Jewish power--and several false stories about "secret Jewish connections" in various countries--will be published. The wilder, the more foolish, and the more disgraceful the lies told by Ford's witness are, the more publicity will Ford receive in the newspapers throughout the country.

We doubt very much whether the evidence against Ford will receive one tenth of the amount of publicity that the evidence for Ford will receive. [Why?] Merely because the evidence against Ford will not be sensational and will be in the nature of a defense, whereas the evidence for Ford will be in the nature of an attack. The trial, [according to the newspapers], will signify that Ford is fighting for justice and for the interest of the great masses from a terrible clique of thieves.

The fact, however, remains that the trial is in progress. Let us hope that it will not last a long time. The wave of anti-Semitism that had arisen before the

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World War, at the time when the Klan flourished, is now receding. The Ku Klux Klan is not as powerful now as it was, and the Klan was the source of the anti-Semitic plague. The sooner the anti-Semitic campaign of Ford is allowed to disappear, the better it will be for the Jews in America and in the entire world.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Forward, November 17, 1926.

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THE COMMUNISTS PLAN OF SEIZING FINANCE DEPARTMENT OF CLOAK MAKERS UNION FALLS THROUGH BY BIG MAJORITY.

The Communist leaders of the Joint Board of the Cloak Makers Union locals were severely defeated yesterday. Their plan to seize the finance department of the Joint Board and to re-instate a left manager in charge of the fund fell through by a large majority as 656 members voted against the referendum and 530 in favor. There were 1,186 votes cast.

The majority of the members, who participated in the referendum, notified the Communists that their rule will not continue for a long time and that no cliques will be permitted to boss the Joint Board and all sub-divisions.

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When the members were called to the office to vote they found detectives watching all members. The news were scattered that the Communist organizer provided detectives from the Detective Bureau in order to intimidate the members. The members protested and the detectives were removed outside.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Forward, November 16, 1926. WPA (ILL.) [illegible]027[illegible]

MASS MEETING OF CLOAK MAKERS CONDEMNS COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO

CONFISCATE TREASURY AND CALL MEMBERS

TO VOTE "NO" TODAY

Approximately four hundred cloak makers, rain coat makers, ladies tailors, and dress makers, last evening, in the Labor Lyceum, unanimously condemned the attempt of the Communist leaders to confiscate the Finance Department and abolish the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Philip Davia, chairman of Pressers, Local #18, and chairman of the meeting explained in a brief talk why the delegates of three locals of the Joint Board, had called this meeting.

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A list of speakers talked about the scheme of the Communists, who want to destroy the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, an act that is against the Constitution of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. They all pointed out by facts, that the Communists are lying when they try to convince the members that money will be saved if they permit the manager to have charge over the Finance department. All exclaimed that the manager cannot fill that office as Secretary-Treasurer.

It also was pointed out that the Communist politicians printed the ballot in English only, in order that the Jewish member, who is accustomed to vote in Jewish, should not know how to vote.

We the members of Locals #5, #18, #59, #81, #100 and #104, assembled at a mass-meeting to protest against the Administration of the Joint Board, and the manner in which it has tried to destroy the office of Secretary-Treasurer, which we consider as an important office in our Union.

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Whereas, the present Administration attempts to fool the members through false arguments, that they will save money by destroying the office, which will result in employing non-union members at wages, and

Whereas, they are doing this for no other purpose than to oust the present Secretary-Treasurer, who does not agree with their policies and they have no one from their machine to fill this position, and

Whereas, they refused to permit three locals to write a letter to the members about the referendum, in which to clarify the reasons why the office of the Secretary-Treasurer should not be destroyed, and the circular which they have distributed is an ugly document, which is an insult to all members and full of insinuation, that avoids the issue, and

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Whereas, the Joint Board delegates of these locals asked the Joint Board for permission to explain to the members why the Secretarial office should not be destroyed and that they were refused, therefore

Be it Resolved, to protest against the false tactics of the Joint Board to force the leadership of one man upon the members.

Be it also resolved, that it is the opinion of the membership to continue the office of Secretary-Treasurer and not to introduce any politics into the Finance Department of the Joint Board.

The members are urged to vote "no" in the referendum to confiscate the Finance Department.

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The Daily Jewish Forward, September 27, 1926.

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THE JEWISH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE CELEBRATES THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Alliance of Chicago has completed all preparations to celebrate the fifth anniversary in an elaborate and interesting manner. Three undertakings will be carried out when the Socialists celebrate the fifth year of the Alliance's existence.

Before giving any information concerning the celebration it is important to point out, briefly, one of the chief merits attained by the Alliance in the course of its existence.

When the Alliance was established a movement developed which placed as its chief task the control of existing unions and the Workmen's Circle, and the destruction of the solidarity that prevailed within the ranks of the organized labor movement.

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The new "Messiahs" come to the Jewish workers of America with an ineffable reputation of good, imported from Moscow, and they have undertaken to revolutionize America and socialize the labor movement according to the tune of the third "International."

And in a short time the damage of the Communist tactics and the falseness of their interpretations was felt in the movement.

It remained for the Jewish Socialist Alliance to take up the battle against the dangerous and false tactics of the Communist "Messiahs," and thanks to the organized Jewish Socialists work of the Communists was combated on all fronts. Their true status was exposed until many thousands of members in a majority of the unions and thousands of Workmen's Circle members were convinced, that all that the Communists had in store for the Jewish workers was words of praise from one side and curses and insults from the other.

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The Alliance was an organization that estimated the dangers of the Communist tactics and its methods. It started an educational campaign among most of the unions and Workmen's Circle members, and developed an opposition movement in the organization that carried on a fight against the Communistic adventure all along the line. Thanks to the actions of the Jewish Socialist Alliance and its organ, the "Waker", and its staff; it was successful in weakening the activities of the Communists in many unions and in the Workmen's Circle, so that by now many of the workers have learned the truth. The naive mislead followers of the Communists will soon sober up and also learn the truth that they are being mislead by Communistic methods and tactics.

At this opportunity, when the Alliance will be five years old, the Jewish Socialists of Chicago, who realize the great importance of its existence for the labor movement, have joined in arranging a Fifth Jubilee where

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they will distinguish themselves by demonstrating to the Jewish Socialists in the country, that the Chicago progressive workers are with the Alliance, and appreciate the work it has done in the interest of the unions and the Workmen's Circle.

The program of the Fifth Jubilee celebration will be divided into three parts as follows: A special jubilee publication of the Waker; a banquet for the Socialists and representatives of the Jewish labor organizations; a theatrical performance for the many friends and sympathizers of the movement.

The special Waker number will contain articles about the Chicago labor movement and the Jewish Socialist Alliance written by active workers of the party and our movement, and greetings from members of our Alliance and friendly organizations.

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The special number of the Chicago Waker will appear Saturday, October 16, when many thousands of copies will be distributed. It is important that all Socialist and labor organizations shall help, that the special number of the Jubilee Waker may be a success.

The banquet will be given in Barron's Banquet Hall, Saturday night, October 16. The theater performance will take place Monday night, October 16, at Glickman's Palace Theater.

There is no doubt that large crowds will come to the theatrical performance when we celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of our Jewish Socialist Alliance.

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JEWS WHO ARE SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS

What about the Jewish professor in American colleges? Several years ago, Ludwig Lewisohn described in Up Stream the spiritual sufferings he underwent as an instructor in a state university because he was a German Jew. Suddenly Jews began to ask: "Are Jewish college professors the victims of social discrimination in academic circles? Are their careers hampered because of their race and religion? Is the Jewish faculty member as unpopular as the Jewish student?"

These questions have been asked repeatedly during the past four years, but few have come forward with a satisfactory answer. Jacob Zeitlin, Associate Professor of English at the University of Illinois, has taken up the cudgels in defense of the American college. Writing in the Menorah Journal, June 1922, Zeitlin took issue with Lewisohn. "Mr. Lewisohn," he said, "exaggerates the rigor with which Jews are excluded from certain university seats. His own experience in the German departments of two state universities must have convinced him that it was possible for a Jew to live on terms of perfect amity with his

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Christian colleagues. In his seven years of college teaching he does not refer to a single instance of ill-will or discrimination because of racial differences. His difficulties, when they arose, sprang from altogether different causes. There can be doubt that in his choice of a career he was handicapped by his doubly alien origin. We cannot help but feel that the root of Mr. Lewisohn's unhappiness lies in his own spiritual makeup. He is a sensitive, dreamy idealist who is disappointed when he fails to find perfect justice and perfect freedom in a world in which the philosophers and the poets never constitute the ruling majority. Were his Jewish name and physiognomy to be obliterated as definitely as his Jewish consciousness, were he transplanted to any civilized spot where there is no discrimination at all, it is doubtful whether his difficulties would be perceptibly lessened."

Zeitlin's remarks were especially to the point because he himself is a refutation of Lewisohn's charges. One has only to take a look at Mr. Zeitlin to see the truth of this point. He wears a black beard and looks like a rabbi. What is even more "unforgivable" is the fact that he is a Russian immigrant. Now if

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this immigrant Jew with the patriarchial beard, Semitic nose, and Jewish name (forename and surname) can hold an associate professorship in a large, American university ("Red" Grange's college at that!), then what remains of the charge that there is real discrimination /against Jews in American colleges/?

I discussed this problem with several Jewish college instructors who never tire of repeating the charge that there is racial discrimination against Jews on college faculties. They admitted that the Zeitlin case is a strong argument against their contention but insisted that Zeitlin's eminence as a scholar and a teacher made it impossible for the college administration to slight him. "A Jewish college instructor has to be twice as good as his Christian colleague to secure a position which the other is given as a matter of course," was the way they put it. What makes this statement more valid is that I have heard it said, in one form or another, from at least a score of Jewish college instructors representing a half a dozen of our best institutions of higher learning during the past two years. In the majority of instances these men took no part in Jewish life, were only mildly interested in any phase of the Jewish problem, and sometime bore names that sounded decidely non-Jewish.

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Whenever I asked them, however, for definite information regarding cases of discrimination that had come to their personal attention they grew vague. They confessed it was not possible to prove the claim in such a way as to convince a jury of outsiders. One has to be an insider, they claimed, to know it and to feel it. College administrators rarely act in such a way as to lay themselves open to public attack on the score of race prejudice. They always work quietly, suavely, and courteously. Certain subjects are never discussed openly; they are only hinted at in the vaguest manner. A word, a glance, a smile--that'll do! Such evidence, if it may be called evidence, would not be sufficient in a court where everything must be in "black and white". Yet the men who work and live in the colleges, and whose academic careers may be made or unmade by faculty politics, are aware of ever so many things about which discreet persons remain silent.

I must warn my readers that assertions of wholesale race discrimination should be scrutinized very carefully. Ever so many college instructors never succeeded in rising in the academic world. The majority, in fact, are doomed to disappointment. It is natural to look for the cause of one's failure not in one's

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self but to ascribe it to accident--or to prejudice. When such a disgruntled college instructor happens to own a Jewish name he will, in most cases, insist that were he a gentile the dean would have acted differently. Hence I believe that the college instructor is the last person in the world who can have a worthwhile opinion on the subject because he is so seldom disinterested and objective. And yet, how else shall we obtain the truth?

Well, why not examine the college catalogues and list the Jewish names on the various faculties? This may be a satisfactory manner but it is not entirely satisfactory. In the first place, are we to believe that Jews are "entitled" to be represented on college faculties proportionately? Because New York city has a Jewish population of twenty-five per cent would any intelligent Jew argue that Columbia, New York University, and the City College of New York should have faculties which are twenty-five per cent Jewish? The absurdity of such a contention is obvious. There is no such thing as a definite and determinable right to be on a college faculty--or to obtain a promotion. While every person irrespective of color, race, or creed has a right to demand admission to a college or a university (subject to the regular academic

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restrictions), it is different when it comes to teaching. Not every man who gets Ph. D. in history is necessarily competent to teach the subject. He may be a fine scholar, yet be a wretched instructor. His mannerisms, personal appearance, or any one of a dozen other factors might enter into the case--just as in any other profession or trade. Two men starting at the same time do not advance in the same way. One man might plod long, weary years without seeming to get ahead; the other might make rapid strides toward the attainment of his goal. That "pull" sometimes plays a part can hardly be denied; but this has nothing to do with the specific question of the status of the Jewish college professor.

After all college teaching is hardly likely to attract ambitious, young men who think of their future. The salaries of college instructors are, in the majority of cases, distressingly inadequate. Only men of heroic calibre or, if you will, "good for nothings," get into the profession and stay in it. If comparatively few Jews care to engage in an academic career, I shall be the last person in the world to blame them. Success in law and medicine, when all is said and done, requires as much intellectual power as an academic career, and is probably more satisfying.

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The college professor is only seldom taken seriously by the community. He is the object of mild derision by our "successful" men. Jews are much too ambitious politically, socially, and financially to embark on careers that offer such dubious returns. And before any gentile waxes eloquent against the mercenary Jews let him pause and ask himself: first, why are the universities continually losing their best men; and second, why do a majority of the gentile college graduates become bond salesmen, realtors, and automobile salesmen--rather than college instructors?

The October issue of Forum contained a frantic plea to the rich men in the country to raise the salaries of professors lest the colleges remain empty. The academic profession generally is likely to draw its "victim" from among the descendents of college instructors. It is common for a college instructor to be the son, grandson, and great-grandson of college professors. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia are full of them. The college tradition is in their blood. They would rather suffer financial deprivation than break the golden chain. All honor to these men! But why expect such a tradition from a foreign

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element which is, in the main, only one generation removed from the Polish ghetto? What has always amazed me is not the paucity of Jewish college professors; but, considering the peculiar conditions, their numerical strength.

Of more than six hundred colleges in the United States, the vast majority are small institutions founded and maintained by various Protestant sects and the Catholic Church. About five hundred of them have faculties which number fewer than one hundred teachers. Not only the student body, but also the faculties of these small sectarian institutions are strongly denominational in complexion. In most instances the president is a clergyman. This applies also to a majority of the instructors. It should, therefore, surprise no one to learn that more than three quarters of all the colleges in the country have no Jews on their teaching staffs. Of the very large non-sectarian universities (excluding state and municipal institutions) there are a mere handful in the entire country: principally at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Leland Stanford, and John Hopkins. Every one of these institutions has one or more Jews on its teaching staff; in some cases they have a considerable number.

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Many of the state universities have Jewish instructors in their professional schools, notably Forham. Jewish instructors are quite numerous in a number of the most famous medical schools.

Who are the Jewish college professors and what is their academic standing? I shall attempt to answer this question in the next article of this series.

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III A

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 10, 1926.

ARE JEWS MISTREATED IN OUR COLLEGES?

In recent years we have heard a great deal about the tribulations of the Jewish students in our colleges. Jewish students have not been allowed to participate in all the activities in which Gentile students participate. This situation has been denounced as outrageous. It is well known that there have been official attempts (or alleged attempts) to keep down the number of Jewish students entering into the colleges. /This proposed Jewish "quota" has long been criticized./ Criticism, however, has also been leveled against the policy of preventing the Jewish students from participating actively in activities so as to create student fellowship between the Jewish and the Gentile students.

The following quotation is an appeal by a Jewish college graduate to Jewish students not to get hysterical about the fancied slights which they receive. This old-time graduate says that Jewish students should attempt to win respect, admiration, and complete fellowship by being quiet and respectable--by acting in such a manner that all the students will consider their behavior as exemplary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 10, 1926.

He says: "One day, during my senior year at college, I was sitting on the campus with a group of fellow students. One of them was reading a New York newspaper aloud. In the correspondence column some non-Jew had written a letter protesting against the mistreatment of Jews in some college or other--I have forgotten the name.

"'Here in New York,' read the letter, 'we have an eighteen-per-cent, Jewish student body at Columbia University--students as good, as brainy, as intelligent, and as worthy of receiving the friendship of the general student body as any one else; and yet I hear that Jews are barred from most student activities. Why aren't they accepted as equals by the rest of the student body?' (His facts were incorrect with respect to every detail, but we shall let that pass.)

"The youth who was reading the paper threw it down in disgust. 'Who in the hell wants to associate with the Gentiles?' he said. Yet the same student was always among the first to protest when he heard a report that any Jew had been barred from a fraternity or from a club, or hadn't made a particular team. I seem to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 10, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

remember that there were some Jews who were active socially as members of the athletic teams, debaters, actors in college plays, and representatives on committees on class activities. Still in all, whenever a Jewish boy tried for a college team and didn't make it, the self-conscious Jews would say: 'Ha! anti-Jewish prejudice!' If he did make the team then they would stick out their chests and make themselves positively unbearable by their conceit--as if each one had made the team himself through his own efforts and it was not really to the glory of the boy who had worked his head off until he made the team despite the gloomy predictions of his fellow Jews.

"It never seems to occur to them that maybe the Jewish boys who didn't make the team simply weren't good enough; and the fact that there are plenty of Jewish track stars, basketball players, football players, crew men, baseball men, and hockey and lacrosse players proves that the only bar to success was the inability of Jewish candidates to meet the rigorous physical test. Instead of boasting about each Jewish boy who makes a team as if it were a victory for all the Jewish students, and denouncing the failure of a poor performer to make a team as if it were an anti-Semitic act, each student who cared for such

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 10, 1926.

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activities should have striven to make good by his own efforts and not basked in the glory of a basketball star just because he happened to be Jewish. I remember that a few Jewish boys did manage to become bright social lights in college life. The other Jewish students usually charged the successful few of fawning. I could not prove or disprove this assertion since the poverty of my family made it impossible for me even to attend the class dances--let alone take part in the class social activities.

"No Jew, of course, made any of the important college fraternities. The reason was, as we were given to understand, that the fraternities were oath-bound, Christian organizations--that one had to be either a Catholic or a Protestant in order to belong. Yet there were also a Young Men's Christian Association, a Monorah Society, a Newman Club (for Catholics), and a Socialist club. Just as a Gentile would not be welcome in the Menorah Society, just as a Republican or Democrat or Single Taxer would not be welcome in our Socialist Club, or a Protestant welcome in the Newman Club, just so were Jews not welcome in the Young Men's Christian Association, the Newman Club, and the fraternities--organizations

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that required prescribed Christian oaths to be taken and that had Christian ceremonials. And no sensible Jew could object to that, much in the same way as no New Yorker would object if he were barred from an Illinois Society.

"As a matter of fact, I have always maintained that a person receives from college what he puts into college. Those who were interested in social activities could participate in all the social activities they desired. They who wanted to be active athletically could do so. Those who wanted to go around with chips on their shoulders and stew and complain about prejudice, could find all the prejudice they wanted. And those who wanted to be good fellows and participate in student activities and try out for the teams could always find plenty of people who would be glad to take them into such activities. It is this latter group of Jewish student which will overcome snubbishness and prejudice and destroy anti-Semitism."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926.

SOCIALIST IN THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

It is a pleasure to feel that we are prepared to begin life anew, and now that we are organized we can influence the other labor organizations who do not seem to realize that we Socialists are not like the Communists, but that we are the flesh and blood of the organized labor movement, and are striving to help the unions, instead of disturbing them, in their work.

Ever since Communists brought their dangerous and disturbing methods into the Trade Unions many Socialists began to think that the Socialist Party, the alliance, and the Socialists in general with their press at the head, have merely one aim in life, and that is to help the workers in their campaign against the bosses. Apart from this, we were to have nothing to say regarding the unions.

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The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926.

We also believed that we must not and dared not agitate on labor questions and problems. We dared not criticize the activities of the unions; we could only picture the good side of things. We dared not admit that a union made a failure of things and we believed that we had to make the best of any mistakes of the unions and its leaders, because if we did the contrary, it might have hurt the unions and us, that is what we wanted to avoid good friends of the union.' But what was the result of our neutral policy? The result was a very tragic one for us, as well as for certain unions with which the Socialists are connected. This was made clear at our convention.

Our policy of neutrality led us into believing that as Socialists we had no right to speak on any union question, and, furthermore, that we had no voice at all! The unions were to accept any policy that they wished and to take up any issue they deemed necessary and we, as Socialists, were to hear and see and say nothing.

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The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926.

This caused a split among the Socialists; one went this way and another the other way, and often times, the Socialists separated due to differences in opinion, which caused some of them to help those opposed to unionism.

The decision at the convention, stated by the alliance, will undoubtedly not be accepted by those who have adopted the policy that the Socialist movement has no voice in questions pertaining to unions.

Unionists claim that the Socialists must first become union men; that Socialism is something to be preached at home and at the party meetings, but that in the unions they must not act as Socialists, they must not transact or debate questions from the Socialist standpoint.

The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3622

The Trade Unionists have established new policies of their own on which we Socialists have not voiced our opinion for fear that we would be deemed as Communists. The result is that we never voiced our opinion and never discussed the many important problems that have come up lately in the trade unions.

The new stand of the alliance will help greatly to create a united, logical, thoughtful Socialist position on economic problems, the conduct, and the internal life of the unions.

The decision of the conference to call advisory meetings of Socialist members of unions for the purpose of debating the questions that will arise in the press of the Alliance, should be hailed by Socialists and Trade Unionists throughout the land. This is a step that will bring us into closer relation with those who are anxious to see strong unions,.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926.

This also will acquaint the union people with the aims of the Socialists and with their opinions regarding the problems that the unions must transact and study. The unions will gain the organized cooperation and the treatment of the Socialists, who will abet the activities of the unions.

Now when the Socialists openly state that they will not remain neutral, and will present their advice regarding the problems of unionism, then it remains the duty of every Socialist, who does not belong to the party, to become a member and help in the task which the Alliance has undertaken.

A Socialist who is a member of a union must not be separated from the Socialist movement.

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The Jewish Forward, January 9, 1926.

Every Socialist must realize that the time has come when the Socialists and the Unionists must work in harmony, for the well-being of the economic organized movement of the Jewish workers, that was through various reasons, so badly shaken up. Inasmuch as every Socialist is to belong to a union, it is necessary therefore for every union man, to join the Socialist Party and together with all the Socialists help the economic organizations in all their undertakings, problems, and campaigns, that are carried on for the well being of the members.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Wk. of September 12, 1924, p. 4.

"THE AMERICAN IDEAL CAMPAIGN."

EDITORIALS (1)

A Chicago Jew is responsible for the inception of a unique activity whose title, "The American Ideal Campaign", explains itself. Mr. E. Philip Rosenthal is the organizer, and it is helping to convert our own citizens to the ideals of Americanism and through them spread these ideals to other lands and people.

Here is the declaration of principles formulated by Mr. Rosenthal and his followers:

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of September 12, 1924, Page 4.

"We hold these truths to be self evident:

1. That the standard by which the greatness of a people is its ideals; that the ideal is the rock upon which character must be built.

2. That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are: Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. (This is the ideal upon which the American nation was established).

3. That the American ideal broadcasts the seed of good will to all men.

4. That the ideal testifies that the Creator gave to man the right to the earth and its fullness in his sojourn through this world.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of September 12, 1924, Page 4.

5. That the ideal reveals to man his true relationship to the world and to his neighbor.

6. That society is an organism of which all men are parts; that the welfare of society depends upon the well-being of its parts.

7. That the command, "Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself", is fulfilled by recognizing the sacred rights of others and honoring men.

8. That truth is not confined by national boundaries; that American ideals, a self-evident truth, is available for the world.

9. That when the world accepts the American ideals as its standard, and all men have the opportunity to exercise their inherent rights.

10. That America, our America, because of its all inclusive ideal, is destined to lead the world into light, order, and peace.

"Let us therefore prepare for the work that is before us and make the

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of September 12, 1924, Page 4.

"ideal the ideal of Americans.

"In view of the un-American views andpractices exhibited by masses of our citizenry throughout the country, it is a good guess that Mr. Rosenthal has a man's size job if he confines himself to our own beloved United States.

"Nevertheless, it is a very valuable thought that Mr. Rosenthal is spreading and we are glad that it is a Jew who is doing it. It deserves the co-operation of all good Americans, even if they are not idealistic, as he is.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275-

The Forwards, January 24, 1924.

PROFESSOR HURWITZ LECTURES TONIGHT, SUBJECT:-

NICOLAI LENIN--HIS LIFE AND INFLUENCE.

Who was Lenin? What were his achievements? How was Russia governed during his regime? Professor Hurwitz, will lecture on all these questions tonight at the W. C. Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Avenue.

Professor Hurwitz, has recently returned from a visit to Russia, where he had the opportunity to study Lenin, his life and influence. Therefore, today's lecture will be very interesting to every person interested in Lenin and his personality.

The lecture will start promptly at 8 P. M. The lecture was arranged by the Educational Committee of the Workmen's Circle.
Comrade Benenson will be the chairman. Admission is 35¢.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forwards, January 20, 1924.

SHALL THE JEWISH SOCIALISTS ABANDON THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT?

Tonight at 8 P. M.....Debate.....

Poale Zion Branch #4 Vs Maxian Circle, Y. P. S. L., in Venetian Hall of the W. C. Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Avenue.

William Nathanson, chairman.....Admission 35¢.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 17, 1924.

TAR AND FEATHERS AS MEANS OF AGITATION

(Editorial)

The investigation now going on in Washington, regarding the election of Senator Mayfield, promises to bring forth quite a few interesting facts about the Ku Klux Klan.

The charge against Senator Mayfield is that he was elected through the help and criminal tactics of the Klan.

This charge gives the Senate Investigating Committee an opportunity to learn the nature of the Klan activities, and the crimes that this secret reactionary criminal organization has committed in this country.

The witnesses who will appear at the investigation are members who have played important roles in the organization.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 17, 1924.

From the first hearing, it was learned that the Klan used two effective methods for agitation and propaganda in order to gain new members. These two methods were: flogging, and tarring and feathering.

These two methods of agitation were applied very systematically, according to the demands of the highest officials of the Klan.

The objective of these barbaric methods was to impose fear upon the populace in order to lure more people into becoming members of the Klan. A member of the Klan was immune from flogging and tarring and feathering. People who never would have joined the Klan, have done so to avoid being flogged and tarred and feathered.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Kimbra, an important official of the Klan, was expelled from the organization for being against their barbaric agitational

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 17, 1924.

methods. The same Mr. Kimbra states that the Klan used even worse criminal tactics. He denounced the Klan as a criminal clique which will commit any crime, including murder, to attain its goal.

This is only the beginning of the investigation, and it has already uncovered sufficient evidence to indict the Klan as a band of criminals and murderers. But there are other witnesses, people who helped organize the Klan and were its officials, and they have plenty to tell.

It is rather difficult to predict what verdict the investigating committee will render, but this is not the most important task of the investigating committee. Even if the votes of Senator Mayfield are not validated, he will nevertheless be discredited because of his connections with the Klan. More important than that is the fact that the loathsome and criminal tactics which the Klan uses are being unveiled to the American public. It is also important that the Klan should be discredited and that the public shall become aware of the menacing criminal clique the Klan represents.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

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At any rate, it appears that the grave danger of the destruction of the little freedom left in America by the Klan, is gradually disappearing.

Originally the Klan provoked a fear of its expansion over all America; lately, the Klan has not only ceased growing, but has started to retrogress. Its terroristic methods of flogging, torturing and murdering, helped the Klan spread fear over the population in every community that it penetrated in order to enroll new members, but the inside corruption and graft on the part of the leaders of the Klan, and the constant wars among themselves concerning the division of the graft, brought about such demoralization in its ranks that it caused the downfall of the organization.

We are thankful for the petty inner conflicts, since they enabled us to learn of the horrible crimes the Klan has committed. It is the old story: when thieves quarrel, the truth is exposed to the public.

It is true that many of the Klan's crimes and some facts of its inner corruption were openly published, but the facts that will be uncovered by the Senate Investigating Committee will have a much better effect. A Senate investigation

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

carries an official character, and from the revelation of one fact by the Senate Committee, the Klan will suffer a good deal more than from the publication of an expose by a newspaper.

The Klan, within a short period of time, reached a very high degree of power and influence. It grew with the speed of a forest fire, but it has started falling with the same speed. It cannot be expected that such an organization will disappear entirely because of the mighty blows it may receive from the Senate. But the danger that has penetrated America, is without a doubt gradually diminishing.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

THE KU KLUX KLAN TERROR IN HERRIN

(Editorial)

What is happening at the present time in Herrin, Illinois, where the bloody tragedy of the coal strike recently took place, is not a fight between the law-abiding element and the lawless element among bootleggers, but a fight between the Ku Klux Klan, which is strong there, and the rest of the population which is opposed to the Klan. It is a civil war on a small scale, a sample of what can be expected to take place all over the country if the Klan should become as strong elsewhere as it is in Herrin.

It is the same old story. The Klan commits, under the pretext of helping the machinery of the law, the most flagrant acts of lawlessness and violence. The Ku Klux Klan did not take up the fight for prohibition because they were ardent supporters of prohibition. That was hardly the case. Just recently

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a drunken Klan leader was arrested.....The Klan fights for prohibition because it is part of their business to seek out the sins committed by their opponents, but not by their own one hundred per cent Klanners. Prohibition gives the Klan a golden opportunity. The Klan seeks to spread its reign of darkness under the guise of investigating sin. The saddest part of the story is that many otherwise intelligent Americans are being misled into believing that the Klan does good work.

Not long ago, the majority of the better American press applauded the acts of the Klan in Oklahoma and endorsed its fight against Governor Walton, whose chief fault had been that he dared to come out against the Klan. We shall not be surprised if the same press also applauds the acts of the Klan in Herrin, and supports the Klan's demand that Sheriff Galigan be dismissed; Sheriff Galigan asked for state troops to prevent the Klanners from committing further acts of violence.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

There is another aspect to the events in Herrin, which is the most serious of all. This is the freely granted authority of the Federal Government, which the Klanners used to cover their acts of terror. The Chicago prohibition office accepted the "voluntary" service of the Klanners to help clean the bootleggers out of Herrin. A large group of Klanners, acting under the authority of Federal prohibition officers, armed themselves, and under the leadership of a certain Mr. Young, a man with a dark past, broke into the homes of /private/ citizens and mercilessly beat up everyone, including women and children, who dared to protest against their acts.

The prohibition office committed thereby an unforgivable mistake, by shielding with governmental authority the lawless acts of the Klan. It is bad enough when private persons take upon themselves the prerogatives of law. It is much worse, however, when the government itself turns over its functions to a private organization which is based upon racial and religious prejudice and lawlessness. The execution of a law with the help of lawless gangs is

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a great danger to our entire system of law and order. We cannot protest too strongly against it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

PROJECT 300 N.D.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

A NEW BOMB THROWN INTO THE CAMP OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

(Editorial)

Mr. Clark, the man who helped organize the Ku Klux Klan, sent a letter to President Coolidge, in which he declared that the Klan is a menace for the nation because it practices terror. The spirit prevailing in the Klan is the spirit of criminals and gangsters. It is therefore the duty of the government either to purge or to destroy it entirely.

Mr. Simons, who was the originator and was also the first "Dictator" or king of the Klan, endorsed all that Mr. Clark stated in his letter, which proves that he admits that the Klan is a criminal organization and a menace to America.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

Some time ago, there was a split in the Ku Klux Klan. All the original organizers were put out of the way, and their places taken by other people. Those forced out are now carrying on a fight to grasp the organization back into their clutches. In various places in America both factions appeared in court, graft, swindle and corruption is charged against them.

We do not know which of the two factions is right, but we do know that the open acts of the Klan were the same, when it was in its infancy, and Mr. Clark and Mr. Simons were the bosses, as they are at present, after Clark and Simons lost their control.

The Klan has, since its first day of existence, preached hatred and terror against Negroes, Jews, Catholics and immigrants, and never has a week passed, since its inception, without a new

PROJECT 30046

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

terroristic scandal. People were beaten, slugged, crippled, and murdered by the Klan rioters when Simons and Clark were at the head, the same as people are being tortured and murdered at the present time, by the same band of rioters, while others are at the head of the organization.

Clark, who pretends he is a "Saint," now demands the eradication of the Klan, claiming that he entered this organization from a clean business standpoint. He was formerly an advertising agent, he showed ability in building organizations and business firms that were in difficulties. He accomplished a good deal through various advertising tricks, and Simons invited him to build up the Klan, since the Klan failed to make any progress the first year, and Simons was positive that only through advertising

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

schemes could the Klan be saved from destruction. Clark received a commission for every member that joined the Klan. It was said that Clark made a fortune during the short time he served as advertising man for the Klan. Experienced publishers, entirely impartial, after thoroughly investigating the history of the Klan, report that the Klan has Clark to be thankful to for its present existence.

The Klan became popular through his methods, which are the same methods used to make patent medicines popular, i.e., false statements, and fake promises.

The fights now going on in the Klan are not for a principle, but just for material interests. The Klan has two million members who

PROJECT W.P.A. 540045

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

pay high dues. This money is being used to pay high salaries to officials and to buy certain uniforms, which are used in organizing various campaigns to help political candidates. Of course, it is understood that anyone who handles a great deal of money is bound to have some of it stick to his fingers. The fact is that every one who was, for any length of time, an executive of that organization, got his share. The members themselves, who pay ten dollars for admission fee, various taxes, assessments, and monthly dues, are not entitled to any benefits whatsoever from the Klan. They are being told that the money is being used to propagandize high ideals. They are also led to believe that they should feel highly honored to have the organization accept their money. The fact is that the millions of dollars coming into that organization is being divided among the officials, the leaders, and their lieutenants.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

Yet it appears that Clark's open statements were of vital importance. If anyone does know the true facts of the Klan, it is Clark. If there is anyone that can expose ugly, loathsome and disgraceful secrets of the Klan, it is Clark. But he has only begun to talk. The letter to President Coolidge was perhaps planned as a threat to the gang that forced him out of the organization, and he hopes that they will fear this threat and welcome him back to their clique; but we hope for the contrary, that the present leaders of the Klan will remain stubborn and not fear the threat. This will lead Clark to continue his attacks and he will start bringing evidence to prove all the accusations in his letter. He will present facts that will have some influence on some of the better people who were lured into the Klan, and who were foolish enough to believe that the Klan was actually as innocent and as idealistic as it claimed to be.

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 3, 1924.

In his letter, Clark claims that the better class of people is deserting the Klan. He also declared that now, more and more wicked people are attracted to the Klan and become members. This prccess had prevailed in the Klan for a long time. The advertising agents, the boosters, were successful in inducing loyal citizens, especially in small towns, to join the Klan, But these members did not stay in the Klan very long. As soon as they learned the true character of the organization and its activities, they left the Klan, The truth of the role of the Ku Klux Klan was exposed by these very people who left the Klan and took it upon themselves as a duty to warn other loyal citizens to eschew this organization.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Aug. 9, 1923.

The first central body of a great international union to take a political position against the left element, who have attempted to seize control of the unions and transfer them into the hands of those who control the Communist Movement, is the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak Makers' Union.

The Joint Board, at a special meeting Tuesday evening, listened to the report of a committee that was appointed a few weeks ago, to sentence two officers of the Joint Board on the charge of belonging to an opposition union: The Trade Union Educational League.

The committee submitted two reports: One report stated that the two officers are members of the League and are guilty of the charges which Meyer Pearlstein, the western district manager, preferred against them, and they must either withdraw from the Educational League or be expelled from the Union. The delegates discussed the report for several hours.

The principal speaker against the convicted was Meyer Pearlstein. He showed that the activities of the Educational League are opposing the interests of the Union.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Aug. 9, 1923.

Pearlstein declared that the Educational League was organized by William Z. Foster at the command of the Communist International from Moscow. They were ordered to organize shop committees and clubs under false titles within the unions in order to seize control.

After Pearlstein clarified the true character of the League, the Joint Board determined to expel the accused from the Cloakmakers' Union, if they would not resign from the Educational League within two weeks.

This decision applies to all other members of the Cloakmakers' Union who belong to the Educational League.

All members of the Cloakmakers' Locals must either belong to the Cloakmakers' Union or to the Educational League, because the Joint Board is of the opinion that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual organization, in opposition to the Cloakmakers' Union, and the Joint Board will not permit any disrupting elements in the International Ladies Garment Workers of America.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 1, 1923

The relief committee for the Polish "Bund" (Socialist Party), which was organized last week in Chicago by the delegate of the Polish "Bund" Comrade G. Silbert, is beginning to do inportant work in Chicago. Several plans elaborated by the executive committee are beginning to function successfully.

The committee devised a program for all Bundists, who are now in Chicago, to help the Jewish organized working class in Poland extend its political activities. Special dues of $3 a year were assessed all members of the relief organization.

The executive also worked out a plan of 10 cents capital tax, which will be distributed among all Jewish workers and friends of the working class in America. It is expected that by this capital tax a huge sum of money will be appropriated for the "Bund" in Poland.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Forward, July 1, 1923

It was, also determined to open a special campaign for the daily periodical "Peoples Paper" which is printed in Warsaw.

The Chicago committee is of the opinion that there are hundreds of former Polish Party members and workers who are interested in knowing exactly what is happening in Poland. Therefore, the committe divided itself into a sub-committee in order to raise funds for the Peoples Paper.

All former Bundists and sympathizers, whoare interested in helping the Bund in Poland can apply for membership at the newly established Relief Committee.

Exact information concerning the committee can be obtained in the Workmen's Circle School, 1224 Albany Avenue.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 19, 1923.

Tonight, at 5 P. M., the children and parents of the Workmen's Circle schools will hold a meeting with Comrade Ziebert, delegate of the Jewish working class in Poland, who came to America to raise money for the Medem Fund. The League is now being built in Warsaw in commemoration of that great Socialist leader, Vladmir Medem.

Comrade Ziebert, who is connected with the Jewish secular schools in Poland, will tell the children about the life of Jewish children there and will also tell them interesting incidents of the Jewish worker's life in that country.

This meeting will take place at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum. The children will sing a few revolutionary songs and there will be speeches.

Admission for the parents of the children and their friends is free.

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Forward, June 6, 1923. JEWISH

SOCIALISM AND LABOR

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the three days conference of the Jewish Socialist Alliance five Chicago members of the Actions Committee were present: Louis Schaffer, Dr. Z. Lorber, Morris Ziskind, Morris Blumin, and M. Weinrib.

The first task of the Actions Committee will be to create a fund of ten-thousand dollars to carry through the program mapped out for them by the conference. There is no doubt that sum will be raised, because every city must contribute its share.

The cities represented at this conference were:

L. Schaffer,	Chicago	S. Ziebleman,	Milwaukee
F. Chizin,	Sioux City	A. Levitt,	Detroit
D. Shure,	Minneapolis	D. Gilbert,	St. Louis
H. Berkovitz,	Kansas City	Mr. Gillman,	South Bend
H. Katz,	Cleveland		

An activities program for the middle west was formulated as follows:

1. To spread Socialistic teachings through speeches, literature, and practice.
2. To participate in the attempts to organize a labor-party in America.

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Forward, June 6, 1923

3. To assist in the work of the Peoples' Relief.
4. To spread Socialistic propaganda in the form of pluggers.
5. To aid the work of The Veker (The Arouser), the official organ of the Jewish Socialist Alliance.

All these resolutions were adopted after interesting debates which took place at all the three sessions of the conference that lasted from Saturday night until late Sunday afternoon and ended with a magnificent banquet at the Socialist Center, 1224 South Albany Avenue.

Comrade Alexander Kahn, one of the leaders of the Verband came to Chicago especially for the conference and took an active part in the debates. He is in favor of a new labor party which is to be formed through the union of the Farmer-Labor Party and the Socialist Party. His explanations proved of great importance for the conference.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 20, 1923.

OVERESTIMATING THINGS

(Editorial in English)

The Chicago Daily Tribune, in its issue of last Saturday, discusses editorially the problem of Americanization and especially the problem of the Americanization of the Eastern European Jew and says: But Americanization implies for us a knowledge of American principles and institutions and a loyalty to them based on understanding and an intelligent conviction. It opines that many of the so-called Jewish radicals in this country are not loyal to American principles and institutions in spite of the fact that they might be ready to fight for America in times of war. The problem therefore is: How is it possible to Americanize these elements and to make them ex-radicals.

If this be the problem with which America is confronted today, then Uncle Sam need not worry at all. The Jewish radicals are less numerous than the Tribune imagines and they are less influential than the Tribune imagines. We do

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not want to underestimate matters but we must state once and for all that the number of the sort of Jewish radicals as described by the Tribune does not exceed a few thousand in the country, and they are men and women without any real influence and standing in the community. The average Jewish workingman is not a radical, unless the demand for a living wage and good working conditions be called radicalism. The Jewish middle classes surely are not animated by the spirit of radicalism and needless to say that our rich and wealthy classes are not radically inclined, and if these three classes are not radically minded, where are the Jewish radicals in this country of which the Tribune is so afraid?

We do not deny that there are a number of Jewish radicals in America, but are there not native Americans of real Anglo-Saxon stock who are radicals, and extreme radicals, too? Are there not to be found in this country a number of Italian, French, Irish, and German radicals as well? Why single out the Jewish radical and represent him as a menace to America, and in addition create the impression that all, or most of the American Jews of Eastern European origin, are radicallyminded?

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The Tribune has a perfect right and a good right to wage a war against radicalism in America and it does wage such a war against radicalism. There is nothing to say against this policy of the Tribune. The vast majority of the Jewish papers in America whether printed in Yiddish or in English do the same thing because they, too, realize the danger of radicalism and are as bitterly opposed to it as is the Chicago Daily Tribune, but we consider it unfair to make out a case against three and a half million American Jews because there are a few thousand Jewish radicals in this country who have read themselves out of Judaism because they are as much opposed to Judaism as they are opposed to what we call today Americanism.

The Tribune overestimates the number of Jewish radicals in this country and it also overestimates their influence.

There always have been groups of radicals in America and there always /will/ be groups of radicals in this country and in other countries. Can the Tribune point out a period in American history when the country was totally free of radicals? Can any historian point out a period in world's history when radicals

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and radicalism were unknown? There will always be groups of dissatisfied and malcontents, and radical die-harders, because ours is not a very perfect world and it happens once in a while that men are crossed eyed intellectually and cannot see things in a normal way. It also happens once in a while that men cannot see that two and two make four, but these men are always a small and insignificant minority and they are to be found among all creeds and races. They are not a special Jewish Product. We contend that even if America were an absolute Eden from every point of view, there would still be radicals in this country who would try to improve upon that Eden. But all that has nothing to do with Judaism and it has less to do with American Judaism.

We agree with the Tribune that Americanization is our common concern and that the public schools are not doing what they might to instruct our youth in the principles of Americanism, and as far as the Jewish community is concerned, we need not assure the Tribune that it, the Jewish community, is ready and willing to do its share and to contribute as much as possible toward the Americanization of our youth by the way of education. The Jewish community is doing it right

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along and it is not boasting about it. The Jews are an old race with old traditions and they still have something of that antique grandeur....to do great things silently and in a dignified manner.

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JEWISH

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Forward, May 3, 1923.

THE JEWISH SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO START NEW ACTIVITIES.

The organizer is Comrade Levitas, the renowned lecturer and journalist, who came to America in 1914. He has been back in Russia since, and returned to Chicago a few months ago. These last few years in Russia afforded him a great deal of new experience and new possibilities to develop his talent and the comrades expect to accomplish a great deal under his management.

Comrade Levitas was editor of the Rabotshni Gazete, published by the Socialist Democratic party, in Vladivostok, he was also secretary of the party of Moscow in 1918 and was arbitrator in Kiev and other cities.

In the near future, announcements will be made of the plans which the Alliance will undertake under the leadership of Comrade Levitas.

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JEWISH

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Forward, April 30, 1923.

All cloak and dressmakers shall not work May 1. Celebrate the National Labor holiday at a magnificent concert and mass-meeting at Schoenhofen's Hall, at 2 P. M., where Vice-President Pearlstein, here for the first time, will address the members of the union and, Jack Johnson, the leader of the stock-yard battle, who has returned from Russia, will speak in English. Kavalsky will speak in Polish and Dr. Lorber will speak in Jewish.

The Freicheit Singing Society will sing special rehearsed musical numbers, under the leadership of Jacob Schaffer. Sarah Pat of the Literary Dramatic Club will give a recitation, Friend Raver of the Dramatic Society will give a declamation and Seymour Dolnik, the well known violinist will give a beautiful selection of solos.

Sisters and Brothers, Come! Let us all together show our proletarian solidarity on May Day.

The Joint Board - Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1923.

THE RED BOGEYMAN

(Editorial)

All of us still remember the time when all troubles that befell this country, and even all individual mishaps, were ascribed to the Germans. The Germans were guilty of everything. If a strike occurred, it was surely the work of the Kaiser's spies; if someone voiced his opinion, it was surely that he spoke according to instructions from Berlin; if a fire broke out in some factory or some other casualty occurred, it was surely the work of German spies; even if farmer Jones had suffered the loss of a cow under mysterious circumstances, it was ascribed to German spies who were everywhere and had a hand in everything.

The German bogeyman served a good purpose during the War. On the one hand, it helped bolster up the war spirit among the masses, who were really frightened by it, and, on the other hand, it aided and abetted several profiteers

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1923.

to catch fish in muddy waters without permitting the slightest protest against their acts. If protests were raised, the demonstrators were immediately branded as "German agents" and that silenced everything.

The German bogeyman has finally disappeared. The American people can no longer be frightened by "German propaganda", although some would like to continue that game. But no one takes them seriously. The American people fully realize now that most of the horrible stories about the activities of German agents, which were spread during the War, were purely fabricated by self-interested persons. The American people fully realize now that not every American radical or pacifist was on the Kaiser's pay roll, and they can no longer be taken for "suckers".

But the "practical advantages" of a bogeyman for the people were so clearly "demonstrated" during the war, that we can no longer do without it. The German bogeyman disappeared and another had to be found in its place, and it was found --the red bogeyman.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1923.

Instead of "German agents" we now have Soviet agents." All internal troubles which were formerly ascribed to the Germans are now being ascribed to the Soviet agents who, according to assertions from "one hundred per centers," are executing orders from Moscow everywhere.

The red bogeyman serves a special purpose to the captains of industry in their struggle against labor unions, for it is very easy to ascribe all labor troubles to the intrigues of Moscow, and labor leaders, who take a firm position against the establishment of an open shop, are decried as Bolsheviks who are a menace to the existence of the American government.

The red bogeyman is also instrumental to the reactionaries and the militarists, who seek to suppress every free thought and who wish that the Americans be armed from head to foot, according to the plan of the "peace loving" military powers of Europe. Whoever dares to protest against this is a Lenin agent and deserves to be annihilated.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1923.

If there are a group of men and women who demand the acquittal of political prisoners and some picket the White House so as to attract President Harding's attention to their demand, the American Defense Society, an organization of reactionaries and militarists, come forth with a statement in which it is declared that the Society has "reliable" information that the movement for the acquittal of political prisoners is conducted by Moscow and that the persons who picket the White House are representatives of the Communist Party. So naturally, the political prisoners must not be freed because that would constitute a "menace" to the country.

Attempts are being made to threaten the American people with the red bogeyman just as they had been frightened by the German bogeyman, and for practically the same purposes.

The red bogeyman cannot, however, drive the masses to the hysteria of the German bogeyman. There no longer exists a war-time during which common sense was deafened and every absurdity had become a current custom. But the red

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1923.

bogeyman has the characteristic of a superficial probability and can be aptly used for a certain time, until the eyes of the American people will be opened to see that they are again being taken for suckers. The one hundred per centers will then have to create another bogeyman.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

The Crown Prince of Japan is expected soon to celebrate his nuptials to a princess of his land, and a special correspondence from a staff representative of one of our large dailies describes the elaborate ceremonies that will take place not only among the participants and their invited guests but also among all the classes of the land. It will be a bit of feudalism in the twentieth century. We in America, at least, fail to see the import of this marriage and birthday and other celebrations that until recently were quite the popular custom not only among the semi-civilized countries like that of Japan but in the countries of Europe as well. When a great artist or scientist weds, we hear of no national fetes, yet it is conceivable that the resultant progeny may be at least as useful as that of a royal family. Every year there are a number of significant achievements in the fields of art, literature, and the sciences, which influence profoundly the

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1923.

lives of all men, yet no national celebrations with song fests and lantern and electric illuminations take place. The popular enthusiasm is confined to a two to five minutes' reading up of the new achievement in the newspaper. The royal celebrations are either pretenses of hypocrisy, or else idol worship is still the vogue among large masses of men.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

The Italians of America, or at least a number of them, have organized an American branch of the Fascisti here. In a sense, it is but natural that they do this, for their interests with their old home must incline them to share in some measure, an interest in the fate of the movements, political, social, or otherwise, that are refected by the times in their native country. Yet what can the use of an organization of Fascists be in America, if it is not political in its intent; what can the purpose of the Fascists be in this country unless it be one that directs itself to ends subversive of American ideals? The Fasicist black shirts are the representatives of an extreme monarchical order of government, which has no parallel in this country. Its ideals are inconsistent with the progress of liberalism, either in the matter of government or of thought, and it is merely the hypocrisy of our journals of opinion that has prevented them from exposing the reactionary character of this form of government. The Fascist organization throughout

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1923.

Europe spells reaction. It is a sinister move that Italian liberals should not countenance in this country.

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JEWISH

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Forward, February 22, 1923

Annual Report of the Jewish Socialist Institute on the North West Side.

An annual report was given, Tuesday evening, February 13, 1923, in the Jewish Socialist Institute, 2642 Lemoyne Street.

The secretary declared that Comrade S. P. Kramer, presidentof the Institute, was unable to attend because of illness. Comrade C. Altshul was appointed chairman for the evening.

Comrade Wallman, financial secretary, stated in his report, that the sum of $7,603.91 was paid out for mortgages and rebuilding. The report was applauded and every one unanimously extended his appreciation to Comrade Wallmen's tireless and energetic work for the Socialist Institute.

Comrade Blumen submitted a report from the Board of Directors stating, "We are in a poor condition. We have paid a great deal of notes on the second mortgage and if it weren't for the City Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Alliance, we could not carry through the heavy burden. Their loan of $1,200.00 to the Institute alleviated the unprecedented condition."

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Forward, February 22, 1923

He also stated that besides the first mortgage of $5000.00 and the above mentioned debt, there are no other debts and the Institute stands as an assured financial basis.

It was resolved, after a through discussion, to instruct the board of directors to rent halls only to those organizations that pay their rent promptly.

Further activities for the Institute were transacted and various plans were submitted to the new Board of Directors for action.

The following officers were elected for the next year:
M. Blumen, president.
F. Passavoy, vice-president
S. Wallman, financial secretary
M. Weinub, recording secretary.
Board of Director Members:
M .B. Kramer; N. Miller; Sam Gordon; H. Miller; S. Fisher; N. Goodman; and Y. Edland.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 20, 1923.

GOOD MORNING
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Communist International has issued an order to the communists of America to organize an open Communist party in America. This would be a very logical order--if there were a large number of communists in America and if the American people and government were willing to tolerate such a party. But there aren't enough communists in America to build a party, and that is why the order of the Communist International will remain a paper order.

The handful of communist generals in America--there are no privates among communists--should not delude themselves that Americans are simpletons. After Communist Russia has abolished communism and officially introduced private property and free trade, the communists need not think that they can sell their communist merchandise to America. If communism was neither good nor suitable for Russia, then it is certainly neither good nor suitable for America. Why, therefore, do the communists prate about a Communist party in America?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1923.

GOOD MORNING
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

Henry Ford has again entered the game of anti-Semitic propaganda, despite his promise that he would let the Jews alone and would concern himself with automobiles only. In the last issue of the Dearborn Independent, the American Jewish Committee was again attacked because it is not fully convinced of Captain Rosenblum's guilt and demands an impartial investigation of the entire case. Mr. Ford cannot tolerate this. Why should Jews meddle with this affair, and what business is it of theirs whether Rosenblum is guilty or not? If the American Jewish Committee did not interfere, and Rosenblum became the victim of an anti-Semitic conspiracy, Henry Ford would be among the first to claim that Jews are murderers! In order to avert such accusations by Henry Ford, the American Jewish Committee must intervene in this affair. This will not suit Henry Ford, but nowhere is it written that Jews must act according to the will of Henry Ford.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1923.

At the present time, newspapers are full of stories about dope /traffic/. They report shocking detail's of young men and especially young artists who have been ruined by dope. Movie stars are frequently victims of morphine and opium. I do not believe that true artists indulge in morphine or opium, because a true artist does not need any stimulant to express his art. The true artist is a strong person. He has three or four times as much energy as the average person. All of his senses are more highly developed than those of the average person. He possesses so much natural vitality and natural pep, that he does not need to become intoxicated in order to strengthen his vitality and the power of his expression. I am very skeptical about the art of even the greatest movie stars. Not only are they overpaid for their work, but they are also overrated as stars. I have my doubts as to whether the word artist can be applied to them at all. Inarticulate mimicry is not art, but is rather some form of subtle expression. The American public admires the movie stars too much and therein lies the whole trouble. We have made idols out of a group of mediocre people and when mediocre people become idols, they also become crazy and make others crazy. The movie industry provides many with a livelihood; but

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1923.

movie "art" drives many to their graves. If movie "artists" received the consideration and salary of intelligent workers, they would not become crazy nor would the dope-plague become so widespread. Taking dope is a vogue which comes from Hollywood.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1923.

HENRY FORD'S CANDIDACY

(Editorial in English)

Henry Ford wants to be president of the United States.

We do not blame him. Minor lights than Ford have a similar desire. It is a well known fact that there is not a priest who would not like to be Pope and there is not a politician who would not like to be President, and as Ford is in politics and is convinced that he is a wise man and a great statesman, and consequently thereof he wants to be president of the United States. He believes in his political genius and he believes that he is the right man for the job.

Fortunately, like all voters who naturally have the final say in the matter, I disagree with Mr. Ford. He is an able manufacturer of cheap machines, an able business man, but an unable statesman.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1923.

For the short time that Mr. Henry Ford is in national and international politics, he has succeeded in making a jackass of himself. He believed he could terminate the war by just getting the boys out of the trenches. He organized a peace ship that proved to be a boomerang to all burlesquers and comedians in this country and abroad. Upon his return from his peace mission abroad he started his campaign against the Jews, believing that all international evils can be remedied by oppressing the Jews, but since the Jews are not isolated atoms in this world and are connected with other peoples commercially, politically, and socially, he started a campaign against those who associated themselves with the Jews. To be sure Mr. Ford is not only against the Jews. He is against the liberals, against the radicals, against the socialists, and against disbelievers, against free thinkers, and against all those who disagree with him. He is against everybody who does not believe in his wisdom and he is only for those who are helping him either in his business or in his political enterprises.

Mr. Ford believes he can rule the universe just because he can produce cheap

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1923.

cars. The late Theodore Roosevelt, who knew a thing or two about human nature, said that Mr. Ford is not a plain ass but a jackass, and this opinion of Ford is shared today by millions of Americans.

Mr. Ford as a president would surely put over some stunts. First of all he would begin to disfranchise the Jews. Then he will begin to introduce an economic boycott not only against the Jews but against those who are connected with the Jews and Jewish business. Then he would start proceedings against those who protest against these actions, and before his first year of office will be over, the United States, the most orderly country in this world, will be the most chaotic country on the globe.

Mr. Ford says history is bunk, probably because he does not know any history. How Mr. Ford is going to rule a country that must be governed by certain historical events, treaties, agreements, diplomatic associations, diplomatic treaties, etc., is beyond us. A man who does not give a rap for the past cannot possibly recognize treaties and agreements, cannot be guided by certain diplomatic and political treaties. He must start everything all over again.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1923.

American intellectuals, American scholars, and American artists will not be edified by the thought that Mr. Ford is the president of the United States, for as far as Mr. Ford goes, scholarship, science, art, all those things are superfluous. All that is necessary in this world to be comfortable is to possess a Ford car.

Fortunately the chances for Mr. Ford to attain the presidency of the United States are not so good. True, his seven thousand agents throughout the country have received instructions from his headquarters to boost him, and they will surely do a great deal of boosting. The Dearborn Independent will boost him too, but the electorate of the United States does not consist only of Ford agents and the staff of the Dearborn Independent, and we do not believe that either the democratic or republican party will be too eager to identify itself with Mr. Ford, because none of the parties are willing to lose nine-tenths of its voting strength.

Mr. Ford may run as an Independent, but he surely won't be the only one to run as an Independent. As an Independent candidate he will get the Independent

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1923.

votes of all his agents and clerks; that is about all. We do not believe that Mr. Ford will draw a half of the votes that Mr. Debs commanded when he ran on the Socialist ticket, because the American voter is a serious-minded person and does not want to waste his vote on a joke, and Mr. Ford as president of the United States is a huge joke. In spite of the Ford for President boom, we need not be afraid that the Detroit gentleman will soon be president of the United States. /Editor's note: This article is in English originally. It has not been edited in the usual manner./

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 16, 1923.

THE FORWARD ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES $1,000 TO THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

At a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, Sunday morning, Comrade Hannock reported that the Forward Association determined at its last meeting, to contribute $1,000 to the United Hebrew Trades from the profits of the recent masquerade ball.

The executive board submitted a recommendation that the United Hebrew Trades shall give $100 to the Naturalization League. The delegates have unanimously accepted the report by Comrade Hannock and the recommendation submitted by the executive board.

A letter was read which was received from the central committee of the Jewish Socialist Alliance, inviting the United Hebrew Trades to a campaign conference, Sunday morning, at 1224 S. Albany Ave. After a brief discussion, they determined to send three delegates to the campaign conference. The following were appointed: Novak, Rudin and Hannock.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

THE KU KLUX KLAN MURDER CASE IN LOUISIANA

(Editorial)

The facts which have been disclosed regarding the case of the brutal double murder in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, prove very clearly that the Ku Klux Klan is a criminal organization which sanctions terrorist acts of the worst sort. It is high time that the Government took a decisive step against such a reactionary and treacherous clique. Naturally, not all the members of the Klan can be held directly responsible for the horrible acts of the Klan in Baton Rouge, but each one of them, whether in Louisiana or in Illinois, must bear the moral guilt of this act, because every Klan member, wherever he may be, is, according to his oath of allegiance to the Imperial Wizard, obligated to help and defend the Ku Klux Klan murderers of Baton Rouge, as well as other criminals of the Klan.

There is only one method which can be used against such a criminal

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

organization as the Ku Klux Klan, viz., suppress it through the might of the law, before it is too late, i. e., before the law is suppressed by the Klan. Unfortunately, the Federal Government has hitherto refused to take a direct stand against the Ku Klux Klan on the technical ground that it /the Klan/ falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The terror of Baton Rouge proves, however, that the Klan can paralyze the Government machinery. It also proves that what was done in one district, can be done on a larger scale throughout the entire country if measures are not taken in time against such acts of terrorism. Will the /Federal/ Government act now?

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM
by
J. Loebner

The Courier recently made public the fact that the multimillionaire and businessman who became a member of the Ku Klux Klan is none other than William Wrigley, the famous manufacturer of chewing gum. Wrigley is also the president of the National League baseball team, the Cubs, and is generally a sport fan. The recent provocative acts of this organization should have opened the eyes of Mr. Wrigley, who is a man of understanding and intelligence. By not resigning from the Klan, Mr. Wrigley has indicated that he is highly pleased with the poisonous campaign of race hatred and religious condemnation, which is particularly directed against the Jews.

By admitting Wrigley as a member, the Ku Klux Klan caught a good cow to milk. From him they can obtain a large sum of money for their propaganda purposes, not only here in America, but also in Europe. The Ku Klux Klan is already spreading

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

its propaganda in Europe. Since most European countries are predominantly Catholic, the Klan will direct its wrath against the Jews. It is understood that this will lead to pogroms against European Jews who have very little protection. William Wrigley, the chewing gum manufacturer, who wants us to buy his gum, will help to promote this reactionary propaganda.

Misfortune always befalls the Jew. No sooner does Henry Ford quiet down with his propaganda against Jews, than up springs a William Wrigley, who helps to continue it. Jews have no luck.

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JEWISH

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Forward, January 6, 1923.

THE FIRST CULTURAL ORGANIZATION BY THE JEWISH WORKING WOMEN OF CHICAGO.
By Morris Ziskind.

If one should ask us how many organizations have we of the Jewish working women, whc devote themselves to cultural work, we would have to answer that there is only one Jewish working womens' organization and that is the Mothers' League. There are a few minor organizations by the Jewish working women, that are connected with the labor movement, but they do not exist, exclusively, for the same purpose as the Mothers' League.

The Mothers' League formed at a time when high prices were a new phenomenon, when the wages of the workers were low and the cost of living was increasing rapidly. Then, several Socialist women thought of organizing the Mothers' League, with the object of fighting the high prices. Mass meetings were held in several halls, which were well attended by thousands of women, and they had pointed out to them the causes of high prices and the methods for combatting them. Great results were not accomplished by those activities, from a material standpoint; however, the work was a success morally.

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Forward, January 6, 1923.

The members of the Mothers' League, who have undergone the first struggle, must be organized in order to educate themselves, to develop culture, and they fulfilled their task as far as it could possibly be done with the fiery energy that they possess within their ranks.

The program of the Mothers' League is not systematically formulated, although it is clear for one who is acquainted with the leaders and with the aim of the organization that the Mothers' League strives for: First of all to develop the women of the working class spiritually and culturally, - they should know that being women of the working class they are subjected to the very same conditions as are the men. They should understand their role in society as women, as human beings, as citizens, and as a part of the class that produces all wealth.

The Mothers' League is, therefore, the only one in Chicago which stands nearest with its aims to organize workers and earns the recognition and support of every labor organization in Chicago.

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Forward, January 6, 1923.

The League is already existing for a few years and under present conditions it has grown, but unfortunately there are so many Jewish women of the working class who are tied down to the house and kitchen which kept them from devoting any time in becoming members of the Mothers' League.

We find many, many organizations of Jewish women for philanthropic and charitable purposes. We find organizations of Jewish women that support institutions to aid various helpless elements. But we do not find any organization by the Jewish women of the working class, besides the Mothers' League, for the purpose of improving their own cultural, spiritual and social condition. The Mothers' League comes to the women of the working class telling them: The period has passed for a women of the working class to consider herself as a slave. She need not consume her entire energy in cleaning, scrubbing and cooking.

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JEWISH

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Forward, October 9, 1922.

DOUGLAS PARK BRANCH OF SOCIALIST PARTY WILL SOON OPEN A GREAT CENTER FOR SOCIALIST ACTIVITY. by A. Plansker.

A complete report was listened to, at the last meeting of the Douglas Branch Socialist Party, concerning the plans to open large club rooms and a library and great center for all Socialist activities on the West Side among the masses of Jewish workers and Socialists.

Comrade L. Schaffer reported that the committee had already engaged the entire floor of the building on 22nd and Albany avenue, where the Workmen's Circle schools are located. The floor must be reconstructed to be suitable for club rooms. Plans are being made for constructing one large room for social gatherings, reading of books, journals and papers, playing chess, discussing current events, etc.

A library and other rooms, where meetings will be held, will be built.

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Forward, September 22, 1922.

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North West Side Branch Opens Wide Campaign For Members.

The comrades of the North West Side approached the work of renewing the activities for the coming Winter, at a meeting Wednesday evening in the Socialist Institute.

The meeting was well attended and new members were enrolled. Among the new recruits in our ranks, are, now, counted the vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and one of the well known Cloak-Makers leaders, Hyman Schulman, also Rudin and other leaders. They were for some time, with heart and soul, Socialists, but until now they were merely sympathizers. Now, they have stepped into our movement and will become active members, and we can expect much from them.

With their joining our movement, they have only made the beginning of the campaign, which will soon be undertaken in order to get the masses

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of cloakmakers into our party. At present a campaign is carried on among the members of the Workmen's Circls.

A similar campaign will be carried on, later, among the Amalgamated members and the other organized and non-organized Jewish workers of Chicago.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

THE KU KLUX KLAN AND CHICAGO JEWS

by

J. Loebner

Jewish citizens of Chicago, irrespective of the party to which they belong, will go as one man to the polls to vote in the coming elections for city and county officers. They will vote for the Jewish and non-Jewish candidates who deserve their support. The local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan has embarked upon a strong campaign against Jews and Catholics who are candidates for public offices. These hoodlums, under the guise of patriotism and Americanism, want to eliminate from public life every foreigner and American who does not subscribe to their policy. The Klan thus hopes to destroy them completely. They have already proved what they can do.

The American Unity League is the reply to the organization which seeks to spread its criminal activity over the public and political life of this country. This league, to which many prominent citizens of all classes belong, seeks to stop the activity of the Klan, to call a halt to the spread of its poisonous propaganda, which undermines the existence of American institutions

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

and which sets citizens against citizens.

The American Unity League appeals to you for your support. Do not refuse it. It is in your interests as Jews and as citizens.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 17, 1922.

INTELLIGENT RADICALS VOLUNTEER TO SERVE THE TOOL CAMPAIGN.

A large intelligent audience assembled at Rosenthal's Restaurant, at an affair given by the Ladies Auxiliary for the Tool Campaign, last Saturday night. In the audience, many familiar faces could be seen, belonging to Jewish radical social workers.

Mr. H. Ehrenreich was Chairman of the evening. After explaining the purpose of the meeting, he introduced Mr. I. Yokelson, who recently returned from Europe, and who spoke on conditions affecting Jews in Russia and Poland. He ended with an appeal for the Tool Campaign for the people.

A very touching speech was made by Comrade Dr. Z. Lorber, explaining that it was our duty, as human beings, an obligation as Jews, for us to help in this noble work. This appeal influenced about thirty of the guests to become members of the campaign committee. This almost completed the campaign committee of the first one-hundred members, the chairman announced.

Forward, July 17, 1922.

A speech full of humor, but deeply earnest was delivered by Mr. Flentcher, who succeeded in having each one of this committee pledge at least three hours each day for the Tool campaign. The evening ended after a rendering of a few musical and literary numbers. Miss Mary Tubin, violinist, accompanied by Gertrude Sabin at the piano, played several selections and were highly applauded. The recitation of B. Gordon and M. Mason aroused much enthusiasm. Mr. Mathews sang some beautiful songs, accompanied by his brother, at the piano. Before the entertainment ended, the suggestion of Comrade S. P. Cramer was approved, that such affairs as this should be arranged for every two weeks through the Tool Campaign.

The conference for the election of delegates to the National Convention of the Peoples Relief will be held Sunday, July 30. All organizations combined with the Peoples Relief are invited to send two delegates each. The conference will have to determine what stand the Chicago Peoples Relief shall take in this, the most important question that the convention will have to decide.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1923.

KU-KLUX

(Editorial in English)

"I never felt," says Shylock, when Tubal, rubbing it in, tells him of the prodigality of Jessica. A personal pain makes you sympathetic to the pain of others. There are lots of Jews in this country who walk the streets proudly and cannot be made to feel that the sufferings of their own race elsewhere mean anything real to them. They contribute to a relief fund under pressure of a campaign or an aroused public opinion, but as a rule they hold themselves aloof. They are not exactly snobs, but they feel as if they are standing upon a mountain and all other Jews are struggling to reach the top to stand with them. They are individuals, you might say, or egotists. Reports are numerous of a change in the disposition of these folk, since the Harvard University incident and since the advent of the Ku-Klux-Klan. They are astounded that such an un-American should classify Jews among undesirable [sic]. They feel that the Ku-Klux-Klan means them, and not only the other fellows who have been raising such a racket about Jewish causes and Jewish interests and who have been speaking of Jewish solidarity and intruding with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1923.

Zionism. The Ku Klux Klan is an arm raised against them; they resent it, and with a vehement assumption of Simon--pure American indignation they become vocal. They are joining the Independent Order B'nai Brith. They affiliate with the anti-Defamation League. They write away letters to the press. They call upon Jews to organize to fight this menace. Why should they be so excited? There is enough sturdy Americanism in the United States to eject the poisonous influence of an organization that is ashamed to show its face, that works in the dark, and that has become a rallying place for diseased minds. But it must be admitted that the Hooded Knights are making better propaganda for an awakening of a Jewish consciousness than all other sorts of propaganda put together. Running from one fear, these Jews who separate their interest from general Jewish interests overcome another. Taking arms against a dark sea of anti-Semitism, they forget their fears of Jewish association. They are moving out of the rut of self-complacency.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

MORRIS WINCHEVSKY IN CHICAGO

The grandfather of the Jewish labor movement, the writer and poet, Morris Winchevsky, who will leave soon for Soviet Russia, is now visiting Chicago. Before he leaves for Russia, Winchevsky is making a lecture tour over the country, in the name of the Jewish federation of the Worker's Party. Tonight he will deliver a lecture in the Douglas Park Auditorium before a gathering of Chicago Jewish workers, who are ready to extend to him a hearty welcome.

A farewell banquet will be given tomorrow night at Rosenthal's Restaurant, 936 Roosevelt Road, in honor of the guest, Morris Winchevsky. All friends and supporters of the pioneer of the socialist movement among the Jews, and all admirers of his literary talents are cordially invited to come.

There will also be present at the banquet the guests of the Jewish federation, Dr. I. Hendin and Shachno Epstein (Berson) who have come to Chicago in the interest of the new labor newspaper, The Freiheit.

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Daily Forward, Feb. 3, 1932.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

WHAT IS BEING DISCUSSED AND WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE JEWISH SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

Slowly we will get back on our feet again. The standstill of our Socialist movement is now a thing of the past. For a long time, the active members who remained loyal to the party carried on various arguments and discussions with those who had broken away, in order to convince them of their wrong step, but they have at last abandoned this futile attempt and will devote their time to a more useful and practical task. There is no doubt that it will not take long before this sort of activity will bring us great results.

At the last joint meeting of the three Jewish Socialist branches of Chicago, where many different plans were proposed for socialistic work, the loyal members manifested their willingness to get to work, and work hard for the cause of the party.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5027

Every one to a man has agreed that the time of wrangling and quarreling should be forgotten. We must by all means stop bothering with those who deserted us. Let them sober up in their own natural manner. Among the present comrades there are a few who admitted that for a time they were a little depressed over the result of the split, and that they had many heartaches thinking that the deserters were enjoying lots of lively activities while everything was quiet by us. But after summarizing the daily occurrences in the deserters' camps, we find that their activities are not up to par, that their enthusiasm has left them, and that everything seems rather quiet among them. The earnest and loyal members of the Socialist party have started to take inventory of their own activities. They have decided to let by-gones be by-gones. The time they lost in many hours of discussion, and the energy wasted with the deserters, let that be forgotten.

Daily Forward, Feb. 8, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But what is to be done now? There is lots and lots of work to be done. There are many important problems before us for consideration which the Socialist party must figure out in order to stand by its promises. For example, sometime in the near future a very important conference is to be held here in Chicago by the representatives of labor, for the purpose of considering a possible political labor party.

The Socialist party was invited to this conference. There is no question that this party (labor party) will exact a clear and definite stand from the Socialist party as to its political problems.

It is therefore, very important that all parties concerned get together on any definite stand which the new party may decide upon.

A question of this sort should be considered also by those Jewish labor organizations which are more or less interested in matters of this nature.

If not the members of the Socialist party, who else then will look after this work ?

The City Central Committee of the Socialist branches of the Federation has also accepted this question for consideration at the first meeting of the open forum.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1922.

CITY ASKS COURT TO SUPPRESS HENRY FORD'S MAGAZINE

Lawyers for the City of Chicago yesterday presented a document at the Circuit Court against Pearly W. Johnson, local circulation manager of the Dearborn Independent, in which they prove that he conspired with Henry Ford and his press agents, Liebold and Cameron, to agitate here not only against the Jews, but also against other citizens of the United States.

This document, which was written by first assistant corporation counsel James W. O'Brien, is a reply to the petition for a permanent injunction that has been filed by Pearly Johnson to prevent Chief of Police Fitzmaurice from prohibiting the sale of the Dearborn Independent on Chicago streets.

It is pointed out in this document that Ford seeks to spread racial and religious hatred here; that his propaganda is calculated to create trouble here for the Jews and other nationalities. Ford's magazine should be considered dangerous to Chicago and to all America and, therefore, the magazine must be suppressed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1922.

A temporary injunction against the city, which Johnson has obtained, is now in force.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1922.

/THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT/

From the office of Ford's Dearborn Independent, there was given out today, advance copies of the next issue of the anti-Semitic rag, in which there is an article entitled "an open letter to the Jews about the Jewish problem".

In this article, Ford asks the "great intellectual" Jews to help him create a new financial system for the world. "The Jews," says Ford, "have created the present gold system which was a good thing in its time, but which has now become the cause of all the crises. The Jews, therefore, are best fitted to create a new financial system that will abolish unemployment."

According to Ford's new crazy idea, the Jewish problem and the world economic problem are one and the same thing. Ford, at the same time, assures us again that he is not an anti-Semite. He only aims in his articles to "open the eyes" of the Jews.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE AT OLGIN MEETING IN ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Over twenty-five hundred people filled the Ashland Auditorium last night and enthusiastically greeted the writer, M. Olgin and the labor leader, A. Epstein, who, in the name of the Socialist Federation, have opened a campaign in Chicago for the new daily workers' newspaper, Die Welt (The World).

The speakers told the audience that the pseudo socialism in America has forsaken the revolutionary ideals of the workers of the old country and that only a new, sincere, revolutionary workers' newspaper can win the Jewish workers in this country for the class struggle toward socialism.

In response to an appeal made by the chairman during the intermission, there was collected the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifty-eight dollars (including twelve hundred dollars in cash), in subscriptions for the stocks and bonds of the new newspaper. Besides this amount, some Workmen's Circle branches collected

PROJECT W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 28, 1921.

an additional nine hundred dollars, which they will turn over to the Socialist Federation. The enthusiastic meeting came to a close with the strains of workers' songs.

The Federation is arranging a banquet in honor of Mr. Olgin for this evening in the Labor Lyceum.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1921.

OLGIN SPEAKS TONIGHT IN THE ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Moissaye Olgin, the well-known writer, labor leader and Socialist party theoretician, who is the guest of the Chicago-Jewish Workers, will speak this evening, at 7:30 P. M. in the Ashland Auditorium, together with A. Epstein, former chairman of the Workmen's Circle.

Today in Chicago, both speakers, as representatives of the Jewish Socialist Federation, are opening their campaign in behalf of the daily workers' newspaper, Die Welt (The World), which they plan to issue.

Mr. Olgin will also relate his impressions of Soviet Russia and will explain the new Russian economic policy. It is expected that all thinking Jewish workers of Chicago, who associate the name Olgin with the history of their class struggle in the old country, will come in large numbers to the Ashland Auditorium.

PROJECT 6076 W.P.A.

I E JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 16, 1921.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

(Editorial in English)

The sudden rise of the Ku Klux Klan has created a veritable stir all over the country, for the Ku Klux Klan is a government within a government, a state within a state, its patriotic program notwithstanding. It is primarily an organization of dark forces. It is not for anything positive and definite, but against many things, against many groups of people, against many religions, races, nationalities, etc. In its relation to the Jews, it can be compared to the Black Hundreds in Russia. In its relation to the Negroes, it may be compared to the old Ku Klux Klan, the sole program of which was the annihilation of the Negro, and its relation to the Catholics is similar to that of the fanatic English Puritans of the seventeenth century. In addition, it is anti-liberal, anti-Socialist, anti-radical, and what is of most importance, it is thoroughly anti-American. Its danger to true Americanism lies in the fact that it is cynically anti-American. It arrogates to itself the rights

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 16, 1921.

exercised by American courts of justice, and by the American government. It is an organization of violence, murder, and arson, and it commits crimes, obnoxious and brutal crimes, in the name of law and order. It goes without saying that the broad-minded American people will not stand for a government within a government, and for a state within a state, and will fight these black forces until they are crushed. There is already a movement afoot in Chicago to counteract the efforts of this new Black Hundred, and there is no doubt in our mind that the efforts of the new movement to smash the Ku Klux Klan will be successful. Because we Jews are on the first list of the Ku Klux Klan, and because the Ku Klux Klan is primarily a silent pogrom organization, co-operating with all the dark forces in the country, we are especially interested in the suppression of this organized banditry. At present, when the minds of the people are still somewhat confused as a result of the war and its aftermath, the Ku Klux Klan will find it easy to enroll tens of thousands of members, and to organize a force of terror in this country. Therefore, no right thinking American citizen can postpone the fight against the Ku Klux Klan. It must be taken up at once, and it must be waged until the forces

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 16, 1921.

of light will emerge victoriously from the struggle, and the forces of darkness will be crushed. The Ku Klux Klan must not be permitted to accumulate power, because it will abuse this power. An organization like the Ku Klux Klan, describing itself as an invisible government, and meting out justice to the people in its own way and according /to/ its own understanding, is always a danger to civilization, to orderly government, and to the normal political development of things. One need only to be reminded of the Spanish Inquisition in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. The struggle in the Spanish Inquisition was very similar to that of the Ku Klux Klan, and its program also similar to that of the Black Hundreds in this country. The program of the Inquisition was against Moors, against Jews, against Protestants, and before the rise of Protestantism, against heretics, this is to say against all those who refused to accept the rule of the corrupted priest of that time. The result of the Spanish Inquisition is well known. The Inquisition has not only ruined and wrecked the Moors and the Jews and the heretics, but it has also ruined and wrecked Spain, and to the present day, Spain is still suffering from the attacks of the Inquisition. The Ku Klux Klan, if left alone, will not only ruin Catholics and Negroes, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 16, 1921.

Jews, and freethinkers, and radicals, and all those against whom it has declared war, but it will mainly ruin America. It will upset its economic system, it will smash its institutions, it will undermine civil liberty, and it will bring terror and darkness. The Ku Klux Klan is not only a dark, but a destructive force. Just because it is a state within a state and a government within a government. In America there can be only one government, the government elected by the people and for the people and the city of this government is Washington, D.C. There cannot be a second government in addition to this government in Atlanta, Georgia. There is only one president in America, President Harding, and there cannot be a second one, and there is only one place in America where justice is being meted out to the people, in the court of justice, and no group of people, no matter how powerful, how patriotic, and how influential, can replace this court of justice, and arrogate to themselves the rights, duties, and privileges of these courts of justice. Those who do it, or who intend to do it, are guilty of high treason, and should be rounded up and punished for their crimes.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 16, 1921.

The Ku Klux Klan can become a real menace to this country. It can endanger the very existence of the American people, and the sooner it will be crushed and eliminated altogether, the better for America and for humanity.

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Forward, August 29, 1921.

The Chicago Relief Conference for Soviet Russia, voted, yesterday, to affiliate itself in the recently organized multi-national conference called "Friends of Soviet Russia".

A Committee had come to the Executive of the Conference, requesting that it join the "Friends of Soviet Russia" and that it transmit all relief monies through that organization. This proposal was brought to the general meeting.

A discussion was then held, and with the exception of delegate Lurie of the People's Relief, who proposed that all monies should be transmitted through the People's Relief, the delegates held that this matter should not be considered as purely Jewish, and that all money must be sent directly to the Soviet Government.

At the conclusion of this discussion, a financial report was held. A total of $799.50 was announced as the result of this meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 12, 1921.

The Chicago Branches of the Jewish Socialist Federation are not in harmony regarding the question of splitting with the Socialist Party.

The North-West Side Branch voted to accept the recommendation of the Executive of the Federation to leave the Socialist Party. The vote, however, was very small, 13 for it and 10 opposed.

On the other hand the Douglas Park Branch, voted to remain with the Party, but again by a very small total vote. 14 voted to split, 19 to remain with the Party.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

A COURAGEOUS MAN

(Editorial)

We hold no brief for Mr. Morris Hillquitt, the well-known lawyer and Socialist leader, because he is a Socialist, though a fine type of a Socialist, and we do not believe in Socialism. We hold no brief for Mr. Hillquitt, because of his ignoring the Jewish people. A man of his type could be of great help to the Jewish people, and he does not raise a finger to do it. As far as our knowledge goes, Mr. Hillquitt is not identified with any Jewish organization, with any Jewish activity, and we have therefore no reason to hold out Mr. Hillquitt as an ideal Jew, but we must give him credit for courage and audacity.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

The Jewish press in New York, as far as it is not strictly conservative, is just considering the Soviet Government as a sort of sanctuary, and no matter what the Soviet Government does, it is right and holy. The strangest thing about this is that none of Yiddish dailies in America is bolshevik or friendly to bolshevism as a system of economics and politics. There is more opposition to bolshevism among Yiddish newspapermen than among newspapermen of any other foreign press in America. We could not name five Jewish journalists in America who are deserving, of the term "bolshevik." The Jewish newspapermen are too smart and too clever to believe for a single moment that bolshevism constitutes the height of political and economic wisdom. But still, while the Yiddish newspapermen as individuals are not in favor of bolshevism, many of the Yiddish newspapers would not dare to utter a word of criticism against bolshevism or to censure any of the actions of the Soviet government.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

Why this holy respect for the Soviet government and its policies we do not know, but we know that the Yiddish newspapers in New York, as far as they are strictly conservative, ignore all the sins of commission of the Soviet government and never say a word about the sins of omission. When it comes to bolshevism and to judging the actions of the Soviet government, the Yiddish newspapers say "Do not touch me," and they are very anxious to make people believe that the Soviet government is beyond reproach. They consider criticism leveled against the Soviet government as an attack on human freedom, but at the same time, these newspapers, their staffs and their managements, are not bolsheviks; nay, they are anti-bolsheviks.

Under such circumstances, we consider it very courageous on the part of Mr. Hillquitt to state publicly and definitely that the Soviet form of government is fundamentally bad, that the entire political fabric of bolshevism is wrong to the core, and does not deserve the support of American Socialists.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

This attitude taken by Mr. Hillquitt toward the Soviet government of Russia testifies to the fact that his mind is not influenced by the whim of a part of the Yiddish press, and that he is willing to swim against the current. Mr. Hillquitt's definite stand against Sovietism will be beneficial from many points of view. The liberal and radical Yiddish newspapers, though not bolshevik and not in sympathy with the bolshevik policies, have deemed it advisable not to criticize the Soviet government, probably because most of the critics of the Soviet government are reactionaries, capitalists, monarchists, and representatives of the white terror in and outside of Russia. These Yiddish newspapers, being probably ashamed of the company of the critics of the Russian Soviet government, prefer to ignore many oppressive measures of the bolsheviks rather than to criticize them. This in our mind is the underlying motive of the attitude of the above characterized Yiddish newspapers to the Soviet government.

JEWISH

PROJECT W.P.A. 2004

Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

Now that a man like Mr. Hillquitt, a recognized Socialist leader and Socialist was courageous enough and bold enough to come out in open opposition to bolshevism, many of the Yiddish newspapers, may no longer be ashamed of criticizing the Soviet government whenever such criticism is necessary and fitting, and they will thus not arouse the suspicion that they and their leaders favor bolshevism or are in sympathy with the bolshevik proposition.

In America, bolshevism is not popular, and it is not popular for a number of good reasons. Since the Yiddish press is not bolshevik either, because its representatives do not believe in bolshevism and are opposed to it, the attitude to the Soviet government is today such as to make the American people believe that we Jews, do favor bolshevism, and as long as they ignore the crimes of the Soviet government and suppress every criticism of the Soviet government policies, they actually sometimes create the impression

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

of being in sympathy with bolshevism, and such an impression does not do us any good, especially since it is a false impression. We feel therefore that Mr. Hillquitt's courageous stand will help a great deal to change the present state of affairs, and will stimulate criticism of the Soviet government policies, and only then, when the liberal Jewish newspapers will be frank in their criticism about the Soviet government, will the masses of Yiddish readers know what the bolshevik political and economic fabric looks like, and it will learn to hate and to despise it.

We appreciate the courage of Mr. Hillquitt, and we are grateful to him for what he said on the subject of bolshevism at the Detroit Socialist Convention. His remarkable statements on bolshevism throw a glaring light on his personality. He is a Socialist and a Marxist, but he is not a slave

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1921.

to the intellectual fashion of the day. He has come to distinguish between real freedom and fake freedom as practiced by the bolshevik government; between popular liberty and state despotism, as practiced by the bolshevik government. We hope that his attitude toward bolshevism will have a beneficial bearing on the radical and liberal minded Yiddish press in New York.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Forward, May 1, 1921.

(Advertisement)

May 1st Celebration at the National Socialist Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Arranged by the Poale Zion Organization.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, Feb. 15, 1921.

"Social Revolution and the Jewish Proletariat" is the theme of the lecture by Dr. W. Wattenberg, active leader in the labor movement of Austria; leader of left Poale Zion world movement at the mass meeting Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 p. m. in the National Socialist Institute 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Further announcements.

Sunday, the 20th there will be banquet for Dr. Wattenberg....Remember the Palestine Labor Fund Ball by the Left Poale Zion in the Douglas Park Auditorium, on March 6th.

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 31, 1921.

[DR. HIRSCH ANSWERS FORD]

Reverend Dr. Emil [G.] Hirsch spoke yesterday at Chicago Sinai Congregation. He answered the accusations made against the Jews by the cheap anti-Semite, Henry Ford. Among other things he said: "Jews do not wish to lead any people; they only wish to work together for world progress. This certainly is not against the teachings of other religions."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 29, 1921.

The Cooperative Workers Society of Douglas Park was forced to declare itself bankrupt. The Cooperative restaurant has been closed and it will be sold at auction.

A group of friends are willing to purchase the restaurant and maintain it as a Cooperative place. Today at 8:00 P. M. there will be a meeting of all friends of this plan to save the Cooperative movement from destruction.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 28, 1920.

Important to all Organizations.

H. Austin Simons resigned as secretary of the American Freedom Foundation. J. Loeb will supervise, at that work, from now on.

Simons is at present with the Workers Dnstitute, whose office is 1101, Young Mens Christian Association.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 15, 1920.

Wednesday evening Nov. 17th, a general meeting of all Jewish Socialist Party members will be held at 3322 Douglas Blvd. The following party problems will be considered:

1. Reports of the officers: a) recording sec'y. b) financial sec'y. c) secretary organizer.

2. Jewish Daily Forward.

3. Organizational problems of the Branches - introduction by K. Marmar.

4. How our Socialist Campaign is conducted - introduction by H. Schneid.

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Jewish

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1920.

THREE TYPES OF SOCIALISM

(Editorial)

Before the war, everybody knew what socialism was and who the socialists were; now nobody knows. Before the war, there was a united Socialist party in Germany, although there were several factions within that party. One faction, led by Edward Bernstein, represented the mild, revisionist /form of/ socialism; another faction, with Bebel and Singer at the head, represented orthodox Marxism, and another faction, under the leadership of Dr. Friedberg, represented a more revolutionary /type of/ socialism, known under the name of "Anarchosocialism"; all three factions, however, followed one policy in Parliament and they all voted according to the resolution of the party.

A similar condition prevailed in France. The united Socialists of France also had their theoretical differences, their "cliques" and factions, but before the world, they appeared as a united power. Not only in Germany and France, but also in all other civilized countries where a Social Democratic party existed,

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1920.

the party was active and united, and all the attempts of the anti-Socialist forces to break the unity of social democracy were of no avail. In France and in Germany, philanthropically inclined capitalists attempted to organize scab unions, or Christian unions, but the organized proletariat was not deceived by the philanthropic capitalists and remained loyal to the Social Democratic party.

Today, two years after the World War, social democracy no longer exists. There is no united socialism, but there are Socialist cliques, factions, and parties which fight each other as bitterly as the Social Democrats formerly fought against the bourgeoisie. Before the war, Kautsky was the idol of the Socialists throughout the world. Today he is a traitor. Before the war, Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, was the ideal of a Social-Democratic leader. Today he is too right for the left Socialists, and too left for the right. The generally recognized Socialist leader, as a type, has completely disappeared.

Today there are three Socialist parties in Germany: the Majority Socialists,

WPA (ILLEGIBLE) PROJECT

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1920.

the Independent Socialists, and the avowed Communists. The same is true of France, Italy, Austria, England, and the United States. Even in Bolshevik Russia, there are not only anti-Bolshevik Socialist forces, but even within the Communist party itself, there are various factions and schisms--there are the extreme right Bolsheviks, who are prepared to make concessions to the Mensheviks, and even make concessions to capitalism, and the extreme left, who wish to establish Communism throughout the world. The policy of Chicherin and Krassin hasn't the least resemblance to the policy of Bucharin. The first are moderate, even rightists, who are prepared to make peace with the world, whereas Bucharin claims that Communism cannot be localized, and the world must be either entirely Communist or entirely Capitalist.

It is superfluous to mention that even the right Bolsheviks look with contempt upon a man like Scheidemann or Kautsky. On the other hand, the right Socialists consider their leftist comrades as destructive elements. The sharpest criticism of Bolshevism was made by the Social Democrats, not by the general public.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1920.

In short, social democracy no longer exists. Three different groups are wrangling over the inheritance of Karl Marx, and when it belongs to all three, it belongs to none. A wave of radicalism was created by the war, but the radicalism produced by the war, i.e., the radicalism born in chaos, is in itself a chaotic force, and, therefore, cannot be productive.

The reactionaries throughout the world claimed at first that the mistakes made by society produced socialism. This is only partly true. At any rate, the truth is that finance capital is today alive because of the mistakes made by /the representatives of/ modern socialism. As long as the Socialist forces of the world are internally divided, and as long as the three types of socialism fight among themselves for recognition, so long can the representatives of finance capital sleep peacefully.

Radicalism without unity, without organization and discipline, is no power whatever. Even if the number of radicals in the world were five times as large as it is today, the radicals would still be powerless as long as there is no unity

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1920.

in their leadership, and no united and active organization.

It is not to be presumed, however, that unity will soon be attained even though unity is imperative before radical activity can become effective and productive. The political dogmas and principles of Socialist faith cannot be realized mechanically because each person has his own common sense and his own temperament, and each person wishes to act in accordance with his own judgment. A political party can have unity and can work harmoniously so long as it is not tempted to realize its program. It is easy to agree on theoretical points, but when it comes to the execution of the program, it is not so easy to agree, and arguments and conflicts arise.

The ruination of socialism came when it tried to carry out its program.... because every Socialist has his own common sense, and tries to apply it to the problem of building a Socialist state.

I E JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1920.

ANTI-SEMITISM, REFUGE OF SCOUNDRELS

(Editorial in English)

The editor of the American Hebrew, in an open letter to Henry Ford, asks the Detroit automobile magnate and the financier of the pogrom-propaganda in this country, a few pertinent questions, which we are sure Mr. Henry Ford is unable to answer, not because he is an ignoramus on general principles, but because the plain facts are against him. Mr. Ford is invited to answer the following questions:

"(1). Did you know that these so-called Protocols were peddled about in Paris in an effort to blackmail the Jews into purchasing them for the sum of $10,000, and that otherwise they will be published?

"(2). Did you know that the word 'Jewish' preceding the word 'free masons' on page three of the English edition, which you are constantly quoting, does not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

occur in the original Russian; that it was inserted in the English translation by those who foisted this pamphlet around the anti-Semitic public from anti-Semitic motives?

"(3). Did you know that the reference to England as that it contributed to the destruction and transformation of every country in Europe, and to Orthodox and autocratic Russia as represented in the Russian autocrat, as it only survived the defense against the anti-Christ?

"(4). If you were aware that the word 'Jewish' referred to above was not in the original Russian, why did you abuse the Jews only as the alleged authors of the 'Protocols' and not of the 'free masons'?

"(5). Did you know that upon the publication of these facts, the English publishers stopped the sale of the pamphlet, and that even such anti-Semitic papers as the Morning Post and G. K. Chesterton's Witness, dropped the allegation as to the origin of the 'Protocols'?"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1920.

There are many more questions of the same nature, which Mr. Henry Ford and his agents could not answer because Mr. Ford and his pogromists-agents are not concerned with the facts, but are moreover concerned with creating a pogrom-atmosphere in this country. They do it not because they hate the Jews so much, but because they are afraid of the high tide of radicalism and make the Jew a scapegoat. Mr. Ford and his agents are intentionally, deliberately, and consciously spreading lies and slanders against our people to attain a sinister aim. But we take consolation in the fact that the pogrom-propagandists in Detroit are not the only scoundrels who seek refuge in anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism was always the refuge of scoundrels, for reactionaries, and political charlatans, and though they often endanger the lives of large groups of our people by their anti-Semitic propaganda and by their pogrom-preparedness, they have never impressed themselves upon the public for a long time. Mr. Ford and his pogrom-propagandists in Detroit may succeed in confusing the mind of the public for a short time, but in the end, they will be recognized as political charlatans, for they cannot fool all the people all the time. The Jews have only one thing to do--to nail down every lie of Henry Ford and his pen bandits, to

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 21, 1920.

bottle them up with the slanders and criminal libels and idiotic allegations, and to paralyze the effects of their anti-Semitic propaganda. Then when the public will recognize Ford as a man who attempted to create a pogrom atmosphere in this country, he himself will find out that his job is an ungrateful one, and will give it up.

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JEWISH

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Forward, October 12, 1920.

The first large Socialistic campaign meeting in the sixth Congressional District will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock in Workers Labor Lyceum. Speakers who will address the men and women of the Lawndale district will be William B. Krause, candidate for Congress from the sixth Congressional District, George F. Franklin, candidate for United States Senator and Andrew Lopin, candidate for Governor. Mr. Levinson, the Jews from Missouri and S. P. Kramer, Managing Editor of the Forward and Morris Ziskin, Editor of the Forward, Will be present.

Therefore, we ask the citizens of the sixth Congressional District to come in masses and hear the Socialist candidates discuss the issues of the campaign.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 6, 1920.

Ten Year Jubilee to be Celebrated.

A ten year jubilee show sponsored by the United Jewish Movement will be held in the Palace Opera House the first Monday evening in November.

The play will be The Workman's Drama Textile Work. Every progressive minded man and women will see to it that the evening should be a success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Forward, October 5, 1920.

Today - the day of the big Socialist mass-meeting in Arbeitering (Workers' Circle) Lyceum.

Come one, come all - Men and Women
to the Debs mass-meeting and let your voices be heard against the capitalist candidates, who are the enemies of the masses and the denouncers of freedom, of thought and speech.

Today at two in the afternoon the citizens of the sixth congressional district are invited to attend a large mass-meeting of the Socialist Party to be held at the Labor Lyceum at Kedzie and Ogden Avenues. Vital issues of the coming presidential election will be discussed and explained by some of the leading speakers of the Socialist Party.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 2, 1920.

The first large campaign meeting of the Socialist party will be held in Chicago to-morrow, Sunday, at two o'clock in the Labor Lyceum at Kedzie and Ogden Avenues.

The principal speakers will be as follows:
William P. Kraus, congressional candidate in the 6th congressional district.
James T. Frankel, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. P. Kramer, managing editor of the "Forward".
Morris Siskind, Labor editor of the "Forward".

The citizens of the 6th congressional district should come and be informed of the vital political and economic issues confronting us today.

Issues to be discussed will be
1. The high cost of living
2. High rents
3. The shortage of coal
4. The cause of Eugene V. Debs present jail sentence.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 275

Forward, October 2, 1920.

News of the Labor World.

A special meeting of the central committee of the Socialist Party will take place at the Jewish National Institute, 3222 Douglas Blvd. All members of the central committee of the Socialist Party are requested to be present.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 19, 1920.

A special meeting of all Vasilkoves countrymen (landsleit) will be held today. - - - Dr. H. Podolski, the delegate, will take at this meeting, letters, regards and money from all those who wish to send such to Vasilkov, Kiev, Buerka, Abachov, Gemanovku, and surrounding cities.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 12, 1920.

This Tuesday (September 14, 1920), two open air Socialist meetings will be held.

One will be held on the north west side at 3:00 P. M., corner Washtenaw Ave. and Division St. The speakers will be W. M. Fergenbaum, M. Bahal and George Coop. The other will be in the Douglas Park District at 8:P. M., corner St. Louis Ave. and Roosevelt Road. The speakers will be Morris Siskind and Dr. M. Green.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1920.

OUR DESTRUCTIVE FORCES

In his address before the Jewish War-Relief Society at the Ashland Clubhouse in Chicago, Mr. Isaac Don Levine, the well-known foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, said among other things: "In addition, the Jewish businessmen suffer from the Jewish Bolsheviks, who are worse than the Russian, /that is/ the Gentile communists. The Jewish communists oppress the Jew a thousand times more than the Gentile communists do. This is a fact, and I, for one, /testify to it/ even though I came out with the belief that Bolshevik Russia will remain Bolshevik Russia, and the men who are now in power will remain in power. I, for one, have brought out with me a very definite feeling of hostility toward the Jewish communists. I am not speaking of people like Trotsky, who have nothing to do with the Jews. I am speaking of the Jewish communists who are responsible for the law forbidding the teaching of Hebrew, who point to the Zionists as Allied agents, and tell stories about the Zionists suppressing the Egyptian revolution, and call for their arrest.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1920.

The Jewish communists are more severe than Lunacharsky, who is a Gentile, and is commissioner of education. Lunacharsky has no objection to the teaching of Hebrew, because the Soviet law says that any group of twenty-five parents may have any language taught to their children that they desire. But the Jewish Bolshevik says Yiddish is the Jewish language and that only Yiddish shall be taught; the majority of the Jews, however, want some sort of a Hebrew education given to their children. Jewish Bolshevism is a deep wound in the Jewish body of Russia."

If it were not for the fact that Mr. Levine comes from Russia and brings a first-hand report of Russian-Jewish conditions, one might think that he was not describing the Jewish communists in Russia but a certain type of Jewish radical in this country. What is true of the so-called Jewish communist commissars in Russia, namely, that they are more anti-Semitic than many Gentiles, that they are narrow-minded, greedy, immoral, corrupt, conceited, and ignorant, is also true of our pseudo-socialist radicals in this country, and for this reason, there is a sympathetic understanding between these two

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1920.

groups of scoundrels. That they are men of principle and that they are communists because they believe in communism is to ascribe to them virtues that they do not possess. They are neither communists nor socialists, nor do they suffer from any other "ism;" if they are anything, they are parasites and dishonest parasites at that. They are not only lazy--they are capable of every infamy to keep themselves in circulation and to continue their parasitic life, and neither socialism nor any other "ism" can be wholly responsible for their scandalous misdeeds.

While we hold no brief for Bolshevism because we do not believe in dictatorship by one class or another, we cannot conscientiously say that Bolshevism in Russia is responsible for our human scum. The true Bolshevik is all wrong in his conception of the state and society, and often holds crazy notions on economics and politics, but there is some method in his madness; but the so-called Jewish communists in Russia, who harrass the Jewish masses and persecute them more than the former officials of the Czar did, are just like their pseudo-socialist colleagues in this country--they are unprincipled, egoistic,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1920.

and only out for their own personal advantage.

Mr. Isaac Don Levine does not exaggerate when he says that these Jewish Bolsheviks are a deep wound in the body of Russia, but we want to add that the Jewish pseudo socialists in this country, although they may not be as numerous as they are in Russia, are also a cancer on the body of American Israel, and it is a pity that many American-Jewish leaders deem it expedient to make political deals with these rascals and to help them exercise a certain influence upon the masses.

Russian Jewry is helpless and cannot do anything against their parasitic oppressors, but American Jewry is strong and powerful and can rid itself of this plague if it once comes to realize that it constitutes a real menace to American Jewry.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

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JEWISH

FORWARD September 14, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A joint meeting of all Jewish Communist Branches in Chicago will be held Wednesday evening September 17th, at 3225 West 12th Street.

(adv)

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FORWARD- September 12, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST
CEMETERY ASSN. OF CHICAGO.

We announce to all members of the P.O.O.W. that Sunday, September 14th at 1: P.M. the ceremony will take place of placing the cornerstone of the Building on our Cemetery in Waldheim.

We request the presence of our membership the Grand Master, Grand Lodge officers, and Rabbi Margolin will present addresses.

Building Committee.

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 9, 1919

The Activities of the City Central Committee
of the Chicago Jewish S. P. Branches

by M. Bakal

The main efforts of the City Central S.P. has been devoted to the General Conference on Industrial Strikes in Chicago, which will be held....August 14 in the West Side Auditorium.

The City Central invited the United Jewish Trades, and the Workmen's Circle, which together issued an appeal to the workers organizations of the city.

The conference must be the greatest gathering of Jewish radical and socialist organizations in the history of the local labor movement.

Forward, July 27, 1919

HOW THE COMRADES OF THE LEFT WORK

The "leaders" of the comrades of the left who boast that they have captured the Douglas Park Branch of the Socialist Party have issued a leaflet in which they state that Comrade Calnitz, the secretary of the branch, "has absconded" with the money (of the treasury) and with the books. The truth of the matter is, that Comrade Calnitz has remained with the members who are loyal to the Socialist Party, and to the Federation, and Comrade Calnitz has read a report of the past six months and our cash balance is $26.89 which he has turned over to the new secretary, Comrade Bloom.

If the comrades of the left were able to tell the truth, they would tell that certain of their adherents have not turned in the money for tickets of the last picnic of the Party against which they worked with all their strength. Other monies have also remained with them, about which they do not speak. Besides this, they have assumed possession of the Club rooms and furniture and they refuse

to return it to the Socialist Party branch.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 24, 1919.

Our Difficult Task.

It is no easy task to transform the great majority of the (Jewish) people from being bitter opponents of Socialism, to become devoted friends.

by B. Fergenbaum.

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JEWISH

Forward, July 16, 1919.

[THE EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN]

The children in the Yiddish Folk schools are educated in the spirit of progressive Jewish nationalism, and in the light of progress social principles and in the strongest demands of humane justice, which finds its most perfect expression in social freedom and economic equality! The Yiddish Folk Schools, on one hand, strive to acquaint Jewish children, as fundamentally and intellectually as possible, with the experiences of the Jewish people in the past and with its cultural sources and assets, so as to arouse in the children the sentiment of organic unity with the Jewish people.

On the other hand, the Yiddish Folk Schools instill in the child the knowledge that he is a member of that class of the Jewish people, whose duty it is not only to fight for the national freedom of the Jewish people, but also for the social freedom of the Jewish proletariat together with the proletariat of the entire world.

The courses taught by the Yiddish Folk Schools are:

Forward, July 16, 1919.

1. Yiddish (reading, writing and literature)
2. Legends and History
3. Hebrew (reading, writing, speaking, & literature)
4. Discussion of social problems
5. Introduction to cultural history and social development
6. Music (National and labor)

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 23, 1919.

A Workers Center on Douglas Boulevard, Saturday evening, July 26th, at 6 P. M.

Celebration of the opening of the National Socialist Institute of the Poale Zion and Jewish National Workers Alliance. 3322 Douglas Blvd.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 19, 1919.

Why the City Central has Reorganized the Jewish (Socialist) Party Branches.
by M. Bakul.

A left wing group, influenced by bolshevism, had grown upon the branches, which had organized themselves into a caucus, this caucus decided a plan of action which bound its membership, who attempted to carry out these plans at the regular meeting.

The right wing which controlled the City Central Committee, attempted to offset this, by proposing a resolution that no member could adhere to any other political organization (meaning the caucus). This resolution was voted down whereupon the City Central used its right to proclaim this as a basic principle. This caused a split - the socalled lefters leaving the Socialist Party and organizing a "left wing."

The split is termed reorganization, that is, only members of the right wing remained. Sympathy to Russia is still maintained.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 11, 1919

Music in the Spirit of the Socialist Movement.

Become a member of the Jewish Socialist Orchestra..

If you can play any instrument, you should become a member of the orchestra and thereby make your life more interesting and more beautiful, and at the same time develop your musical talent.

We meet every Thursday evening in the Educational Alliance, Wood and Washington St.

If you have no instrument, we will assist you in securing one.

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 26, 1919.

THE ENTIRE WORKING CLASS WILL PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF KOLCHAK, AND DEMAND THE FREEDOM OF DEBS, MOONEY, AND HEYWOOD BROUN.

All workers will not report to work Friday, July 4, and partake in a demonstration. The City Council Committee of the Jewish Socialist Branches calls forth three large protest meetings, to take place in three different localities of the city. They urge the large masses of working men and women to attend these protest meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to protest against the recognition of Kolchak by the Allies, to demand that the allied army be called back from Russia and Hungary, to stop the blockade of revolutionary countries in Europe, and to demand the freedom of Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richard, Tom Mooney, Heywood Broun, and all other individual, political and war prisoners.

The meetings will be as follows: West Side Auditorium at 2 P.M., Old Style Hall, Northwest Side at 3 P.M., and at 12th and Sacramento Blvd., at 5 P.M. The following will speak: Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Stephen S. Reynolds, Arthur M. Lewis, Seymour Stedman, J. Louis Engdahl, Adolph German, S. Kadish, M. Baker and others. Chairmen: Morris Ziskind, at the West Side; Hyman Schneid, at Douglas Park and Gallant at the Northwest Side.

I E JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1919.

SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS FOR AN EMERGENCY CONVENTION

The Socialist party of America yesterday issued a call for an emergency convention to be held in Chicago on August 30.

The convention will deal mainly with the problem of the "left-wing" which was recently expelled from the party, creating a definite split in the unity of the work of the American Socialists.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

The so-called "Leftists," now spread over the entire country, opened their convention in New York yesterday.

In Chicago, as elsewhere, the "Leftists" were ousted from the Jewish Socialist Branches which are now being organized by the local City Central Committee. The "Leftists" today have their own "party" where they fight among themselves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 24, 1919.

At a special session Friday, June 20, the City Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Branches of Chicago decided to reorganize a few party branches. After hearing the report of the last meetings of the West Side, Douglas Park, Karl Marx, and Karl Liebrecht branches, the Central Committee found no other expedient than reconstructing the organization on a sound party basis. The branches decided: (1). That the comrades belonging to the left wing do not want to resign from their organization, but they want to continue submitting to the discipline of an organization foreign to the party and to the Federation. (2). Such a condition makes the work of the City Central Socialist Party impossible and creates hatred, disorganization, and inactivity in our branches and among our members.

The City Central Committee proposed a resolution permitting the branches to agitate and propagandize the various principles, opinions of the party in a few ranks and in the press. But at the same time, the City Central Committee demands that no one should belong to any other faction and should not attend other caucus meetings, which exclude the possibility of party discussions and mutual agreements.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 24, 1919.

The "left wing" voted the proposal down and opposed the discipline of the Federation and the spirit of the Socialist Party. If the Central Committee would permit these conditions to prevail the Jewish Socialist movement would be demoralized and torn asunder. Therefore it is necessary to reorganize the Jewish party branches.

The following terms are the basis of reorganizing the branches and the Federation: No member is permitted to belong to the left wing movement. No member is permitted to denounce the platform of the Socialist Party, which is now in force; and is not to indorse any platform, which is recognized by the left wing. Every member who wants to belong to the branches and Federation must pledge himself to support the referendum recognizing the Boston Convention of the Federation. All those, who are willing to uphold these clauses, will remain members of the branches and Federation. All those, who will not support these clauses, are expelled from the Federation and may not attend meetings of the reorganized branches. The Central Committee appointed the following reorganization committee: Schneid Backal, Ziskind, Gallant and John Mill, translating secretary of the Federation. This committee will have the right to call meetings and reorganize the branches.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1919.

THE OLD AND NEW LIBERALISM

(Editorial)

In the conflict now waging between Conservative and Radical elements in the various countries, no social philosophy suffers as much as Liberalism. It is at the brink of annihilation. The opponents in this great conflict for and against a new order and a better world, are political extremists, the ultra-reactionaries and the ultra-radicals. The Liberals play no role in this struggle. They are being crushed by both sides.

The last election in England showed that the old Liberalism is dead. Asquith, its representative, is out, not because he is not as crafty a politician as Lloyd George, but primarily because he is a Liberal of the Mills School, whereas Lloyd George is no Liberal, at least not of the old school. Just as England will have nothing to do with outmoded Liberalism, so all other continental countries will have no part of it. In short the old Liberalism is

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1919.

bankrupt. The people have realized that the personal freedom so strongly advocated by the old party, has not helped the world. In an era of mass movement, mass action, a political movement must emphasize the welfare of the group as a whole, rather than the individual. Since the old Liberalism stressed the individual, the masses repudiated it.

When Liberalism arose, the individual was bound hand and foot. The church tormented his soul, and the State controlled his movements. At that time the problem of the individual was a real one. Liberalism with its demand for personal freedom and natural rights offered the correct solution. Today there is a new problem in the world - the problem of the masses who demand freedom and their natural rights. The old party cannot solve this problem, nor does it even know how to approach it. This leaves the field open to two groups, the outspoken reactionaries who believe in the rule of force - the rule of savagery which throws peaceful people into the arms of rebellion and revolution, and the outspoken radicals who desire to make the masses happy by an enforced minority dictatorship at the cost of all personal freedom. From the standpoint of true democracy, the radicals are as reactionary as the darkest conservatives since both

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1919.

deny the principle of majority rule/.

But salvation for the masses /does not lie with the conservatives/- nor with the extreme radicals, who would deny every form of freedom in order to reach a state of absolute social, economic, and political equality. As long as nature itself shows variations in its hills and valleys, in primitive and civilized man, and as long as man is a part of nature, it will be impossible to create a state of absolute equality for man. The reactionaries' solution is an attempt to perpetuate the power of the strongest and worst elements in our present civilization.

The masses over whom they so bitterly quarrel can expect little from either group. Since there is no third party, the conflict goes on.

The situation would be tragic if we did not now see the beginning of a new political movement which will be able to participate in this conflict,

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and help to create a new social order not based upon the politics of either right or left - the philosophy of Conservatism or Bolshevism, but based upon social justice. This new movement is called Socialist Liberalism, now in its formative stage in America and other countries. It wishes to eliminate the old order of exploitation and oppression, but not by revolt, revolution, or armed force. Nor does it desire to do away with the privileges and freedom of the individual as is done by the Bolsheviks. Yet it will not tolerate the present situation which gives the individual too much and the masses too little. Socialist Liberalism, to which Asquith could not adjust himself, is a product of the Universities and other centers of learning. Its representatives are learned and intellectual people. It seeks an agreement between Capital and Labor, the State and its Citizens, authority and individual rights. Its essence lies in the ethics which form its politics. Capitalism can still exist, but it must be controlled by the State and guided by ethical considerations. A bank may not give credit to a manufacturer who exploits his workers, or is facing a strike situation. The State must grant the workers their

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1919.

right to participate in all State opportunities. It must defend with an iron hand, the economic interests of the worker. When Capitalism will thus be placed under the control of the State it will be able to continue its existence--as a blessing instead of a curse to the worker.

Such are the dreams of Socialist Liberalism. Today's dreams may become tomorrow's realities. This new Liberalism will unite all those who earnestly desire to build a new and better world without being crushed in the conflict of the extremist parties.



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 13, 1919.

The Federative Committee of the Poale Zion endorses heartily the call of the Peoples Relief for a meal a day throughout the week of June 22-30, for the war victims.

The Committee requests every comrade to respond to the call for help and to agitate for that purpose amongst their relatives and friends.

Federative Poale Zion Committee Chairman.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

JEWS THE SCAPEGOATS FOR BOLSHEVISM

It is no news that Jews should be held responsible for every kind of woe and trouble arising in this world. Then, too, it is an old custom to place the blame on all Jews for what an individual Jew may do.

Along comes a plague like Bolshevism. Jews are blamed and held responsible for it because a few of their race happen to be at the head of the movement. It appears that, where Jews are concerned, justice hides her face, righteousness turns aside, human love withdraws into a dense forest, and even humble democracy stealthily leaves through the back door, that no one may see her flaming face.

What have Jews to do with Bolshevism? There were Jews before this movement

PHOTOSTAT 30046 U.S.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

started and they were accused of desiring to become more and more wealthy. They were labeled as a money-hogging people who forever pursued money and damned all the so-called ideas and ideals.

The world was, as a rule, divided in its conception of the Jew. Half the world considered us Shylocks, the other half as Nathan the Wise. One half of mankind saw in us the embodiment of Turgenieff's "Zsid" (Jew); the other looked at us in the sympathetic light of Scott's Jewish heroine Rebecca in Ivanhoe. One half saw a detestable deformed pagan; the second, the idealist and dreamer, as in Daniel Durrando.

Of no other people have so many contradictory opinions existed. If one so desired, we were labeled as the only ones that brought light to this world

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of civilization. On the other hand, we were crucified, burned, driven and enclosed in ghettoes, forced to wear a sign of shame on our clothing.

We were elevated as kings and degraded as beggars; as the greatest wise men, the worse fools; the best people, the lowest outcasts. We were pictured in the loveliest clothes and in the ugliest hanging rags; but never were we put in the correct pose or portrayed in the true colors that make us what we are. We are not those proud valiant souls whom some favored with titles, nor are we the crawling worms, as others would have it. We are rather like all other people; we possess the same personal emotions, the same good attributes and faults with which all persons are both blessed and accursed.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

Many of us have perhaps developed an avidity for personal property, but the Diaspora life forced upon us was greatly responsible for that.

In free lands where we were permitted to breath as freely as the rest of the people, where we were permitted to enjoy light and sunshine and to develop unmolested, we readily adjusted ourselves to our immediate surroundings and were not in the least different than the rest of the people around us.

In the French Republic, Jews were Frenchmen; in liberal Austria, they considered themselves full-fledged Austrians; even in Germany, where intellectual Anti-Semitism flourished, Jews thought of themselves as Germans.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

Whenever a frail spark of light and enlightenment became visible in darkest Russia, Jews immediately became all Russian. Only then, when they were repulsed with bloodiest pogroms and exceptional prohibitive laws, did they begin to realize that they are, after all, but strangers; they are Jews.

In God's blessed country, from its very beginning, Jews did not consider themselves anything else but Americans.

Not only did we know and feel this, but at every opportunity displayed it. The history of America is interwoven with examples of Jewish loyalty, devotion, and sacrificing willingness. Such names as Soloman, Turo, Mendoza, and several others contributed their bits of enlightenment that shone in the times in which they lived, helping to heal the wounds of charges that from time to time were carried here from other places.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

Thus it was in the beginning when this Republic was born and so it has ever remained. The Jew has always remained loyal to America, true to her principles and traditions, for which he was forever ready to give up his goods and possessions and even his life. The American flag became the Jews symbol of everything that is good and clean and unspotted. It is this flag that he stands ready to defend and shield at all times under any conditions.

Can anyone prove that Jews have had among them a Benedict Arnold? The past is our best evidence. In every critical period of the country, we stood ready to fulfill our duty just as did that famous soldier of the unfortunate city of Pompeii.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

The World War made this clear and outstanding. Although we do not say that we deserve any special recognition for this, nor ask for any, yet we do not desire to be hit with dirt and insults or have the situation used as an opportune time to accuse us of Bolshevism and all such things that have not the slightest truth in them.

Yes, we are accused of being Bolsheviks. The accusation is not directed against the few but against all Jews. True, they do not openly accuse us. The American Press is liberal enough to come forth from time to time with explanations of the falseness of holding Jews responsible for Bolshevism. They do us a good turn when they explain to their readers that between Judaism and Bolshevism there is nothing in common, and that Trotsky the Bolshevik has long ago murdered Trotsky the Jew.

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This in itself is a small comfort. As the days pass, the influence of this accusation is felt more and more keenly. Native or foreign Anti-Semites wield this whip at all times. In many shops and factories, Jews are discharged on grounds of Bolshevism. Jewish workers and craftsmen are not being hired for work, not really because they are Jews, but because they have been termed Bolsheviks whom everyone fears as a horrible pestilence.

It often occurs that a manufacturer learns of the unrest existing among his workmen. This is quite a usual thing. Workers work so long, gather so many complaints, that they bond together and make demands to right their wrongs.

Unrest among workers means dissatisfaction of working conditions and not that

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they are Bolsheviks. A demand for higher wages and shorter working hours still does not mean Bolshevism. I know of cases where certain manufacturers ascribed this very unrest to Bolshevism. Such thoughtlessness is truly a laughing matter. It happened, already, that a Christian superintendent conceived the bright idea of quelling this unrest by segregating the Jewish workers, branding them Bolsheviks, and discharging them without any ceremony.

I know of other cases where Bolshevism was used as an excuse not to hire Jewish workers.

This occurred but a few days ago: A Jewish soldier who so loyally served his adopted country, went to seek a job as carpenter. He wore his soldier's

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

uniform. The foreman told him they needed a carpenter. Naturally, the Jewish soldier was overjoyed but this did not last very long. The foreman recognizing a foreign accent inquired what his nationality was.

"I am a J w," the soldier answered.

"I am very sorry, but I cannot hire you. I have orders not to hire Jews." The foreman's reply fell like a thunderbolt.

Why should this be so? Has Judaism become a hindrance to securing a livelihood in America?

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

No, not his Judaism, not his Jewish accent hindered this Jewish soldier in securing a job. It was the cursed spreading accusation that Jews are Bolsheviks. This foreman, in spite of the Jewish man's uniform, his honorable discharge papers, saw only a Bolshevik.

No, we Jews are not Bolsheviks. We are the scrapegoats for Bolshevism and that is very tragic.

M.B.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 9, 1919.

At a well attended meeting of members of the Jewish Socialist party branches in Liberty Club, the issue of keeping the party and the Socialist Federation from breaking into the left-movement, was discussed.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

It was declared, at the meeting, that the existence of the Left-Wing annihilates the activities of the Jewish Socialist branches in Chicago.

Therefore, be it Resolved: That individual comrades or organizations that join or remain in the left wing, are automatically excluded from the Federation; although we recognize, at the same time, that all Comrades have a right to remain loyal to their Socialist principles and theories and are permitted to propagate them in the press or in the Party.

Protests were made, at the Meeting, against the three Chicago delegates, who have abandoned the Federation's Convention in Boston, on account of not including the Left Wing in the Convention.

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It was resolved to urge the Committee of the Socialist Party branches to re-organize the branches that are unwilling to submit to these resolutions.

It was resolved to urge the management of the Chicago"Forward" and the Central Committee of the Jewish Party branches to see to it that the policy of the Federation and of the Party be published in the Forward.

These resolutions will be introduced at the meeting tomorrow evening, in the Northwest Side Branch, and Wednesday-evening at Douglas Park of the West Side branches of the Party.

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Forward, June 8, 1919.

All Socialist Party members who sympathize with the left-wing, are requested to attend a meeting today, at 10 AM, at the Workers' Institute, 1006 Ashland Blvd.

Come to this meeting, where we will discuss further tactics of the Jewish Federation. Reports will be given of the Boston Convention.

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Forward, May 21, 1919.

To all members of the 20th Century Educational Club Branch, 444 Workman's Circle.

At our last meeting, held Monday evening the following resolution was accepted: Taking into consideration the murders and pogroms perpetrated upon our brethren across the sea, we move that all our members lay aside the work today at 2 P. M. and meet at 12th and Robey St.

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Forward, April 28, 1919.

Events in Our Movement.

In the Jewish S. P. (Socialist Party), there is continual discussion going on concerning the issue of leftist and rightist. Are they organized factions? They have meetings prior to those of the regular branches, meetings in which they come to decisions on various issues and even appoint their spokesman for the evening. They also want a chairman who will favor their speakers. As a result there has developed a party within a party. Naturally, there is a great deal of heated discussions and debates between the leftists and rightists.

The program of the leftists is brief. The Socialist Party should abolish all demands for immediate reforms, as well as all demands to improve the conditions of workers in accordance with the Socialist platform. In fact, the platform of the Socialist Party should consist of one short paragraph to the effect that the Socialists favor the destruction of the system and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

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This is to be achieved, not through campaigns, nor elections, nor any political act, but only through mass action such as strikes conducted by the industrially Organized Workers of the World (I. W. W.). According to the leftists philosophy, we need neither wait for the majority of workers, nor hope to organize them politically, and certainly we can not hope to organize all the workers in industrial unions. This, they say, is opposed by the capitalists. What is needed, is a party that should preach revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat. Any minority group, can by mass action destroy the State, and place a Soviet Government in power. This, in short, is the philosophy of the leftists. Why do they complain? Why do they sabotage the Socialist Party, attack its tactics and platform and so seek new Gods? What do they want of the Party? If the Party is no good, the platform and the principles are also no good.

A new platform must be created, a new platform and new parties; so why do they not organize a new party and leave the old party alone? But this does not satisfy the revolutionaries, for such a step requires energy. They want to create a

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in their own party and to force all who disagree with them to leave the party so that the leftists will be the Socialist Party. There is a great doubt as to whether they will be successful in carrying through this program.

The main question however is whether the new Bible which leftists have adopted in so short a time is the true one which Socialists must accept?

Those who do not lose their heads in stormy times, those who have definite opinions based on facts of life do not allow themselves to be misled without definite convincing arguments. The members of the Socialist Party, whom the leftists declare to be bourgeois and counter-revolutionary, forgive the leftists his attacks because they know that leftists ideas are untrue and based on empty phraseology.

The old Comrades went through the same period of stress when the Socialist Party split from the S. L. P. and later on the split with the "Impossibles" who were practically the same as today's leftist revolunionary movement, although under

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a different name.

It is necessary however to analyze the claims of leftists and discover, if possible, any basis for their arguments.

(Continued)

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Forward, April 28, 1919.

They (the left) claim that our platform (of the Socialist Party) is worthless because it contains demands for immediate reforms and immediate social legislation, all of which are concerned only with the present. This claim is fallacious. The (Socialist) Party cannot do otherwise than demand immediate reforms, if it wishes to function as the representative of the economic interests of the working class. You cannot interest the workers in vague futures, with promises for some distant time. They can be interested in political activity only through their demands for immediate results.

The Socialist Party must have a twofold program: a minimum and a maximum. The minimum program is for the present - for the period in which the Party exerts its efforts to organize the masses into a political unit. While attempting this organizational work in the various cities and states throughout the country, we must use as our primary weapon of agitation, a program that can be enacted into legislation, immediately our leaders are elected to office.

Our party must acquaint itself, therefore, with the interests and demands of the organized worker; the party must declare itself against child labor,

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against the labor injunction, and against the exploitation of women; the party must proclaim itself for women's suffrage and for factory and mine legislation. In fact, all these problems created by the present system must be faced by a law abiding group and solved in a lawful manner, until the majority of the working class will become convinced of the truth of our socialist principles. Then they will use their political organization (built during the agitation period) to obtain control of the government which will then become the weapon for the destruction of the present capitalism. Until that time the Socialist Party must demand immediate legislation.

It is possible for a political party to exist with a maximum program only, but by contenting itself merely with voicing repeated demands for revolution, they allow themselves to degenerate into a mere group of fanatical partisans. We have had such sects; we have had and still have the S. L. P. and the anarchists; we can see the fruitlessness of their work.

No leftist can deny that under their program, an elected socialist, if he were to remain consistent, would merely sit peacefully in his seat and await the

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coming of the revolution. But in reality, the leftist would be forced to oppose all evil law, to protect all favorable legislation, and to propose new legislation which would be favorable to the working class.

Should the leftist, in office, refuse to participate in such activities he would be consistent. Then and then only would they have the right to declare unnecessary a program containing immediate demands. But they do not go so far. They want the world to believe them to be socialists and not syndicalists. If they are socialists then there is but one way. A Socialist Party desirous of functioning must have a program, must voice the demands of labor, must put these demands in writing so that capitalist leaders may read and learn therefrom. Our leaders and elected officials must know the wishes of the rank and file. The elected person must be acquainted with the tactics and platform of our party.

To say that you believe in political action, but to deny the necessity for a platform voicing our demands for immediate concessions from the capitalist society and government is equal to saying that workers should unionize them-

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selves, but should not demand sanitary factories, higher wages, better treatment, and union recognition. It is equal to our saying that we demand a soviet government and the nationalization of factors, but until the time we secure these goals, we have no other desires. Every union that would voice any demand for reform would be condemned as bourgeois and counter-revolutionary.

The same logic applicable to unions can be applied to a political party. By its temporal demands the Socialist Party compels the capitalist class to grant better working conditions and to acknowledge that workers have certain interests. If, however, the party were to remain only a theorizing group with no function in life, it would present no attraction which would cause the masses to join. But if the party identifies itself with the masses, and works in its interests they then give the workers a clear picture of the significance of a worker's party for their class.

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Forward, April 9, 1919.

"Socialist Meeting Tonight."

This evening, members of the old branches of the Socialist party, will have a meeting in the West Side Auditorium, to reorganize the Socialist party on a new basis. The time has come when you have to do some work. Every member of the Socialist party is urged to come to the meeting tonight.

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Forward, April 9, 1919.

"Organizing Workers."

The important problem of today, is how to get all workers organized into a united power. The Jewish workers movement here in Chicago, are united in both sentiment and harmony.

The Socialists and the Trade Unions have a very friendly relationship among themselves.

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Forward, Mar. 6, 1919.

POALE ZION SINGING SOCIETY

No member should fail to attend the meeting tonight, as it is the last meeting before our concert.

Come at 8 sharp at the Hebrew Institute Room 31.

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Forward, February 21, 1919

Announcement

A class on socialism, under the direction of Dr. Baumstein will be held tonight at the Northwestern Labor School - 2063 West Division Street.

The above mentioned class, will continue regularly every Friday night. Every one who wants to learn Socialism is invited.

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Forward, February 20, 1919

Announcement

The Marxism class of the West Side S.P. Branch meets tonight at the Workers Institute with Comrade K. Marmer as teacher. Admission free.

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Forward, February 18, 1919.

William Nathanson will speak on the subject - Bolshevism and Marxism, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Puncher's hall, 3429 12th St. near St. Louis, under the auspices of I. L. Peretz Branch 77, Jewish National Workers Alliance.

All are welcome.

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Forward, January 7, 1919.

Organization Meeting Calendar.

The City Central Committee of the Workers Ring is meeting tonight for the purpose of discussing several vital questions and problems of our organization. All delegates must be present, and all members are requested to attend this important meeting because of the vital campaign issues that are coming up for consideration.

Douglas Park S. P. Branch Notice.

A regular meeting of the Douglas Park S. P. Branch and a joint meeting of all party members of all branches in the 34th ward will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the Headquarters, 3225 W. 12th St. The regular meeting of the branch is for the purpose of electing officers. After the election of officers, the joint meeting of all party members will take place.

N. W. Side, S. P. Branch, meets this evening at 204 W. Division St. Hon. K. Marmor will lecture on the three vital questions in the German Socialistic movements.

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Forward, January 7, 1919.

The Jewish Socialist Song and Orchestra Society will have their regular annual meeting tonight, Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at the Hebrew Institute. A report for the whole year of 1918 will be presented. Election of officers and many important problems will be discussed, which must be handled at this meeting. All members, old and new, must come without fail promptly at 8 P. M.

A. Galichki, Secretary.

The Honorable Dryfuss, German translator, Secretary of the S. P. will lecture this evening at 8 P. M., at the headquarters of the 13th Ward, 3058 W. 12th St. The subject of his lecture will be 'The Revolution in Europe.' Admission free.

The Ladies Tailors Union, Local 104,will meet this evening, at 180 W. Washington St. Very important business will be transacted.

The new branch of the Ladies Tailors Alteration Union, meets tomorrow evening,

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at 1145 Blue Island Ave. One dollar joining fee is the charge. All workers in cloak stores are urged to join this union.

Zionist members of Branch 7, will hold a special meeting on Saturday evening, at 8:30 and all members are requested to come on time. The Delegate will make his full report of the Zionist Convention in Philadelphia. Friends are cordially invited.

H. Bandrin, Rec. Secretary.

Tonight at 8 P. M., the Progressive Organization, will hold a conference for the purpose of electing delegates to the Workers Congress at 1129 Ashland Blvd. There is no question that all organizations will be interested in this meeting. Those who have not as yet, elected their delegates, may be instructed through their officers. There will be other questions and problems to come up for discussion at this conference.

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Forward, January 6, 1919.

The Jewish Trade Unions and Reconstruction Plans. By Morris Suskind.

The active workers and leaders of the Jewish trade unions will meet this evening to discuss and plan how to protect the different interests of our workers. Our workers are in a sorry plight. We find strikes, lockouts, curtailed wages and worse of all, scarcity of work. The heads of the different industries are constantly looking for all kinds of ways and means to take back what the workers received on account of the war.

Therefore, now is the opportune time fcr all Jewish trade unions to get busy and call a conference to study the plight of the workers and decide on a plan of checking and avoiding thie unemployment crisis.

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Forward, January 4, 1919.

Organization Assembly Calendar.

The N. E. Branch of the Socialist party takes this means of notifying all members and sympathizers to meet Tuesday January 7th, at the Wiess Hall. The noted lecturer Mr. E. Marmor will speak on socialism.

The Jewish Nation Stage Notice: A rehearsal will be conducted this evening at 7:30, at our friend Mr. M. Sexler's house, 1623 S. Homan Ave. All Jewish actors are cordially invited. Please come on time. Social Democrat Branch #3, Zionist Workers, notifies the Jewish Literature members of an important meeting to take place today at 8 P. M. in the Lawndale school, 1224 S. Albany Ave. Comrades B. Riback and F. Gans will talk to you on two new literary works. All are invited.

The West Side Mothers League will meet today at 7 P. M. at the Workers Institute. Some very important subjects will be discussed, and also arrang-

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ments for our next entertainment will be made. All members are requested to be on time.

Zionist Workers Branch #8 is going to have a meeting of importance this evening at the National Radical School, 2642 Lemoyne St. Comrade M. Suchter will speak on the subject of the League of Nations in Palestine.

The N. W. Jewish Socialist Branch notifies its members as follows: Please take notice that you are cordially invited to attend our home festival. Come yourself and bring your family. You will all enjoy it. Lots to eat and drink. Price of tickets is one dollar per couple, or 75¢ per person. Everybody is invited.

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Forward, January 4, 1919.

News to our Forward.

Mr. Victor Berger, the socialist leader in Milwaukee who is being tried for seditious propaganda against our participation in the war, has been on the witness stand for several days, being quizzed by the District Attorney.

Mr. Berger stated on the stand, that he bought many Liberty Bonds and contributed much money to the Red Cross. He explained that the socialists of Germany, France and Italy were against the war before war was declared. Mr. Berger also spoke of his meeting Dictator Lenin twice at two international congresses.

He never did agree with Lenin in his political policies and surely is not with him politically now. "I am not a Bolshevik", he declared.

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Forward, Janurary 2, 1919.

Here is a notice to all workers of radical organizations: The next Aldermanic Campaign in the 15th ward is not very far off and now is the right time for all worker's organizations of the N.W. side to start their activities.
Aside from the importance of agitation and propaganda, we have now before us the very important problem of the election of our Socialist candidate, the Honorable Mr. Engdhal.

With this object in view, we ask you to call a Jewish Socialist conference and all socialist and other radical organizations of the N. W. Side to meet on Sunday Janurary 12th, at the headquarters of the 15th Ward branch Socialist Party, 1148 N. Campbell Ave.

We invite your organizations to assist us in this important conference. You are to elect two delegates to the conference.

N. W. Side Jewish Branch Socialist Party.

S. Waldman.
Secretary.

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The Daily World, July 21, 1918.

THE WORKER'S INSTITUTE CONFERENCE OF ALL THE CENTRAL BODIES WAS HELD FRIDAY NIGHT AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

The City Central Workmen's Circle was represented by Shorr, United Hebrew Trades by Hanok, Etkin, and Plotkin. Worker's Institute by Abrams, Nathanson, and Holland, Joint Board-Furiers Union by Weiner, Joint Board-Cloakmakers Union by Fogel. The City Central Socialist Party by Shneide Levin. R. Yokelson was elected as chairman and Hanok as the secretary.

The committee of the Worker's Institute submitted a report of the moral and financial side of the Institute. The delegates then raised the question: What sort of educational character shall the Workers Institute hereafter carry?

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The Daily World, July 21, 1918.

During the discussion, it was shown that the present condition of the Institute is due to the fact that it did not have a definite policy in its educational system. With every new manager, the character of the Institute changed. To insure the further existence of the Institute new life must be added.

Some delegates stressed the fact that every enterprise carrying a Socialist character is crowned with success, because the present atmosphere among the Jewish workers is Socialistic. Therefore, it is believe that when all the three bodies, United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle, and the Socialist Party will administrate the Institute injecting into the educational work, a Socialist spirit, the Institute will become the spiritual center of the life of Chicago Jewish workers.

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The Daily World, July 21, 1918.

In answer to this, Nathanson claimed that such a policy would drive away the Nationalistic, which according to his opinion, from 50 percent of the intelligence and cultural soul of the Workers' Institute. He expressed the opinion that under the circumstances, the best policy would be to have only the United Hebrew Trades together with the joint boards of the Cloakmakers and the Amalgamated and Furriers unions take over the Institute, and use it as a labor educational temple.

Then by a unanimous vote it was determined that the United Hebrew Trades and the joint boards shall take over the Institute. After reading the financial report it was noted that within three days a sufficient sum must be raised in order to take over the Institute.

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The Daily World, April 28, 1918.

THE JEWISH YOUTH IN CHICAGO. Max Carson.

The intellectuals and radicals, who have boasted so much about the idealism and sacrifices of the Jewish youth in Russia, those, who guarded their revolutionary spirit so much, their struggle against despotic power, did they ever consider anything of our Jewish youth here in America? What is happening to it? How, and in what, does it spend its leisure time? Did it ever meditate upon life's ideals, and its spiritual and moral development?

Few of them have, perhaps, considered the above, and others have written about it. Well, were they satisfied with the results at which they arrived? Certainly not. But did they do anything to help the poor Jewish youth? Unfortunately, we must say, that nothing has been done until now. When any intelligent Jew tears away from his daily mode of living; goes over to the Jewish community; considers the Jewish youth; and listens to its street discussions, a shock runs down his spine.

The honest, intelligent person comes to the conclusion that the average young man and the average young woman is ignorant in Jewish, as well as in English, and a great number of them have no desire to know anything; never attended

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any schools, and would rather go to a dance hall or a dancing school, where they have the opportunity to meet with their equals. Yet our radicals have done nothing to revive the Jewish youth. Besides the organizing of the Jewish Sunday School, they have done nothing for which the Jewish youth have cause to be thankful.

The Poale Zion, however, saw this necessity. They took advantage of the opportunity for propaganda purposes, and began organizing, four years ago, Maccabees Clubs, which carry the same character almost, as childrens' schools. In addition to this, they have done good work in the educational field; yet they did not receive any response from the Jewish community. Their membership grew very slowly and had a small effect on the youth. Other radicals and socialists have quietly dreamt, awakening now and then to the alarms of a campaign or some other happening, and then have fallen asleep again. Everywhere, the Jewish youth began to awaken and revive. Young Jewish socialist organizations were beginning to organize throughout the entire country with the exception of Chicago. The Jewish youth of Chicago designed its style of living, namely, as working, eating, and drinking (if there is anything), and sleeping.

A few years ago, a few foreign, intellectual socialists, deploring the condition of the Jewish youth in Chicago, determined to organize a Jewish youth

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The Daily World, April 28, 1918.

organization, whose main object should be to organize the entire Jewish youth interested in improving the lot of the working class, to establish a center for a pure intellectual, social intercourse, to establish methods for physical and chiefly, spiritual development, to spread the knowledge and principles of socialism through educational work, to refine the conception of literature, drama, etc., and to aid the Socialist Party in its propaganda and political work. They have established the first branch of the Jewish young socialists in Chicago on these principles.

In spite of the opposition of many socialists, (who are against the Jewish movement), the first branch, nevertheless, sprouted, blossomed, and grew in the Jewish centers, drew the attention of the young Jewish element, spread the education of socialism and class struggle among those whom it otherwise would have been impossible to reach.

It made such a stir in the Jewish community that the necessity to have more than one branch was soon felt. Without assistance of any older or more experienced group, they organized a second branch in Douglas Park District and a third on the North Side. All three branches have already succeeded in showing that they have earned the name and principles they bear. They have now a

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The Daily World, April 28, 1918.

membership of four-hundred. They conduct weekly debates, discussions, and lectures on miscellaneous current, scientific, social, and literary problems; hold classes, publish a monthly journal, "The Free Youth," help carry on campaigns, help radical organizations, make special affairs for the Daily World. They have recently organized a "City Central," that endeavors now, mainly to organize new branches in and around Chicago; to revive the "Youth Federation" and open new childrens' schools under their supervision.

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The Daily World, April 27, 1918.

A SOCIALIST RABBI. Editorial.

Not every reader could understand the Rabbi Jacobson's article "Every Pious Jew Must Be A Socialist," in yesterday's issue of the Daily World. But everyone is interested in the phenomena that there is found in Chicago a Jewish rabbi who declares himself publicly as a Socialist.

We have had until now, political rabbis, or bootblacks to the worst sort of social leaders. But we never had a rabbi, here, who could have the courage to declare to young and old that, "Every Pious Jew Must Be A Socialist." In Chicago we see rabbis open their synagogues to the lowest types of politicians.

It is, therefore, pleasant to see that there are also pious Jews in Chicago, who cling to the ancient Jewish law of Moses and the Prophets. We trust that the pious Jews will from now on, spread their socialism in the synagogues, Hebrew schools, and theological colleges, and will also win the respect of free thinkers.

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The Daily World, March 25, 1918.

THE ORGANIZED WORKING CLASS AND THE CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

In Friday's issue of the Forward, a resolution by Mr. Turowlin can be found informing the workers of Chicago to organize charity institutions in order to avoid the capitalistic charity institutions, in time of need. Such a proposal is always in place. Although the working masses can be charity proof, if they belong to the trade union.

The trade union, if all workers belong to it, is able to gain for the workers not only a living for the present, but also an old age pension when one becomes unable to work. The strong organized trade union can also provide its membership with sick benefits, with consumptive hospitals, and also with cultural institutions, through which the wealthy classes demoralize and humble the poor masses.

The Socialist Party, if the masses will vote solidly for its candidates, can also accomplish much on this dominion. It can carry through city, state, and national institutions where the sick and aged can have relief without being forced to beg for it. The Socialist Party can carry through such social laws, as in several European countries where the government gives the trade unions directly, specified sums for sick treasuries, old age pensions, and

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The Daily World, March 25, 1918.

etc. It can also carry through more public gymnasiums, swimming pools, educational institutions, hospitals, orphanages, and aged homes (where Jews will be able to get Jewish meals, speak the Jewish language, and have the opportunity to observe Judaism according to their own manner), etc.

The Workmen's Circle is also a great beneficence to the Jewish masses, which help the sick. It even has a private hospital for the consumptives. Yet the resolution to organize relief institutions, which shall be under the control of the organized working class, is in place. And at present, not all workers belong to the trade union. A great number of Jewish workers and radicals are still not members of Workmen's Circle and have not elected any Socialist law makers.

The question is only - what can the masses carry through alone, if anything? Can they control it under the present conditions? All the charity institutions were, to begin with, established by the poor Jewish masses. But after the institutions grew up, they were transferred into the hands of those who had more money to manage them.

It was so with the orphan home, which is being controlled by a clique that does not care for their own people. It was so with the Hebrew Institute

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The Daily World, March 25, 1918.

which has, under the leadership of Jack Loeb, dispersed a Jewish mass meeting by police force. The Maimonides Hospital was at first being built with the pennies of the poor masses, but upon completion it fell into the claws of the ugly cheap politicians who have ruined and brought it to destruction.

The only way to free the masses from these fiendish charity institutions is through the labor organizations. They are the only power that can stand against the charity trust which seeks to bring every charity institution under the control of the political leagues and "social working" cliques.

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The Daily Jewish World, March 11, 1918.

THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES TAKE A HAND IN MOONEY CASE.

The United Hebrew Trades of Chicago have determined, at their meeting yesterday to take a hand in the Mooney case and to voice its protest against hanging the labor leader of San Francisco, who was sentenced to death through a horrible frame-up by workers foes.

A committee of seven was elected to organize a great protest meeting.

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The Daily Jewish World, March 9, 1918.

THE REPORT OF TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE.

Friend J. Kravitz, chairman of the District Organizational Committee, opened the meeting of the Chicago Territorial Conference, Sunday, March 3, at 2 P. M. in the Palace Hall, 1145 Blue Island Avenue.

After declaring that the purpose of this meeting is to discuss recommendations to the 18th Annual Convention of the Workmen's Circle, and also to nominate 14 delegates as candidates to this convention, he asked for a temporary chairman before the election. Friend Benenson, of branch #162, was unanimously elected as temporary chairman.

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The chairman, Friend L. Benenson, called upon Dr. S. D. Spivak, secretary of the sanitarium of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, to state his object. He said that the sanitarium of which he is one of the directors, was founded by the consumptive workers; that this institution is of and for the working masses; and that it is not in the hands of the so-called rich contributors. He further said that a general convention will take place in Chicago, May 24, called by the organization which he represents. He expressed his wish that we, as a branch of the labor movement and, also as one of the strongest organizations of the Chicago Jewry, will be represented at this convention through every branch in the city. We agreed to the request and

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the delegates promise to introduce the question before their respective branch.

The Credential Committee reported that of the 42 branches in our district, 35 were represented; that 40 delegates were present; and that the District Organizations Committee is also represented by Friends Kravitz and Levin.

The following recommendations were proposed at the conference to be recommended to the 18th Annual Convention:

1. Concerning the clause of the Constitution which does not permit any police, detectives, and saloon keepers to become members in the Workmen's Circle, shall also include hotel proprietors.

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2. Friend Silverstein proposed that the clause that makes it impossible to appeal to the grievance committee against a charge, which was dismissed by a branch should be abolished in order to have a democratic organization.

3. The one per cent admission fees shall be abolished.

4. The educational committee shall send capable lecturers throughout the country.

5. The cities, with the exception of New York, shall get better educational programs.

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6. The Friend shall be published weekly instead of daily.

7. The Workmen's Circle shall adopt a better position toward radical schools.

8. Two or three pages of the Friend shall be published in English.

9. A special fund shall be set aside to organize English speaking branches.

10. The general office shall employ two paid officials in every large city.

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11. The Friend shall have more literary reading material in lieu of the present general, specific, and abstract Workmen's Circle news.

12. The Friend's mailing list shall be improved.

13. Each important city shall have one paid hospital.

14. The educational committee shall establish classes in citizenship.

15. Hospitals and dispensaries shall be established.

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The Daily Jewish World, March 9, 1918.

16. A special fund shall be set aside to help build labor lyceums.

17. Expelled workers shall be accepted by the Workmen's Circle, during the summer month, according to their age when they first entered the Workmen's Circle.

18. An old age fund shall be established which shall later serve for the establishment of an aged home.

19. Action shall be taken to help World War Veterans.

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20. The Workmen's Circle shall permit an increase in every insurance policy.

21. Consumption benefits shall be raised to $250.

22. Disability policies shall exist in one of our branches.

After this, delegates were elected to the convention.

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The Daily World, February 22, 1918.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE JEWISH SOCIALIST SINGING VEREIN.

Great and feverish work is now being carried on in the Jewish Socialist Singing Verein. The work is spreading more and more in new dominions, and the Singing Verein will soon be transformed into a strong Jewish Socialist "culture center" in Chicago, where the various elements, in which Chicago is so plentiful, will find complete satisfaction and a wide field for activity in the socialist "culture center," and at the same time cling to the principles of the Socialist Party. This will call new strata and elements to life, who recognize the importance and necessity of cultural work, and unite and inspire them to activity, to influence the Jewish working masses for our general socialist ideals.

The Singing Verein is increasing in membership at each meeting. The next month (from February 15 to March 15) is set aside as membership month and our members are trying their utmost to advance the cause.

Everything possible is, at the same time, being done to bestow upon our members excellent opportunities, in order to develop their abilities and beautify the singing. Classes were organized for this purpose where notes are being taught thoroughly and systematically, by competent teachers, such

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as Comrade Schaffer, the choir director, and assistant director, Dobrow.

Solo Groups of the better singers were also organized, and those who possess greater musical ability will sing solos at the various undertakings of our radical organizations. The solo group is under the supervision of a special teacher, Alexander Nocurtin.

In addition to this, lectures will be arranged on music, singing, and other cultural subjects, in Jewish and in English, by the best lecturers, such as the noted Morris Rosenfield, J. Millman, Solomon Gollub, and etc. The lectures will be made with musical accompaniment and at popular prices. This is one of our most important tasks - to spread more enlightenment and a truer conception of music to our members and others who are interested.

But the finest and greatest thing that the singing society has already accomplished is the organizing of a Jewish Socialist orchestra. Chicago was in need of such an orchestra a long time ago. Nothing can be undertaken without a musical division.

All these classes of the various parts are controlled by the entire Verein and anyone who desires instruction must become a member of the Verein at

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large. Dues are only eighteen cents a week.

The erection of a school for Jewish socialist and general literature and drama is being planned. The cultural work is contributed by many organizations in Chicago.

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JEWISH

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The World, November 10, 1917.

CONSTITUTION OF THE JEWISH SOCIALIST PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRINCIPLES DECLARED.

The J. S. P. Association is an organization that is established on the principles of the International Social Democracy, and in order to propagate the philosophy of Socialism, it has established a daily Jewish Socialist periodical and other writings, which the Association will, from time to time, publish. The Association is obliged to agitate for the Socialist Party in America, which represents the International Social Democracy. And being that the Socialist Party of America (S. P.) is the party that represents these principles, the Association supports the S. P. of America. The Association is obligated to support, agitate, defend and work for the trade unions, Workmen's Circle, cooperative and progressive organizations, which are recognized by the Jewish Socialist Publishing Association.

Constitution. Article I. Membership.
Members shall consist of delegates from organizations. (a). Delegates from organizations. Every labor organization that is recognized by the

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Jewish Socialist Publishing Association, may belong to the Association and is entitled to two delegates. (b). Individual Members. Every Jewish-speaking Socialist, who is not younger than twenty years, who agrees to the principles declared by the Association, and who lives up to the following clauses, may become a member of the J. P. S.: 1. The candidate must be a good-standing member of the Socialist Party, who is recognized by the Association not less than six months. 2. If the candidate is working at a trade where a union exists, which is recognized by the Association, he must be a good-standing member of that union.

Article 2. Proposals for members.
1. Every member must fill out the following application:
Name -
Address -
Occupation -
Union -
How long -
Who is the secretary -
Party -
Ward -

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How long -
Secretary -
I obligate myself to observe the principles declared by the Jewish Socialist Publishing Association.

2. The application must be read at a regular meeting of the Association. The chairman may ask of any member if there are any charges against the candidate. The application shall then be submitted to the Board of Candidates, together with the objections, if any.

3. The secretary of the Board of Candidates must inquire, in writing, of the secretary of the organizations (where the candidate is a member) if they have any objections against him.

4. The committee reports to the next delegate meeting and if the report is favorable, the candidate becomes accepted, when a majority of votes are given to the candidate. If the report is favorable, the candidate must receive three-quarters of the vote.

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Article 3. Duties and privileges of the members.
1. Every member of the Association must pay twenty-five cents initiation fee and one dollar annually for contributions, twenty-five cents every three months.

2. If a member owes for two quarterly dues, he shall be notified that he is suspended, and is given a period of three months to be reinstated, and if he fails to pay at the end of three months, he shall be dropped as member, from the Association.

3. A suspended member loses all privileges as a member of the J. S. P. Association, until he becomes of good-standing.

4. If a member submits reasons and asks that they should wait for his dues, and if the reasons are satisfactory to the Association, the Association can determine to wait for the dues.

Privileges of members. 1. Every good-standing member and every delegate to the Association is privileged to participate in all matters that appear before the Association.

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Article 4. Meetings.
1. The Association shall hold regular meetings every second and third Thursday of the month, with the exception of the general meetings as further explained.

2. Twenty members are a quorum to open a regular meeting.

3. The Association shall hold four general meetings annually. The fourth Thursday of January. The fourth Thursday of April. The fourth Thursday of July. The fourth Thursday of October.

4. A special meeting of the Association can be called: (a). If it is decided upon at a regular meeting. (b). If it is decided upon by the executive committee. (c). If ten good-standing members of the Association demand it by mail.

5. The secretary shall notify all meetings in at least three days before the meetings.

6. If a member is not present at four or more meetings, he is not permitted

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to vote at the first meeting he attends.

7. All business shall be transacted, at the regular meeting, in the following manner: a. Vote for a chairman of the meeting. b. Reading the minutes. c. Reading the names of the new candidates. d. Report of Board of Candidates. h. Induction of new members. i. Correspondence. j. Payment of dues. k. Executive committee's report. k. Unfinished business. k. New business.

8. Donations or loans to any one exceeding the sum of $25 shall not be made at a regular meeting; a special meeting must be called for the purpose.

9. The following agenda shall be transacted at a general meeting: a. Reading of minutes. b. Payment of dues. c. Executive committee's report. d. Quarter-annually financial report of the Association. e. Vote for members of the executive committee. f. Committee report. g. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws. h. Unfinished business. i. New business. j. General discussion.

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10. Thirty good-standing members constitute a quorum to open a general meeting.

11. A special meeting shall only transact matters to which these meetings were specially called.

12. Resolutions that are made later than 12 o'clock midnight are not official and shall not be recognized.

13. If a matter is extended until 12 o'clock, the decision must be postponed until the next regular or special meeting, if the meeting determines to call such before 12 o'clock.

Article 5. Officials.
1. The officers of the Association consist of: President, vice-president, financial secretary, treasurer, recording and corresponding secretary. Executive committee consists of: President, secretary, treasurer and seven appointed members. Sergeant-at-arms.

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Article 6. Priveleges and duties of the officers. President.
1. The president is elected for six months; in January and in July. The second Thursday in January (at a regular meeting) nominations for president are held.

2. One president can only be elected (a) who is a member of the party for twelve years.

3. The president shall sign all official papers as: notes, checks, etc.

4. The president shall give security, the sum that is determined at the last general meeting of the calendar year.

Article 7. Right and duties of the vice-president.
1. One can only be elected to the office of vice-president, who possesses the qualifications.

2. The vice-president shall be elected for six months.

3. If the president is impeached, resigns, or dies, the vice-president shall fulfill his office, until a new president is elected.

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4. The vice-president has the same privileges and duties as the president, when he occupies the president's office.

Article 8. Rights and duties of the secretary, treasurer.
1. One can only be elected to the offices of the secretary and treasurer, who possesses the qualifications which are posted in the presidential election. He is elected for one year.

2. The secretary-treasurer shall sign all official papers.

3. The secretary-treasurer shall give security, of which it was decided at the last regular meeting of the calendar year.

4. The secretary-treasurer shall pay all bills, that are agreed upon at a meeting and to keep record of all incomes and expenses.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1917.

OUR AND THEIR SOCIALISTS

(Editorial)

The historical fact that we Jews are usually lagging in our ideas and movements way behind the free Gentiles has been already established long ago. As an isolated people we lack the lively threads that bind other people under whom we live, and before the vicissitudes in their cycle of ideas, culminating from the progress of the world, reach us, considerable time passes. For example, when the world had stormed with the Reformation, which was a revolution against the Powers of the church, we were active in sophistry; when the world was striving for

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1917.

political democracy intensified by the agitation of philosophers and thinkers, the Jews believed that Shabsi Tzwie /a fanatical dogmatist/ could realize the redemption through the ineffable name of God. When the nations were beginning to formulate boundaries and culture, the Jews were ardent cosmopolitans, and so it goes on like this endlessly.

This also holds true for our Jewish socialists. They tread in the steps of the Gentile socialists, and are always a few decades behind. They firmly cling to the out-moded internationalism of Karl Marx. They have already known that internationalism can only become a reality when the different nations will be free, each having its own home-land independently.

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Enlightened socialists in various countries are nationalists to begin with, and internationalists afterward. While they believe in internationalism, they maintain that their own nation should free itself above anything else, and they recognize that very right for all other nations.

Our socialists - as children of an isolated people - have not as yet reached the stage of developing concepts. They are still clinging to the decrepit concept of internationalism without a nation. The only Jewish socialists who have shown progress along with the world are the Poale Zion [an organization fighting for socialism in Palestine].

And now we witness a Gentile socialist giving the Jewish socialist a lesson; incidentally, he is not a cheap socialist either. He is the

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secretary of the Internationalist Socialist Bureau in Europe, Mr. Heismans. He is a recognized socialist leader. In a public statement, the noted socialist said that the realization of Zionism is one of the possibilities of the forthcoming international treaty among the nations, and that he, as a socialist, is very much in sympathy with the movement.

This, coming from a prominent Gentile, is a hope that our Jewish socialists will probably discard their semi-mouldy ideas and fall in line with the progressive socialists.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1917.

CLASS STRUGGLE AND JOHN D. II.

There are two classes in the present social system - the poor and the wealthy. These are divergent in character and whatever is beneficial to one is injurious to the other. Between the two there is a continuous struggle because the rich enslave the poor and dominate them, and the poor struggle against this. Modern social workers seek various means to equalize these two classes. They are the "fire-fighters" who are constantly pouring watery rhetoric into the hearts of the downtrodden masses in order to extinguish within them the wrath which they hold for their oppressors. They are always telling the impoverished masses how good the rich are, how noble their spiritual leaders are, and how their

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hearts throb with love for suffering humanity, and that they do not cause the scarcity and miseries existing in this world, but the present system, under which we live. On the other hand they influence the wealthy to throw a sop to the miserable and helpless needy so that they should not bellow and grumble so much. When a worker loses an arm in a factory because he was forced by his foreman to accelerate production, he is taken to a free hospital where he is given medical attention until he is discharged and able to go out begging for bread; when a worker gets old and can no longer produce, he will be admitted to some home for the aged. These and other such institutions are created by our social workers in order to make peace between the two classes.

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All this does not always stop the mob from grumbling and bellowing. The radical "cranks," who are dissatisfied with the present social order, are forever enlightening the poor, ignorant masses that all the "charity" given by the rich is no more than a bone thrown to the poor, which only intensifies their servile condition.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is considered a "social worker," has discovered a brand new method for abolishing the classes, and that is through military conscription. The different strata of society can not assimilate, he asserted, unless there is a stronger force than sheer theoretical democracy to keep them together.

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Mr. Rockefeller, therefore, thinks that conscription is the only way to abolish the different classes, because all are equal on the battlefield, and when a bomb drops and a shot is fired there is no discrimination between the rich and poor. Both stand the same chance to get killed and lie side by side.

In the final analysis, Mr. Rockefeller philosophizes that there is no divergence in classes among us in this country. He shows an illustration from real life, that class difference is something greatly due to outward appearance, e. g., beautiful clothes.

"Should a group of average American workers," he says, "step out in fine clothes, tailored on Fifth Avenue, it would be hard to believe that they were not on their way to their country clubs."

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This definition is very scholarly and only a modern social worker like Mr. Rockefeller could expound it. This implies, in other words, that the poor American workers are human as well as we (the Rockefellers); the only difference is that they are not clothed as well as we, the rich. They do not have the same luxuries; they leave the factories dirty; at home they have no food; their entire life is a string of troubles; in winter they suffer from cold, in summer from heat; their homes are not palaces, as ours are, but cages, nests of disease and plagues.

Mr. Rockefeller's explanation of the American workingman coincides with explanations of a radical theory of capitalist and worker. But his opinion that the equalizing of different classes can be brought about

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by general military conscription, is far from logic. What, for instance, will happen after the military service terminates? The rich man will, then, attire himself in clothes tailored by artistic craftsmen of Fifth Avenue, and the poor man will be forced to buy himself a pair of overalls and look for work in his rich "comrade's" factory, where he will be rewarded with starvation wages.

We herein do not wish to tell the workers how to improve their lot and how to actually abolish classes, but it is high time to expose the illogic of our money barons, on how they would solve the great Social Question of class-antagonism.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 24, 1916.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS OF THE MIDDLE WEST HOLD CONFERENCE

A conference of the Jewish socialist branches of the middle western states opened last night at 1144 South Halsted Street. The main objective of the conference is to create a stronger alliance among the Jewish socialists of the Middle West and to draw up plans for common organizational activity.

The first session of the conference was occupied mainly with the election of various committees. A banquet for the delegates was held later in the evening. Today the conference will begin its practical work.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier. Apr. 11, 1916.

LOYAL TO PRINCIPLES

One of the principles of the Jewish socialists in Russia about a generation ago was "but nothing pertaining to Judaism." This was not a basic principle in the Russian socialist program, because in the opinion of those Russian revolutionists the Jews were not worthy of serious consideration. The object was to emancipate Russia. If this had to be done over the dead bodies of the Jews, or over the ruin of their economic interests, /it was a matter of small moment./ What do five or six million Jews matter in comparison with one hundred million Russians? When pogroms broke out, the Jewish socialists were the first to declare that that was the beginning of Russian emancipation. /They said that/ when the Russians saw the blood - even though it was Jewish blood - they would rise against the oppressors, the Czar and his ministers. At that time, the favorite expression of some socialists was! "Jewish blood is only the axle grease of the revolution."

And when the revolution came to pass, the Jewish socialists were the first to test the socialist theory in the Jewish community. Since they were Jews, they could not leave the restricted districts because Russian constables would seize

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them and send them back under guard. So they went with revolvers to the synagogues to give the Jewish bourgeois a severe lesson. They sought to inaugurate a socialist system on the synagogue grounds - a system which more highly cultured people, as the Western Europeans, have not yet achieved.

When Russia became too "hot" for many Jewish socialist leaders, they came to America. In a different land, under entirely different political and economic conditions, they should have begun gradually to change their socialist tactics and propaganda. We say gradually because they brought with them the Russian "atmosphere." Many young workers who would have gained a great deal from a closer relationship with Americans were kept in this outlandish atmosphere of the "Russian Revolution" by their socialist leaders. This proved harmful to them in many ways, both spiritually and materially.

In time however this condition changed. America gave birth to her own Socialist Party which is in character quite different from the "Russian Revolution" atmosphere, and the Jewish socialists have adapted themselves with typical Jewish adaptability. Many of their views have been changed perforce. But they

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have remained loyal to one old principle - contempt for the Jew and for Jewish interests. Although most of them draw their livelihood from Jews, live among Jews, nevertheless they are annoyed when they hear Jewish interests being discussed, and they do not wish to co-operate with the Jewish people.

When the Jewish Congress idea had permeated the larger part of American Jewry and a conference was called in Philadelphia, the Jewish socialist leaders, with their "principle" of contempt for the Jewish people, isolated themselves by calling a separate conference in New York for workers only, as though the Jewish workers would have no connection with the Jewish people. And at the Chicago conference when a resolution was introduced to effect unity in matters concerning all Jewry, the New York group upholding the principle of "but nothing pertaining to Judaism" opposed it, thereby causing a split between the nationalist Jewish workers and their anti-nationalist opponents.

The amusing part of this situation is that these Jewish anti-Semites present themselves as firm believers in the materialist philosophy. If they fully

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understood their position they would have recognized this tendency shown by their people in the course of many hundreds of years. /The Jews have/produced idealists and pioneers in the nationalist movement which sought to establish a Jewish homeland. Apparently this is a profound sign according to Marx and other former socialogists. But the principle of "contempt for the Jews" is so deeply imbedded that it even supersedes their historical materialism.

However the masses of Jewish workers possessing a sound nationalist instinct will not allow themselves to be duped by the few decrepit socialist idlers who speak in terms of the past. We are convinced that the Jewish working class in Chicago will unite with all Jews when the cardinal interests of the whole people are involved.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIES

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 307.

JEWISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Three branches located in Chicago.

PROJECT W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1915.

LE BASSKY RESIGNS FROM HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Attorney Jacob S. Le Bassky has resigned his membership in the Chicago Hebrew Institute, because the institute closed its doors to Alexander Berkman, who was supposed to speak for the Labor Defence League.

Mr. Le Bassky claims that through this action, the institute wrecked the principle of free speech. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Le Bassky states, that he attended the same meeting, which, refused by the institute, was held at the West Side Auditorium. Between 400 and 500 men and women attended this meeting. The crowd was orderly in every respect, and no unpatriotic utterances were made against the American flag. Mr. Le Bassky declares, that generally he didn't see there anything, except the educational worth of the meeting for the public.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1915.

WPA 3204

WHAT JEWISH WORKERS MEAN TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

In the national office of the Socialist Party, at Madison and Halsted Streets, sits - together with Mr. E. B. Bailin, the national financial secretary - the interpreter - secretary of the Jewish Socialist Federation of America and Canada. From this office of the Federation, all dicisions of the Socialist Party are distributed to all Jewish ghettos in every part of the world, and also fron this office flow the united activities carried on by the Jewish Socialist branches.

Mr. Bailin, being very active in the Jewish Socialist movement, is hopeful that in time, a Jewish Federation will develop in America, with a membership in the tens of thousands.

Jewish Workers in the Socialist Party

"But what position are the Jewish workers of the Socialist party taking at present?" I asked.

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"As a Federation, the Jews rank third in size among all other Federations, not mentioning the fact that it is the youngest of them all. Although the Jewish Socialists were a little late in establishing a Federation, they have a membership of nearly five thousand, in about ninety branches which extend to all parts of this country," Mr. Bailin declared.

"But this does not, under any circumstance, limit the role that the Jewish workers play in the Socialist party of this country," said Mr. Bailin. "Many Jewish workers belong to non-Jewish Socialist branches, due to the fact in many small towns the membership is not large enough to permit organization of independent Jewish branches. On the other hand, there are old Socialist branches of Jewish workers in large cities, whose members are under the impression that joining the Federation appears too Nationalistic; therefore, they remain apart. When all this has been taken into consideration, you will find there are about twelve thousand Jewish workers in the Socialist Party.

"The Jewish workers hold honorable positions among the non-Jewish branches of the Socialist Party," said Mr. Bailin. "They extend their influence to

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all branches of the Party and are always elected as officers. They are secretaries of non-Jewish Federations, state secretaries, and officials of other branches; the secretary of the German Socialist Federation is the Jew, Dreyfus, and the secretary of New York state is the Jew, Solomon."

Russian-Jewish Revolutionists in the Federation

"Why is it that the Jewish workers, while in Russia, were such heated revolutionists and such devoted Socialists, but here, they keep so far away from the Socialist Federation?" I asked Mr. Bailin, knowing that everyone is deeply interested in this question.

"This question is a very important one," admitted Mr. Bailin, "because in Russia there were 50,000 Jewish Socialists in the party who took a very active part in the work. More than half of them have crossed the American border, but the American Socialist Party believed themselves too important to immediately accept them in their ranks. The Party

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members could not acquaint themselves with the life, the way of thinking, and the psychology of the Jewish workers; the Federation, then, was not yet in existence.

"The revolutionary Jewish workers themselves came here with all hopes lost, dreams asunder, and lost energy. The party could not understand nor realize, and therefore, could not win them. Coming into a new world, with a new culture and new impressions, it takes quite a long time for the Jewish workers to overcome the changes, and to overcome the trials they have had in life."

"We must also consider the economic side of the new-comer," said Mr. Bailin. "How much energy does it take to look for a new profession, acquaint yourself with a new life and new conditions; and above all, to learn a new language. All these are reasons for the hesitancy of the Jewish workers to join the Socialist-Federation."

"What are the prospects of the Jewish Socialist Federation for the near future?" I then asked.

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"The prospects are excellent," answered Mr. Bailin. "If the last year had not been one of so much unemployment, unemployment which almost ruined the Jewish industries, the Federation would have developed unusual activities, and would have organized the masses of Jewish workers into the Socialist Party. But it is hoped that the bad times will soon be over, and a magnificent vista will be open to the Federation.

Of late, many new intellectuals have come to the fore, men who, together with those men already prominent, will help spread the Socialist ideal among the Jewish workers. Such men as Dr. Goldfarb, Olgin, Lituak, and others, will surely elevate the Federation above its present condition regarding membership.

Traditions such as those the Jewish workers possess, their cheerful struggle, their proportionally higher intelligence and ideals, all will surely be used by the Federation to strengthen the movement among the Jewish workers."

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The Federation and the Jewish Question.

"What does the Federation do concerning the Jewish question in the Socialist Party?" I asked.

"In this respect," answered Mr. Bailin, "a great change has taken place recently. The Party authorized its delegates to the International Congress to demand that the Congress adopt a resolution to the effect that when the warring countries agree on peace, the Jews shall be guaranteed equal rights in every country."

Jewish Socialists in Chicago

The last question I asked Mr. Bailin was about the condition of the Jewish Socialist branches in Chicago.

He is also of the opinion that the Chicago branches are doing good work, and that the old branch, from the West Side, is growing rapidly, having

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many new members. The branch organized a class in the Hebrew Institute, where Socialism is taught from a scientific standpoint; lectures are also arranged there.

The North Side branch has also increased its membership, and carries on energetic activities during campaigns.

The young Douglas Park branch is becoming normal. With a larger population in that vicinity, it is anticipated that this branch will have an excellent future.

All these Socialist branches are united into one central city body that carries on the work of the branches and developed educational activity in the various youth clubs and societies that request lectures and speakers. In this manner, the city central body plays an important part in the lives of Jewish people.

This body has organized a Socialist Singing Society, whose task it is to

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COLLECTION OF WPA

bring Jewish melodies and songs into the Jewish homes, thus making the lives of the Jewish workers happier and more enjoyable

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute, Observer, December, 1914.

Young America Branch Arbeiter Ring.

About two months ago the Young America Branch of the Arbeiter Ring was organized by several members of the Institute Educational League and their fellow-workers. The branch is having a steady and healthy growth and promises to be a valuable factor in the Chicago division. At present it is the only English-speaking branch in the city. Greater stress will be placed on the educational and instructive feature of the organization, leaving the routine work more in the background. At the special open meeting held on July 24, in the Reception Room, Mr. Philip L. Seaman delivered an address on the purposes and value of the Arbeiter Ring.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1914.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY AND MOTHER JONES

By Beky Vazon

That we are opposed, and strongly so to the idea that women should be soldiers was expressed in this column once before. Still, there are times when we wish that a woman were at the head of every state militia.

Upon considering the disrespectful, vulgar and arrogant meanness of the commander of the militia in the state of Colorado, we cannot but feel inclined to entertain this desire.

Why, we ask, did this ignorant commander and wicked man pick on the brave and noble Mother Jones?

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1914.

Mother Jones is a true mother in America. She is dear to and loved by the workers. She devoted her entire life to the interests of the oppressed classes. She spent her entire life with them, educating, encouraging, supporting, and doing many things in order to improve their condition physically and morally.

Should a strike break out, particularly among the miners who spend their lives in the cold ground in order to supply other people with fuel, then you can rest assured that Mother can be found there - this gray, old woman with her silver hair, with her pleasant face and lovely smile, with her wise and sensible counsel, to encourage the strikers, to implant in their hearts power and hope, to arrange relief for their families, food for their women and children, and medicine and care for their sick. She is an angel of good will among these people. Can the capitalists tolerate such?

PROJECT 30065 W.P.A.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1914.

The commander of the militia in Trinidad, Colorado, who is now acting the role of a Russian czar in the entire strike region, decided that Mother Jones cannot step into that vicinity.

Mother Jones, however, believes that she is in America and not in czardom, and she stands on her constitutional rights to go wherever she pleases. So she went to Trinidad, was instantly arrested by soldiers and held for some time in prison. She was then transferred to Denver, accompanied by a guard. In Denver she was freed, and without wasting any time she caught the first train back to Trinidad, where she was re-arrested. Once again did the commander perform his comedy in order to gain favor in the eyes of the company.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar.29, 1914.

And free America stands aloof, and without saying one word witnesses how an army officer tramples surreptitiously upon the constitutional rights of an 82-year-old noble woman.

Is this the highly civilized America? Is the power of money dominating here as it does in all reactionary countries?

If Mother Jones did commit a crime, she should be taken before a judge, even if judges are not in favor of strikers, so that he may decide her crime and punish her in accordance with the law. If, however, she did not commit a crime, she should be free to go wherever she pleases, because this is her privilege and no one need interfere. Isn't it so?

PROJECT 30075 W.P.A.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 28, 1914.

The commander's brutal treatment is a blotch on this civilized country and a shock to all right thinking and democratic people.

I, therefore, wish that women might exercise their power in the Army.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

POVERTY AND CRIME

(Editorial)

A man does not commit a wrong unless the spirit of evil enters his mind. These are the words of the ancient Hebrew sages, in whose times the idea was entertained that sinners and criminals were possessed by evil spirits the very day they were born. We know better now; we know that evil thoughts don't enter people's heads before they commit crimes. Criminal traits are not born with the individual, even if the words of our sages are often confirmed by cases in which normal individuals commit crimes as the result of foolish thoughts entering their minds, crimes which they regret as soon as they get over their emotions.

The judges before whom this type of criminal is brought, are always trying to find a justification for the crime. Here in America the lawyers have devised for this type of criminal a list of names, among which "dementia Americana" is the most popular. For such a criminal the unwritten law

PROJECT WPA

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

is often sought, a law under which the crime is viewed from the standpoint of the ancient Hebrew sages.

The attorneys for the defense of Madame Kaya, wife of the French finance minister, who murdered the editor of Figaro, seek a justification for this crime in the unwritten law, and it is quite possible that she will be acquitted, just as her sisters, involved in a murder in Chicago, were acquitted on the same grounds.

A poor criminal, however, who is driven to crime through want and privation is often severily punished for a petty offense. It is in exceptional cases only that judges are swayed to the realization that the spirits of starvation and cold are stronger than those of envy and jealousy.

In France, a murderer at one time confessed the slaying of a wealthy woman in the following words:

"I am not guilty. Evil thoughts entered my mind. I saw gold on her and the

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

temptation was too strong. I did not know what I was doing. You may do whatever you wish with me." His words created such a stir of emotion as to touch the embittered hearts of the judges and closest relatives of the victim. All were convinced that evil spirits had entered the man and transformed him into a beast. He had remained thus possessed until the human spirit awakened again in him and it was then that he sensed the hideousness of his act.

His was the case of an unemployed worker who in good times used to earn a living by the sweat of his brow. His ambition was to have sufficient strength to work in order to procure enough bread to eat, nothing else but bread, bread to gain strength to work. When the famished worker saw a wealthy lady wearing a golden chain, the gold, the metal that protects its owner from work and hunger, was stronger than he. They (the wealthy) don't have to toil, yet they have more than those who work hard, and are better safeguarded against hunger and cold. The glitter of the coveted metal had overwhelmed this poor man, and he felt nothing but one strong urge,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

to have it, to possess it.

As long as there exist the hungry and the well-fed, the rich and the poor, -- and apparently this will be the case for a long time to come,-- we shall not want in thieves, murderers, counterfeiters, arsonists, and others. The growth of labor unions and the higher development of the masses make the present-day worker realize that he is no longer to be tempted by the glitter of gold alone, not even when he is hungry. The time has come when a worker gets indignant when he realizes that the ones who work get less than those who idle. He no longer rebels against this protracted injustice with the evil thoughts of a criminal, but rather with the rational spirit of one who is certain of his final victory. He joins powerful groups and parties that will abolish the dishonest rule of money and restore the honest, natural rule of trade and commerce.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1914.

MEASURES OF TWO KINDS

(Editorial)

The English Parliament has recently listened to words more becoming to America than to England. A labor representative pointed out that today there exist two kinds of measures for justice, namely, one for the wide masses and another for the wealthy and privileged. The speaker illustrated this by the present happenings in Ireland, where officers of the English army sided with the English lords in halting the passing of Ireland's independence, which was confirmed by His Majesty and the English people. These public-enemy officers are not penalized by the government; on the contrary, the latter will yield to every term demanded by the wealthy and aristocratic, even though by so doing, it may act contrary to the interest of the English masses.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1914.

The aristocrats figure out that if a strike is declared by workers, - for, a strike is the last means to which the masses resort when in dire need, - due to the former's ignorance of the people's needs and their obstinate desire to drive them to desperate acts, the whole district would be declared in a state of war and the very children of the workers would be sent out to suppress, with bayonets, the human pride, characteristic of their fathers and brothers.

Should the workers' children, in military uniform, declare that they cannot wage war against their own flesh and blood; that they cannot kill those whom their human sentiments dictate to defend: should soldiers dare to speak like that, they would be then declared traitors to their "fatherland" and punished accordingly.

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In France, the noted scholar Hervay was sentenced to a few years in prison for enlightening the soldiers on this condition. In England, the labor leader Tom Mann was imprisoned for six months for telling the English soldiers not to shoot at their striking brethren. Those who have kept an eye on the military despotism in Colorado and the arrest of the old gray labor leader Mother Jones, and those who still remember the countless instances of bloodshed among strikers in every state of the Union, to say nothing of the hanging of several labor leaders, can readily see that two kinds of justice exist in all parts of the world, i.e., one for the rich and another for the poor.

The sooner the people become aware that a different degree of justice exists for them and that that degree is determined by those in power--the quicker will they seek to gain more power. And it will be only when

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1914.

the people shall become powerful that the ancient Jewish commandment of "Thou shalt not have measures of two kinds" will come to pass.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1914.

A TEN - MILLION - DOLLAR WHIP

(Editorial)

There was a time when people found pleasure in work and worked for the sake of personal satisfaction. This sounds incredible nowadays. Yet, it is true that at one time people sang hymns not only when carrying their sheafs to the sheds, but also while plowing and sowing the fields. Trades were then governments by themselves, which were strongly fortified against famine and death.

Those gay times have long become a dream of vanished times which a great number of people refuse to believe ever existed. The worker, who was then king in his own trade, has been held a captive for many generations. He is bound in fetters by an unjust social system; he is driven to his toilsome work by the whip of hunger and want; he is fed with deceitful promises and intriguing hopes until he loses his strength and vigor as a victim on the alter of the Golden Calf, which can never become overgorged.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1914.

And when tens of thousands are languishing, a voice is heard: "There must always be poor people." But at times a prophet like Zechariah arises, whose blood eventually commingles with the blood of the victims, and does not stop boiling at promises. And in the short period between his first appearance and condemnation, he antagonizes the victims and transforms sheep into leopards and oxen into lions. At that particular time it is rather dangerous to enrage the victims. Even the cynic, with all his deviltry, crawls into his rat-hole and remains silent, lest he lose his life. But no sooner a chance appears than one of the high priests succeeds in framing a new promise and depicts a picture of the prosperity which awaits the hungry masses if they were only to step over the dead body of the condemned prophet, who is thus forced to cover his face in disgrace, and the duped sheep and oxen remain still weaker and more helpless than ever before.

In the category of deceitful promises belongs the promise made recently by the Detroit millionaire Henry Ford, who promised to share his wealth with

PROJECT 6405 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1914.

his workers. He will distribute ten million dollars, and each worker will receive in due time a portion, according to his personal initiative.

The whip of hunger on which is carved the promise of ten million dollars, moves constantly before the eyes of Mr. Ford's slaves. Forty-five thousand additional slaves have applied with the following plea: "Dear Mr. Ford, may we also share some of your promises. We will work for low wages and with as much subjectivity as you desire."

Thus, the whip cracks over the land. Oxen and jackasses are plentiful, and Mr. Ford is highly pleased with his successful joke, which brings upon him honor and eminence during life, and immortality in the history of human ignorance post-obit.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

DR. FRANZ OPPENHEIMER

(Editorial)

Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, one of the greatest social reformers of our age, and known in Europe as the theorist of Cooperative Colonization, is in America as a guest of the Jews.

Oppenheimer's basic idea is that the earth has resources enough to nourish all the inhabitants that dwell upon its surface. The people, however, do not have the opportunity to share all the blessings of the earth because it has been seized by the wealthy classes, that is, the nobility and the land barons. The only way to help people in want is to redeem the land from those who have monopolized it and give it back to them. Thus, he believes, the antagonism between capital and labor will disappear, because everybody will be able to live on his own ground in peace and tranquility.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 10, 1914.

It is easy to see that such ideas are not popular enough, at least not among the rich landowners and the poor city workers who strive for a different form of emancipation from that advocated by Oppenheimer. Yet, Oppenheimer gained a multitude of adherents for his second plan, which proposes that the poor class till the soil on a cooperative basis in order to improve their lot.

A man like Oppenheimer could not, for a long period, keep aloof from Jewish life. As soon as he acquainted himself with the modern Jewish Question and the plans to colonize Jews in their own land, he became intensely interested in the movement and was made the economic advisor of Dr. Herzel [the father of Zionizm. Tr.], in whom he confided the agricultural plans for the future, which were later expounded by Dr. Herzel in his book, As A New Land.

Finally, Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, with the aid of the Poale Zion [Zionists who fight in behalf of labor. Tr.], carried through his plan of organizing

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

Daily Jewish Courier, ar. 10, 1914.

a colony in Palestine on a cooperative basis. For this purpose, he visited Palestine twice. The workers colony Marachviah, which should serve as an example for the idea that people can live in peace and tranquility, was, through the cruelty of the surrounding Christian neighbors, moistened with the blood of Jewish heroes. It, nevertheless, exemplifies the courage and spirit of the Jews.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1914.

COMPASSION AND GRATITUDE

(Editorial)

Compassion cannot look forward to gratitude because it does not deserve it. A feeling of compassion does not come from the same source as does human love, which suffers with human sufferings and rejoices with human happiness.

A compassionate person can have pity on his greatest enemy. It is hard for him at times, even not to begrudge a friend (sic). Seldom does a man rejoice whole-heartedly, when his neighbor lives peacefully and happily.

In accordance with Proverbs [one of the old books of the Old Testament, called Hebrew Mishle], If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink; for thou will heap coals of fire upon his head, and Jehovah will reward you.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1914.

It is a common thing for people to help a friend should he be ill or in need, but should this friend become healthy and rich, they become his enemies, because although they sympathize with his suffering they view his happiness with jealousy.

Therefore, it is not strange that the wretched and downtrodden are not grateful to charitable persons. They feel that charity is given not for the sake of human love, but for pity's sake, and no self-conscious man can tolerate the thought of someone having pity on him. And, when circumstances force him to resort to a succor that humiliates him by inviting the sympathy of others, an irreconcilable feeling of being offended remains within his heart.

It stands to reason that the sympathizing and compassionate person is not to be blamed for this. The sentiment of compassion that is inmate to some people, urges them to help the suffering body, even if to do so they

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1914.

have to hurt the soul. Under these circumstances, those who share mercy and extend charity can hardly expect any thanks.

Compassion does not ease the sufferings in this world; pity on the sick does not eradicate the disease, and pity on the poor and hungry does not abolish poverty from the earth. This can only be done by human love lit up by divine rays of truth and justice. That is why we often witness the sublime phenomenon of people listening with eagerness to a public speaker who depicts the beatitudes of freedom and equality. Many wonder how anyone could allow himself to outline the future for people who are asking for bread and clothes. But this mystery of the human soul has been clearly understood by the prophets and saviours of humanity.

The success of prophets and messiahs lies in their great respect for the human soul. They do not look upon man as a mere two-legged animal to be moved by economic interests alone. While satisfying his hunger they do not forget that man possesses spiritual potentialities, the very thing that makes him a man.

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And just as they hear his cry for bread and clothes, for food and coal, so do they hear the inaudible voices of the suppressed soul; voices which transform them into spokemen for the hungry and unemployed, and which drive them to demand in an exalted tone that which the downtrodden masses confined to their souls, but dared not announce publicly even in a whispering tone.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1913.

THE YOUNG GANGSTER IN CHICAGO.

(Editorial)

Is your son a gangster? - Just a moment, I beg you. Keep your dignity and think of where your boy spent his time during the last few weeks. Perhaps he is a gangster and you know nothing about it.

The above mentioned words are not our own. We are not quite that pessimistic. This was quoted from a writer in one of the large English newspapers in Chicago, - a man, who for a long time, has studied the various boys' gangs in Chicago. It is, therefore, of interest and importance to hear what he has to say and then to think seriously about it.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1913.

In Chicago, there are hundreds of gangs. Their memberships run into the thousands. Most of the members are between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Those that have long been with the gang and whose careers have not been ended by the Juvenile Court have become hardened criminals, or associate with such.

The remarkable feature in this gang situation is that most parents of these children know about them but take very little interest in the matter. These parents generally give one of two excuses: They believe it is an innocent club for boys that their son belongs to, or, on the other hand if they know the nature of the gang they have no knowledge of their boy's being a member there.

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When that criminal, Webb, who murdered a policeman, was arrested, his mother and sister were surprised and frightened to death. At first they believed that surely this was some mistake. It was extremely hard for them to imagine that "their boy," their own dear child and brother is that hardened criminal that Chicago police have so long sought. There are today in Chicago hundreds of mothers, thousands of sister, who may be astounded by their sons and brothers, as the Webbs were, when their sons will be caught and their careers halted by arrest.

The hundreds of gangs in Chicago, have their hide outs or rooms in old half broken down shanties, in the city alleys, or in dens or pits in the sparsely populated neighborhoods. The barns and pits of these gangs

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are full of the loot of their robberies. They have secret codes and keep their mouths shut. This code is strictly adhered to, since in no other place does he meet the punishment that is here dealt to the gang member who violates its secrets.

Mr. John H. Witter, the superintendent of the Chicago Boys' Club, claims that people do not rightly understand the Chicago gangs. The public pictures the word "gangster" usually as a man who shows the lines of criminal tendencies in his face. But, as a fact, this is false. The gangster is generally a young boy of about 16 or 18 years of age in whom one can see no harm. But he is a criminal. He is a thief, a petty thief as yet.

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When he reaches his 17th or 18th year he becomes more and more the criminal. The Chicago police can bear witness to the fact that there isn't a more desperate law-breaker than the young gangster. An old hand is very cautious with his tools. He avoids the crime of murder. But a youngster will unwittingly shoot a policeman the minute he sees him. He would cold bloodedly shoot a person just to have a bit of "excitement." And, because he does not show the symptoms of a true criminal, it is difficult to find him. After he has committed a murder he goes home and behaves as a normal innocent child would.

According to Superintendent Witter the entire blame for the existence of gangsters in Chicago can be laid at the door of their environment. The city boy reaches his most trying period at the age of 10. Up to this

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1913.

time, the boy has played in his home. He has toys and playthings that occupy his young mind. But at ten his desires change. He must have new thoughts and things to amuse him such as his home does not furnish. Especially in the more crowded neighborhoods is it hard for the boy to find a more suitable preoccupation. Then he travels far from home to distant empty lots or alleys to meet other young boys like himself.

It is in the nature of young boys when they meet to get together and do things. The spirit that accompanies this first step is very good. It is the right one to take. The club that they thus form may have a very good educational value of healthy play and amusement. But they have no one to direct and lead this club. Thus without guidance it may easily be transformed into a group of bad children.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1913.

The youngsters, so organized, now roam about seeking entertainment. If they are in the country they go to hunt squirrels. They roam the woods gathering nuts, or go swimming at the nearest creek, or even to fish. But, the city boys do not have these opportunities. Their first expedition is to an old empty house. The plumbing is removed and sold and with the money they buy, of course, candy. But you can't confine yourself only to tearing down plumbing; and besides, in the more densely settled neighborhoods, the rooms are not often empty. The boys must therefore seek other means of obtaining excitement and cash. Thus, the filching begins.

Should one of these boys be caught early in his career and placed in the hands of the Juvenile Court, he may yet be saved. But if he should avoid arrest until he is 19, he will have become a full-fledged criminal that enters a large criminal gang operated by such persons as the Webb boy.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1913.

There are certain places in Chicago where the average local citizen is afraid to go when it is dark, because they are known as hideouts for gangsters, bandits and tough youths. Hundreds of businessmen in the districts of the tenements and the schools are being constantly robbed by these young gangsters who break into stores whether some one is there or not.

Mr. Witter has come to the conclusion that the gangster problem is not only the task of the Chicago police but should be the problem of the entire community. The Chicago Boys' Club of which Mr. Witter is the director, has done much to rescue our youth. It is done by taking the boy off the street and giving him a place to play and to amuse himself in the club-rooms. But, the Boys' Club, inspite of the fact that it has many buildings in the various parts of the city cannot enter more than a limited number of boys. The club membership at present consists of 1,500 boys.

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This is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the hordes of children that leave the straight and narrow path.

"There is one thing I want to warn parents about," says Superintendent Witter. "That is, not to oppose the organization of children. It is the best thing for them. Some children even have to be encouraged to organize in clubs. But, parents should make it their business to know all that takes place there and should even participate, to help their boys in club work and keep them from gangster tendencies. The entire question is just a matter of play. Give the children many good play-grounds and you will find that the energies the tenement children are expending on bad features will be spent on worthy and useful purposes.

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"What Chicago's parents must understand is that these small untutored gangs are the biggest schools for law-breakers, and that the youngster who graduates from these schools is the most horrible of criminals. He becomes accustomed to crimes from his earliest youth and he does his unholy work with exceptional spirit, not as crime, but as exciting sport. - What, then, were the automobile gangsters that terrorized Chicago, about a year ago? They stole, and robbed, and murdered, more for sport than for hunger or thirst."

E. M. Wolfson.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.).PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 27, 1911.

The Lawndale Club is giving an entertainment for its club members this evening. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss daily questions.

After the discussion, the social committee of the club will inform the members of plans for coming season's entertainments.

Last Friday evening, the club treated the members with several enjoyable vaudeville acts. Mr. Wm. Block and Miss Sadie Schreiber were the entertainers of the evening.

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JEWISH

COURIER 4-1-10 (An ad apparently) WRA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Important news for Chess Players.
Is there a Jew who doesn't play Chess?
The West Side Coffee Shop, 1018 South Halsted Street near Miller, is the one place where you can play chess to your hearts content without a fee. In our restaurant you can get the finest fresh and kosher food at reasonable prices at all times. Finest service guarantee.

Henry Chase, champion chess player of the United States gives everyone a chance to play him and show him his ability.

Make no mistake, and don't forget the address.

WEST SIDE CHESS CLUB
1018 S. Halsted St. 1 Floor up.
Telephone- Monroe 4445.

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Jewish Labor World, 3/12/ 1909.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

William H. Taft's inauguration, according to preparatory plans was to exceed those of all the former presidents, but nature would not permit them to make an exception for President Taft.

Every right thinking person will ask himself the question: Why were they intending to make more fuss with Taft's inaugural than with any of the former presidents? The answer will be found in Taft's inaugural speech, which is considered a sort of program for the new administration. What did Taft say in his speech? He notified us he will follow the policies of Roosevelt, that means he will holler at the trusts, but that he will not do anything against them. He wants a strong army and navy to maintain peace. Nevertheless, he will follow all of Roosevelt's policies, but one. When Roosevelt posed as a radical, at least by his talk, the capitalists lost all their confidence in him. Therefore, Taft immediately assured the capitalist that he will not utter one word against him. He declared that injunctions are very important and that they must not be rejected, but the judges that issue those injunctions must deal with justice; with that the capitalist is assured that if

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WPA (N.Y.C.) Proj. 30275

Jewish Labor World, 3/12/ 1909.

at any time he will contact the court for an injunction against a union, strikers, etc., the judge will always find a law of justice to favor him.

All of Taft's speech consisted of promises of what he was going to carry through for the interests of the capitalist class. Not a word did he mention of the working class, not a word mentioned of what the government was going to do for the thousands of unemployed, that are going around in the large cities, from factory to factory looking for work, not a word mentioned of the millions of children and women who are forced to go to work in factories to keep from starving to death, while their fathers and husbands cannot obtain employment. The only time he mentioned the worker was when he spoke of injunctions; were it not for the injunctions, he would have forgotten that there is a working class in America. When labor wants to use the power of the government for their own interests then they must elect, not those candidates selected by the capitalists, but those selected by the workers, with a program in the interests of the workers, that come out to the people and say that they stand for the interests of the entire nation.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3024

The Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 29, 1908.

Chicago, Illinois.
December 27, 1908 (?)

The second meeting of the United Jewish Industries Conference was held Sunday, December 27, at 486 Halsted Street. From various organizations the following delegates were present:

The Bakers' Union, local 237, Moliver Branch, Workmen's Circle, Wolyn Branch, Workmen's Circle. A roll call of delegates was taken. On the order of the day the following was taken up: "How to create a sentiment among the Jewish workers for organization?"

AJA (JLL) PRCJ 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 29, 1908.

After a lengthy debate, which continued approximately for 2 hours, during which the delegates did not arrive at any conclusion, a committee was elected to pass resolutions on the following questions:

1. The purpose of the Conference.

2. What position should the United Jewish Industries take?

A committee of seven (7) was also elected in order to pass the resolutions and present them before the next meeting.

B. Sosin, secretary.

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JEWISH

Courier, January 7, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The great hero of the Great Russian Revolution, Gregor Gershoni, in Chicago.

A large Mass Meeting of the Chicago-group of Social-Revolutionists will be held in honor of their comrade and great champion of socialistic ideas, Gregor Gershoni, and Comrade Katz of New York, Wednesday, January 9th, 1907, at 8 PM, in Orchestra Hall, 168 Michigan Avenue. An excellent musical-program has been arranged for this occasion.

An excellent musical program has been arranged for this occasion.

Chairman P. Sussman is in charge of all arrangements in connection with this reception. Tickets may be obtained at the following places:

Triest's Restaurant, 417 S. Halsted Street
Chicago Socialist, 163 E. Randolph "
North-Western Economy Drug Store, 1015 Milwaukee Ave.
Isaacson Drug Store, 353 W. 12th Street, and
Orchestra Hall.

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JEWISH

Courier, January 7, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Delegates of all progressive organizations will please have their credentials ready when they present themselves for admittance.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 17, 1905, 3:3.

FUND FOR REVOLUTIONARIES

CHICAGO RUSSIAN JEWS DECLARE OUTRAGES MUST BE AVENGED

Funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition by the revolutionary committee at St. Petersburg were collected last evening at a meeting of the Revolutionary Society of Russian Jews at the West Side Auditorium. The local branches of the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists united with the Jewish Bund is urging contributions.

For the purpose of purchasing arms for the revolutionaries $92.50 was collected. Subsequent personal contributions raised the amount to $256.80. An attempt will be made to divert a portion of the general fund for arming the Jews of Russia for self-defense. There will be a meeting to-night at Metropolitan Hall to further the revolutionary cause.

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Record-Herald, Oct. 8, 1905, 10:5.

CHICAGO HIST. SOC. PROJ. 30215

APPEAL TO WITTE CONDEMNED

Apollo Hall, 262 Blue Island Avenue, was filled last night by representatives of the old Jewish socialistic societies to protest against the action of Adolph Kraus and other members of the committee who asked the intercession of M. Witte in behalf of the Jews in Russia, and to condemn the officers of the Anshe Kanesses Israel Synagogue for the occurrences in that house on Sunday, September 24.

A resolution was adopted protesting against "the disgracefulaction of the congregation" and certain English papers of Chicago "that circulated false and fanatic rumors against the Jews of Chicago regarding the affair in the Synagogue."

The resolution also expressed the heartiest sympathy for Russian Jews and tendered hopes for success in the fight for liberty against the bureaucracy. Among the speakers were John H. Copland, Philip Rabinoditz, A. Litman, Morris Siskind, and L. Albert.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

GHETTO SCENE OF RIOT

MENTION OF WITTE BY ADOLF KRAUS CAUSES AN UPROAR IN A SYNAGOGUE

For the second time within a week the ghetto was in an uproar last night. Instead of money being the cause of the disorder, however it was the spirit of revolution, and in place of a bank as the center of activity there was a synagogue. A young Jewess, an exile from Russia, was the leader.

Five hundred Russian Jews, men and women, who believe in revolutionary methods to right the wrongs of their brethren in the land of the czar, caused a riot at the Russian synagogue, Clinton and Judd streets, where Adolf Kraus was addressing a Jewish meeting. The tumult had to be quelled by the police, and ten men and women were arrested.

Mr. Kraus had been talking some time and had begun to tell of his interview with Sergius Witte, at which he asked justice for the Jews through Mr. Witte's good offices.

WPA (N.J.) PROJ. 30275

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

Words Start Trouble

"We may trust the word of Mr. Witte that he will do all in his power to ameliorate the sufferings of the Jews," Mr. Kraus was saying when suddenly a member of a Jewish revolutionary society sprang to his feet.

"Do you trust a Russian politician," he shouted.

Before Mr. Kraus had time to answer there was a roar from the men and women, most of them young and hot-headed, who belong to or sympathize with the local Jewish organizations which seek to foment revolution in Russia. Throughout Mr. Kraus' speech they had been controlling themselves with difficulty, being anxious in the extreme to show their disapproval of his trip to the East to see Witte, which they regarded as "spiritless bending of the knee to tyranny."

Shouts Rend The Air

The interruption gave them their chance. Five hundred men and women jumped up - some on chairs, some on each other. "Down with Witte!" "Down with tyranny!"

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

"Down with the bureaucracy!" came the shouts. "Long live the revolution!"

Some of Kr. Kraus' friends and officials of the synagogue sought to quell the tumult, but the Jewish revolution was not to be stopped. Miss Annie Feder, a Jewish exile from Russia, who has been imprisoned in Warsaw, became the Joan of Arc of the affair.

"I protest against the action of Kraus in begging Witte for our rights," she cried, mounting a chair.

Again the roar of the Jewish battle cry rang through the hall. In the excitement some man - declared by the revolutionists to be a believer in "cringing to the czar" - struck Miss Feder. That was the signal for pandemonium.

Police Make Arrests

Then somebody telephoned for the police. Somebody else locked the doors. The synagogue continued to be a maelstrom until the patrol wagons arrived, when ten revolutionists were arrested and the remainder dissuaded from further rioting by the sight

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

of drawn clubs.

The prisoners, hailed as "martyrs" by the mob, were hustled into the patrols, followed by a cheering throng of men and women, who kept shouting life to revolution and death to autocracy, bureaucracy, Witte, and Nicholas. They were taken to the Maxwell Street station. Subsequently they were bailed out.

Mr. Kraus, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Stolz and A. Sulenfreund, his secretary, meanwhile had made his exit from the synagogue amid hisses and had driven away. On looking over the battlefield for casualties it was found several men had suffered slight wounds of various kinds. A wrenched arm and black eye were the worst injuries reported. Miss Feder was not hurt.

Special Meeting Held

After the smoke of battle had cleared away the believers in a Russian revolution called a special meeting at Porgas Hall, Maxwell and Jefferson streets, which was attended by the men and women who do not think Mr. Kruas should have asked Witte for anything in the name of the Jewish people. A. Litman was the orator of the meeting, which was held at 7 o'clock, about an hour after the riot. The meeting passed some

(L.) PROJ. 30276

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

seething resolutions, calling for the instant overturning of the czar, the grand dukes, and Mr. Witte.

Mr. Kraus said last night:- "I had been invited to address the congregation on Jewish questions of the day and my remarks were in the nature of a sermon. I had spoken three-quarters of an hour, and in concluding I referred to the conference with Baron Witte and said I thought he would put forth his best endeavors in behalf of the Jews in Russia. A voice interrupted me with the declaration, 'You can't trust any of these Russian officeholders.'

Regrests the Occurrence

"The man who had interrupted me jumped up, and several young men in the rear joined in hooting and yelling. Members of the congregation, becoming enraged, tried to eject them and a general fist fight followed. I regret the occurrence for the sake of the congregation, the members of which had nothing to do with the interruption, as well as for the sake of the misguided young men and women who caused it. I feel no resentment toward them, but only regret at the consequences to them which must follow."

FBI 302-75

Record-Herald, Sept. 25, 1905, 1:4.

The persons booked at the station were: Hyman Nikter, Sophie Nikter, Sara Sammon, Sam Pass, Ed Schwartz and Abe Alpert. Four men and women arrested were allowed to go at the station, no charge being entered against them.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.25. Wk. of February 28, 1903; p. 50

NRA 30275

Of all the Jewish Clubs in Chicago today, the Standard is the oldest, most prominent and most influential. It was organized April 4, 1869, and began its existence with 69 members. With the membership growing beyond the capacity of its quarters the Club in February 1889 moved into its own home, the present building, at Michigan Avenue and 24th Street.

An addition containing bachelor-apartments, has recently been built at a cost of $100,000.

The Lakeside, the second Jewish Club on the South Side, ranks next to the Standard in membership and importance. It was chartered June 2, 1884.

(ILL) PROP 300

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.341-342.

The Chicago Lodge No. 437, A. F. and A. M., was instituted in 1864. While we cannot designate this Masonic lodge as an exclusively Jewish institution, yet Jews, in the main, were instrumental in its establishment.

The first master of this lodge was Charles Cohen, who continued in office during the years of 1866 and 1867, and was again elected in 1878 and 1882.

For many years, Mr. Nathan Hefter has been the secretary of the Chicago Lodge. Many of our leading Jews in Chicago are now permanent members.

This institution has built up through the many years of its existence a bright record of noble deeds for charity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

<u>The Reform Advocate</u>, Vol. 21. Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.353.

The Ideal Club.

This club was organized for social purposes in 1883 with Dr. Simon Straussser, president, William Loeb, vice-president, Jacob Metzler, treasurer, and E. C. Hamburger, secretary.

The club is situated on the North Side, at 300 La Salle Ave.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 11, 1899. p.372.

Members of the Lakeside Club have organized the Seven O'clock Club, which will meet at that hour in the evening, once a month, to discuss a dinner and topics of the day. The officers elected were - president, Israel Cowen, vice-president, Louis Blum, secretary, M. J. Ries, treasurer, David Witkowsky. The first meeting will be held in December.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 16, 1897. p.350.

Invitations have been sent to all the members of the order B'nai Brith in this city to attend a reception to be given by the Covenant Culture Club.

The Club is an institution created under the auspices of the B'nai Brith lodges of our city for the purpose of fostering the growth of the order and promoting the social, moral and intellectual welfare of its members. The organization also furnishes aid and encouragement to benevolent and philanthropic efforts. The club is to be the headquarters for the B'nai Brith and also of all Jewish philanthropic organizations.

The officers are Herman Felsenthal, president, Max Stern, vice-president, Adolf Kraus, treasurer, Dr. A. R. Levy, secretary, and Arnold Wolf, financial secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 9, 1897. p.334.

A new club has entered the social field, the Unity Club of Chicago. It has purchased the property of the late Concordia Club and will occupy the club-house which was formerly the home of that organization.

Mr. Joseph G. Strauss is president of the new club and J. Edward Newberger, secretary. The Unity Club enters upon its career under favorable financial conditions and bids fair to become an important factor in Jewish social life.

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WPA (N.L.) PROJ. 30775

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 6, 1895. p.110.

The Knights and Ladies of the order of Maccabees, will give an entertainment at the Auditorium. Addresses will be made by Major Boynton, Miss B. West, and D. D. Aitken, high officials in the order.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 4, 1893. p.192.

The Aurora Club, a society of young misses of the South Side, resolved at their last meeting to assist some worthy family during the coming winter, with the funds in the hands of the treasurer. In accordance with their resolution, the club donated $5.00 to a poor widow who is trying to make a living for herself and child by peddling matches and small wares.

HOOVER INSTITUTION

The Occident, June 20, 1893.

THE ANARCHISTS

AND NOW FREE
(Editorial)

Governor Jno. P. Altgeld, has deemed it prudent as well as equitable to pardon Fielding, Schwab, and Neebe. This act has taken many people by surprise, but it brought comfort and joy to the condemned families and their friends. The Governor has stated his reasons plainly even if he had to overhaul some of judiciary, bailiffs, jurors, and so forth, procedures. Whatever the motive may have been for the official act of pardoning the men, we believe that it is humane, and that the cause of justice will in no way suffer thereby.

It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the United States is no field for anarchism. The laborers, workingmen, and proletariates have it in their power to change the policies, officers, and incumbents at stated elections. The laws of the land must be maintained!

The American Jewish Year Book. 5669.

THE YEAR 5668. By Louis H. Levin.

In his paragraph entitled "Petition," we find the following excerpts dealing with the Averbuch and Chief of Police Shippy incidents in Chicago: "Those who seek the rough edges between Jews and Christians will find an instance here and there to point a moral and adorn a tale. - - - Feeling was aroused by the alleged attempt of Averbuch to kill Chief Shippy of Chicago, who managed to dispatch his assailant. The subsequent rough and unwarranted action of the police towards the inhabitants of the foreign quarter of Chicago brought from Jane Addams a defense of the foreigner in America that our statesmen should take to heart. Circumstances surrounding the death of Averbuch have raised doubts whether he really made an attempt on the life of the policeman, and these doubts remain in spite of an inquiry. Not long after the death of Averbuch, one Silverstein, a weak-minded individual, destroyed himself and another man in New York by exploding a bomb, which was assumed to have been meant for the police; and these two incidents, together with one or two more of the same kind, gave the order by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor directed against foreign anarchists timely significance; but it did not prevent Rose Pastor Stokes from declaring at a public meeting that she preferred the red flag to the stars and stripes. The breaking up of a Zionist meeting in Philadelphia shows how far police suspicion went at the time." (pp.198-199.)

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of March 11, 1893.

[THE SABBATH ASSOCIATION]

The Sabbath Visitor Association, Chicago Branch, will meet on the afternoon of March 12th. The local branch is arranging to entertain the members from the entire country, the second week in August.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 11, 1893.

[LODGES CONVENE]

The 25th annual convention of District Grand Lodge No.6, was held in this city on Feb. 5th, 6th, and 7th. There were present about 60 delegates representing lodges in Illinois, Wisconsin, Mich., Minn., and Neb.

Israel Cowen of Chicago was elected and installed as the new president.

On Sunday evening, the local lodges gave an entertainment in honor of the visiting delegates. Sinai Temple was filled by members to hear the address of Mr. Jacob Furth. On Tuesday night, an elaborate banquet was given at the Great Northern Hotel.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 9, 1892.

[THE LAKESIDE CLUB]

The Lakeside Club has purchased a building lot on the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Forty-second street for $38,500. The lot has a frontage on the boulevard of 100 feet and on forty-second street of 150 feet. It is the intention to have plans drawn at once for a $100,000 club house.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 14, 1893.

[FOR A GOOD CAUSE]

The Tyrolean Dramatic and Social Club, whose chief object is to assist in charitable work, will give its first entertainment at the Kursaal, on Thirty-first street, this evening.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of March 5, 1892.

[THE LADIES SEWING CIRCLE MEETS]

The annual meeting of the N.S. Ladies' Sewing Society took place Wednesday at Turner Hall with nearly 300 Ladies being present.

Clothing, bedding, coal and groceries were given to 173 families and 225 children, and $954 was expanded for poor families. The society has 198 members.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Feb. 27, 1892.

[SEWING CIRCLE]

The South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, calico ball takes place tonight at the 31st st. Music Hall.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5965

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of June 26, 1891.

[THE B'NAI B'RITH]

The representatives of the B'nai B'rith lodges have abandoned the idea of holding a mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the Russian-Jewish question. Instead thereof, a festival will be arranged to be held within a few weeks, for the benefit of the Evening School.

AMER. JEWISH HIST. SOCIETY

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 19, 1891.

[SUMMER FESTIVAL PLANNED]

Myrtle Council, R. A. will give a summer night's festival on July 11, in celebration of its seventh anniversary.

The Jewish Advance, June 28, 1878

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Office Branch Lodge, A. Bernstein, 354 S. Clark Street

Chicago Lodge No. 1 - Meets cor. Adams & LaSalle Streets, every alternate Sunday. Nathan Davis, Bresident, A.L. Farber, Secretary.

Western Lodge No. 2 - Meets at 554 S. Halsted Street, every alternate Sunday. A. Bernstein, President, M. J. Stern, Secretary.

Illinois Lodge No. 3 - Meets cor. Adams & LaSalle Streets every alternate Sunday. A. Paradise, Pres., A.L. Stern, Secretary.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878

Calendars of Lodges
in Chicago

District Grand Lodge No. 6 - I.O.B.B.
Office of Secretary, Ed. Loeb, 151 LaSalle Street.
Ramah Lodge No. 33, Meets every Wednesday, cor. LaSalle & Lake Streets; Jacob Gerber, President, H. Frank, Secretary.

Hilled Lodge No. 72 - Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, cor. Halsted and Madison Streets. Abraham Gottlieb, President, and Henry Orthul, Secretary.

Maurice Mayer Lodge No. 105 - Meets on the 2d and 4th Thursday of month, at 146 22nd Street. M.S. Judah, President, M. Arensberg, Secretary.

Jonathan Lodge No. 130, Lewis Brede, Secretary.

Sovereignity Lodge No. 148 - Meets every alternate Monday at North Side Turner Hall; D. Loeser, Pres., A. Vorden, Secretary.

I E The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878 WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Oriental Lodge, No. 139 - Meets every Thursday, cor. LaSalle & Lake Streets; Simon Stern, Pfesident; Ignatz Gottlieb, Secretary.

Chicago Lodge No. 263; R. Singer, Secretary.

Illinois Lodge No.1264 - Meets on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month, at York's Hall, cor. State and 18th Streets.

Northwestern Lodge No. 265, meets on the 2d and 4th Thursday of every month, at 554 S. Halsted Street. N. Kahn, President; H. Levy, Secretary.

District Grand Lodge No. 4 - K.S.B.
Office of the Secretary, S. Zoellner, Milwaukee Avenue.

Noah Lodge No. 25 - Meets every alternate Sunday, cor. LaSalle & Adams Streets. Jacob Asher, President, B. Behrens, Secretary.

Garden City Lodge, No. 49 - Meets on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month at cor. LaSalle & Adams Streets. Isaac Abrahams, President; Lewis Gerbach, Secretary.

The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878

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Germania Lodge No. 83, meets on the 2d and 3d Sunday of every month, at 112 - 14 E. Randolph Street. Mr. Wolf Seng, President; M. Ahnstern, Secretary.

Rebecca Lodge No. 1 - Meets every Sunday at 2 PM, at 208 S. LaSalle Street. Mrs. Rosalia Ruben, Vice-President; Adolph Silver, Secretary.

I.O.P.S. of 1:
Moses Lodge No. 18. M. Kaufman, Secretary.
Issyah Lodge No. 22. M. Schneider, President; Joseph Volk, Secretary.

Excelsior Lodge No. 29 - Meets on the 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month, at 64 N. Clark Street. Barney Herrick, President; F. Minzesheimer, Secretary.

Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 49, meets on the 2nd and last Sunday of every month, cor. LaSalle & Adams Streets. J.R. Gardener, President; A. Diamond, Secretary.

Rising Star Lodge No. 50. Julius Katz, Secretary.

Germania Lodge No. 58 - Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month, at Northeast cor. Randolph and Clinton Streets. Z. Sonsheimer, President, Morris Kaskel, Secretary.

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JEWISH

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The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878

I.O.F.S. of 1

Moses Lodge No. 18
M.Kaufman, Secretary

Isajah Lodge No. 22
M. Schneieer, President Jos.Falk,Secretary

Excelsior Lodge No. 29
Meets on the 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month

At 64 N. Clark Street

Barney Herrick, President.
A. Minzesheimer, Secretary.

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The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1878.

Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 49
Meets on the 2nd and last Sunday of every month,
corner of LaSalle and Adams Street,
J.R. Gardener, President,
A. Diamond, Secretary.

Rising Star Lodge No. 50
Julius Katz, Secretary

Germania Lodge No. 58
Meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday of every month, at
northeast corner Randolph and Clinton Streets.
Z. Sinsheimer, President,
Marcus Kaskel, Secretary.

I. ATTITUDES
F. Politics
1. Voting
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IV (Bohemian)

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM
by
J. Loebner

We wish to extend sincere congratulations to the Jewish citizens of Chicago for their participation in the election of Judge William E. Dever to the office of mayor. They have shown themselves capable of properly evaluating a candidate for public office, and at the same time, they have manifested their power and influence in the political life of this city.

The large vote cast by the Jews for Dever was given to the candidate of the Democratic party, which, since 1897, when Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor, has been quite friendly to Jews. The Democratic party here has given us great recognition by appointing Jews to important offices, by placing Jews on their tickets /as candidates/ for high offices, and by seeing to it that they were elected. This recognition on the one hand, and the large vote cast by the Jews for Dever on the other hand, should serve as a lesson

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1923.

to the Republicans of this city who underestimated the strength of the Jewish vote.

Chicago Jews generally have more confidence in the Democratic leadership than in the haughty Republican. They /the Jews/ don't have to approach the Democratic party via the backdoor, nor need they resort to any mediators when they want a favor. This sentiment, i. e., the friendly relationship between the Democratic leaders and the Jews, is expressed in the columns of the Courier throughout the entire year, especially during campaigns.

The Republican party here has only five Jews in important offices: Hugo Pam and Hugo Friend, Superior Court judges; Morris Eller, member of the Sanitary Board; Emanuel Eller and Joseph Shulman, Municipal Court judges. Only a few other Jews have held small jobs here and there. The Ellers and Shulman need not feel grateful to the Republican party for their offices, but rather to Mayor Thompson and his faction. The governor has not appointed any Jew to any high office. It is doubtful whether there have been three Jews in state jobs,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1923.

during the period that Len Small has been in Springfield. Like Thompson, Small appealed to the Jewish vote before the election, but after the election, he turned his back on the Jews.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, put into office Joseph B. David, Joseph Sabath, Harry M. Fisher, Superior Court judges; Michael Rosenberg, member of the Sanitary Board; Jacob Lindheimer, assistant county treasurer; Harry A. Lipsky, election commissioner, Henry A. Berger, county attorney; Jacob Arvey, alderman; Max Korshak Fred Bernstein, and Sidney Pollack, masters in chancery; and quite a number of other Jews who work in every city and county office controlled by Democrats. The new mayor will undoubtedly appoint additional Jews to office. Let us not forget our two Federal judges /Julian/ Mack and /Samuel/ Alshuler; and what about Congressman /A. J./ Sabath? They are all Democrats.

Dever is a man of great ability. He will be able to do a great deal for our city. He will provide better, cheaper, and more comfortable transportation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1923.

He will make our public schools the best in the world. He will also provide wider and better streets, cleaner alleys, more playgrounds, swimming pools, better-equipped fire departments, electrified railroad lines; in short, a healthier, cleaner, and safer Chicago. This is Dever's program and he will carry it through.

All this speaks well for the Democratic party in Chicago, and, therefore, it is no wonder that the Jews of Chicago voted, in the main, for the Democratic party.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3 0275

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 25, 1923.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH ENDORSES JACOB M. ARVEY

The Golden Lodge, No. 44, Order Knights of Joseph, at its last meeting, unanimously endorsed Jacob M. Arvey for alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward. Mr. Arvey is an active member of the Lodge, a young Jewish man with many qualifications that make him the most suitable man for the office which he seeks. We expect all of our members, as well as every Jewish citizen of the Twenty-fourth Ward, to vote for him and to induce their friends to do likewise.

David Horwich, commander,
Samuel Marx, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM
by
J. Loebner

The citizens of Chicago will be asked to vote in the aldermanic primaries, which will take place Tuesday, February 27. Instead of thirty-five wards, there are now fifty wards, and instead of two aldermans, only one will be elected from each ward. The Jewish citizens, as well as the non-Jewish, are earnestly requested to participate in the elections, and help elect the best and most suitable men to the City Council.

The Twenty-fourth Ward is one of the new wards and ninety-five per cent of its population is Jewish. Thus, it is a Jewish ward--the most beautiful Jewish district in America. The largest and most significant institutions of the Jewish Orthodoxy of Chicago are located in that ward. Most of the Orthodox synagogues can be found there. Hitherto, this district has not been represented in the City

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

Council by a Jew. We now have an opportunity to send a Jew from that ward to the City Council. And he should be Paul Rothenberg.

The writer of these lines is wholeheartedly in favor of voting for Paul Rothenberg. Many individuals and organizations, whose memberships are made up of all classes of Jews, have agreed that the next City Council of our city shall have a majority of more capable members than the City Council has had for the past eight years. That is why they will vote for Paul Rothenberg.

Paul Rothenberg is very popular in his ward and he has gained this popularity as a result of his willingness to serve all those who turn to him for help. He is influential in the higher political circles of our city, county, and state governments. He is also a brilliant orator. He is a considerate person, and has initiated some constructive community enterprises. He has decided to make an honorable record for himself, for the ward in which he lives, and for the city in general, if he is elected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

It grieves me, therefore, to see how some of his political opponents and toadies hired by his enemies seek to undermine his candidacy, not by discussing issues, not by comparing his ability and character, but by slander, lies, and cheap provocations. These are their campaign methods.

They do not want Paul Rothenberg as alderman. They seek the office of alderman for themselves. As honest people, that is their privilege. But honest people do not throw stones and mud at political adversaries; honest people do not fabricate accusations, nor do they incite or provoke others. We hope that the Jewish masses will protest against such campaign methods on election day.

His opponents are raising the question of the Mexican project, in which Paul Rothenberg played such a prominent role in the interests of our people. They deny the fact that President Obregon of Mexico offered Paul Rothenberg territory for Jewish colonization. They also deny the fact the the offer is still good. They claim that he wished to have Jews settle there "for his own financial purposes," and "that the Jewish people laughed at that". These libels ought to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

bring jail sentences upon their framers. Here is the offer which has been publicly reproduced:

"President of the Republic of Mexico, National Palace

May 10, 1922

"Mr. Paul Rothenberg,
"1639 South Sawyer Avenue,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Brother: In reference to our conversation regarding the immigration of Russian Jews to Mexico, it gives me pleasure to inform you that the Government of which I have the honor to be President, would welcome this immigration. However, I deem it advisable to let you know that if the immigrants are to acquire real estate in the Republic of Mexico, they must become Mexican citizens. Also, the law provides that foreigners are prohibited from buying property within a distance of one hundred kilometers (eighty miles) parallel to the border, and fifty kilometers (forty miles) within distance of the ocean front.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

"In the country, there are several million hectares which can be used for colonization purposes. A large portion of the land can be used for farming. You can rest assured that the immigrants whom I have designated, if they will accept the provisos that I have mentioned, and will abide by the laws of our constitution, concerning the acquisition of property, will enjoy the guarantees of security and protection which are given to all citizens of the Mexican republic.

"I have taken up the matter with Senator Shleimer of Arizona in an interview which I had with him in our capital city. He is in a position to give you more details than it is possible to convey in a letter.

"With my personal greetings, I am
"Your devoted friend,
Obregon."

Paul Rothenberg asked Jewish leaders to sponsor this project, but none of them,

(ALL) FPOL 30276

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

with the exception of Israel Zangwill made any inquiries about it.

A person who speaks disparagingly of the territory does not know what he is talking about because no one has taken the trouble to investigate it. Rabbi Zelenko of El Paso, /Texas/ is such a person. In his report, he speaks of second-hand information, and second-hand information is little better than ignorance or false information.

Paul Rothenberg, together with a few intimate friends, went to Mexico, at his own expense, to investigate the land. They took with them a noted American engineer and a surveyor, who issued a detailed and favorable report. In the meantine, Paul Rothenberg has advised no one to settle there until the project has been legalized.

Unfortunately, the project was not supported by the large Jewish organizations. But this fact, however, does not in the least minimize the good intentions and lofty ideals of Rothenberg in his attempt to find a home for the Jews of Eastern Europe. No decent or loyal Jew can have any complaints against Rothenberg,

(ALL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

especially since he did not ask anyone for financial support; at least he did not ask his political opponents.

Paul Rothenberg wanted to accomplish something great, noble, and sacred for his people, but he was not successful. Although he failed he still towers above his opponents. The people are with Rothenberg and they will vote for him.

(U.L.) PROJ. 30276

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 1, 1922.

VOTE FOR JUDGE SABATH NEXT MONDAY

Judge Joseph Sabath, who is running for re-election to the Superior Court, is one of the most influential and beloved figures in the judiciary in Cook County. The Jewish voters of both parties will have an opportunity to vote for him next Monday.

Judge Joseph Sabath is an experienced jurist and a just man. He was elected to the Municipal Court bench in November, 1910, resigned from that office in July, 1912, and was appointed on the same day by Governor Edward F. Dunne to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard J. Burke. He was elected judge of the Superior Court to succeed himself on November 7, 1916, an office which he is still holding.

Judge Sabath is a member of many organizations, public and philanthropic. He

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has made himself known, far and wide, for his good deeds and just decisions, and he is beloved and respected. Judge Sabath is confident of his election next Monday, but the Jewish citizens of both parties will show him their regard when they all, as one man, give him their full support--give him a tremendous number of votes. The Jewish citizens can do it next Monday when the judicial elections take place.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1922.

TOMORROW'S PRIMARY ELECTION

(Editorial)

Even primary elections have their /own particular/ fate. Sometimes a primary election in Chicago passes by as if it were an insignificant incident. The local political situation is not complicated, the public knows what is what, and is well acquainted with the leading personalities of the campaign. When the local political situation is clear, the public knows for whom to vote and the primary elections pass as though they were unimportant incidents. Every citizen goes to the polls, votes, and he is through. But it sometimes happens, as in tomorrow's primary elections, that the political situation is not clear because the parties are split up. The public is then in the dark; it does not know who is who and what is what. It hears from so many candidates, about so many parties, programs, slogans, and so on, that it is bewildered and it needs

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a guiding hand to clarify and explain the parties and the personalities of the candidates.

We, therefore, consider it our editorial duty to discuss tomorrow's primaries and to say a few words about the parties and the candidates, particularly about the Jewish candidates of the various parties.

There are four parties active in the election campaign for tomorrow's primaries: the regular Democratic party, the rebel Democratic faction, the regular Republican party and the Republican faction led by Brundage and Crowe. All four parties have put up their candidates. Many independent candidates are also running.

The Republican groups have a few Jews running on their ballot. Sol P. Roderick is running as candidate for Sanitary District Trustee, and Emanuel Eller,

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Max Luster,and Benjamin Cohen are running for judges of the Municipal Court.

Emanuel Eller is a young, capable lawyer who is well known among the local circles of Chicago. He is the son of Morris Eller, a member of the Sanitary Board.

The regular Democratic party has six Jewish candidates upon its list, four of them running for judges. Of the four candidates for judges, one is a well-known and beloved figure in Jewish Chicago. We mean Judge Henry Horner of the Probate Court, who has distinguished himself as a judge by his capability, wisdom, honesty, and hard work. The other three candidates for Municipal Court judges are Samuel E. Weinshenker, Isidor Brown, and S. E. Pincus. The other two candidates of the regular Democratic party are Alderman Schwartz and Michael Rosenberg. Mr. Schwartz, as alderman of the Third Ward, distinguished himself by his ability and he became one of the leading and most influential

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aldermen, although he is still a young man. The Democratic party recognized his capability and talent by running him as a candidate for the Board of Review. The other candidate, Michael Rosenberg, is the son of Rachmiel Rosenberg. Mr. Rosenberg, better known among his many friends as Mike Rosenberg, is one of the most popular young Jewish men in the community. He is an active civic worker. He, like his father, is a great philanthropist. He is active in almost all Jewish institutions, and is, in general, a good and likeable man. The leaders of the Democratic party are running him as a candidate for the Sanitary District. They know that he is very popular among the Jews and they hope that he will receive the Jewish vote.

The rebel Democratic faction did not put up any Jewish candidates for important offices but instead, to satisfy a personal grudge, put up rival candidates against Judge Horner, Michael Rosenberg, and Ulysses S. Schwartz for the Board of Review. Had the regular Democratic party dropped the candidacy of Judge Henry Horner, then the so-called rebel faction would not have put up its own

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candidates and would have accepted and approved the general slate of the candidates of the regular Democratic party. This is important for the Jewish Democratic voters to know.

It would be a crime to fail to elect a man like Judge Henry Horner, who, by his excellent conduct of his office, brought honor to it, to himself, and to the Jews of Chicago. It would not be right to fail to elect Michael Rosenberg, a capable, young Jewish nationalist, because certain politicians have a personal grudge against him. The regular Democratic party deserves credit for exhibiting character and courage in protecting the honor of men who won the esteem of the community by their public activity.

This covers in full the list of the Jewish candidates of the various parties.

Among the Jewish candidates there are important personalities, who merit our

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respect. If there is any chance to elect them all, it becomes first of all the duty of all Jewish voters in Chicago to go tomorrow to the polls and vote. By not participating in the primary elections, they rob the Jewish candidates of the possibility of being elected at the regular elections. If the political parties see that the Jews do not participate in the primaries, they will not put up any Jewish candidates in the future.

We, therefore, say to the Chicago Jews: do your duty tomorrow as citizens and as Jews.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1932.

WHAT THE JEWS SHOULD BEAR IN MIND WHEN THEY GO TO VOTE IN THE COMING ELECTIONS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE TO DO TO BE ABLE TO VOTE

by
J. Leibner

/Translator's note: The first few paragraphs of this article were not translated as they do not come within the scope of this project./

The Jews of Chicago are to blame, if, up until now, they have not been adequately represented in the state and county offices, in the city offices, and on the Municipal court benches. The Jews were not sufficiently interested to show their power at a primary election; they did not vote.

This mistake can be corrected; then we can hope for a larger representation.

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To realize this,huge numbers of Jewish citizens must vote. The leaders of the political parties will have to take this vote into consideration. Then we can expect, in the near future, to have more Jewish representatives in the state, city and county governments.

The Jewish citizens should vote in the coming primaries. Let them vote for the candidates of the party to which they belong. They have an extraordinarily large vote in this community. By voting they will obtain both representation and power. In the coming primaries the Jewish vote will help to nominate [candidates], and in many cases will decide the nomination. The Jewish vote will especially help to decide the nomination in the cases of the Jewish candidates. Therefore, do not forget to vote!

If a person voted two years ago, at a primary, the Republican ticket, let us say, and since then did not vote in any primary, he can now vote, if he wants

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to, the Democratic ticket, and vice versa. The primary law is binding for two years and everyone can change his party affiliation after that period. An individual has to vote, however, the ticket for which he voted at any primary during the last two years; a Republican cannot vote for a Democrat and a Democrat cannot vote for a Republican. Bear this in mind.

The primary elections will be on Tuesday, April 11, four weeks from today. Do not forget the day and the date. The polling places will be open from six o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening. Remember this. If you are a Republican, ask in your polling place for a Republican ballot--the color is green; if you are a Democrat, ask for a Democratic ballot--the color is pink.

Use the pencil that you will find in the booth of the polling place. Do not take any other pencil. Do not mark on the ballot any sign other than an X

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and do not be in a hurry when you vote. Take your time in selecting the candidates for whom you want to vote, and mark an X in front of their names. If you think that you have spoiled your ballot, or that you have made a mistake and did not vote the way you wanted to, you can demand a new ballot. Be careful to vote right. You will not find a circle on top of the primary ballot where you can mark an X. Primaries are not general elections.

Do not vote for more candidates than are necessary. Read over how many are to be nominated and mark your ballot accordingly. Your vote is secret. Nobody knows for whom you voted. You can, therefore, vote as your conscience dictates.

You have to register in order to vote. Registration day is Tuesday, March 21. Remember the date. This is the only opportunity you will have to register for the primary elections, if you are not registered. You cannot vote

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unless you are registered and it is too late to "complain" that you were negligent after the registration books are closed. Nothing in the world, except sickness, should prevent a citizen from registering. If you plan to leave town, you should see to it that you are registered. If you are registered you can vote and you can help nominate those whom you want to see nominated; later you can help elect those whom you want to see elected. Put business aside, put pleasure aside--register if you are not properly registered; if you have moved since the last election into another precinct or another ward, register again.

Women citizens have an equal right /of suffrage/ in the primaries and in the elections. They should let themselves be heard. They can help to nominate and to elect.

Every Jewish citizen should feel the responsibility, the power, and the privilege that the ballot gives him. He should use this power and privilege in an

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intelligent way and vote for those who, he believes, will serve the people best. We say the same to the women voters.

The Jewish voters should remember the Jews who are candidates for various offices. They should also bear in mind those by whose efforts the Jews are put forward as candidates; they should give them their entire support.

There are many Jewish candidates for the various public offices. Not all the candidates have been officially announced as yet. Not all factions are ready with their slates and therefore, we do not know, as yet, the exact composition of the ballot that will be handed out to the voters at the polls on Tuesday, April 11. We will mention here only those Jewish candidates whom we are sure are going to be candidates. They expect your support.

On the Democratic ticket: Judge Henry Horner is running for renomination as

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judge of the Probate Court, Judge Michael Rosenberg, for nomination to the Sanitary Board, Julius Schwartz, for member of the Board of Review, and Samuel Weinshenker, Samuel Pincus, and Isidore Brown for nomination to the Municipal Court.

On the Republican ticket: Sol P. Roderick is running for nomination as candidate for the Sanitary Board, Emanuel Eller, Municipal Court, Robert Blumenfeld, County Commissioner.

Jacob Epstein in the seventeenth district, Harry I Weisbrod in the nineteenth district, Sidney Lyons in the fifth district, H. S. Ginsburg in the tenth district--are all running for nomination to the /State/ Legislature. There are many more Jews, whose names we do not have on hand, who are running for office. All their names will be announced in the Courier and you are urgently requested to look out for those announcements.

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Vote for the candidates of both parties and remember that the Jewish candidates depend a great deal upon your vote: first, to secure their nomination and election, and second, to prevent malicious people from saying the Jews do not avail themselves of the opportunity given to them in this country, and that, though citizens, they do not care who runs their civic affairs for them.

It is un-American, it is not a good Jewish policy to vote only for Jewish candidates. Voting for Jewish candidates only can do us harm; the non-Jewish citizen will vote for non-Jews only and the public will think that the Jews are estranging themselves, that they do not work together with the rest for the welfare of the general community.

Once more: see that you are registered properly and do not forget to vote in the primary elections.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 5, 1920.

THE JEWISH VOTE

(Editorial in English)

Now that the elections are over, and the election returns from nearly all the states are known, it is possible to analyze the so-called Jewish vote.

In New York, the so-called Jewish vote went to the Democratic nominee for governorship, Mr. Smith, who is known for his liberalism and for his straightforwardness, and who is probably the most popular political figure in the East. He ran ahead of the national Democratic ticket with one million votes, and it is conceded that a good part of this million votes is Jewish. As far as the national elections are concerned, the Jewish vote in New York went partly to the Republican and partly to the Socialist presidential nominees, though it is self-understood that tens of thousands of Jews voted for Governor Cox in recognition of his services rendered to his own state and in recognition of the services

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the Democratic party has rendered to the Jewish people. The Jews in New York have been as much affected by the Republican landslide as other sections of the population. The division of the Jewish vote in New York only corroborates the statement that there is no Jewish vote at all, and that Jews vote not as Jews but as American citizens, and as members of the various political parties.

In New York, the greatest industrial center in the world, and the greatest proletarian Jewish center, there is always a large radical Jewish vote. But we certainly do not exaggerate matters when we say that the Italian proletarians or the Irish proletarians are as much radically inclined as their Jewish brothers, and that their vote too goes to the Socialist candidates.

In the city of Chicago, the radical Jewish vote was not as heavy as in New York, though the Socialist politicians make a fuss about the vast radical numbers. The Debs' vote in Chicago was forty-two thousand, and we doubt very much whether more than five thousand Jewish citizens voted for Debs. The entire Jewish vote

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in Chicago is probably from sixty to seventy thousand. Chicago is the center of the I. W. W., and the center of many other radical groups and sections, and if the Chicago vote for Debs is forty-two thousand all told, then the Jewish Debs' vote must have been a very small one. The bulk of the Jewish vote was given to both major parties, the Republican and the Democratic.

We suppose that the same state of affairs prevails in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and other Jewish centers in the East. As a rule, the Jewish vote goes to the best man, and not to a certain party. This can be best seen from the fact that Governor Smith in New York, considered one of the best governors New York has ever had, drew such a tremendous Jewish vote in spite of the Republican landslide. And it is conceded that his staunchest supporters are to be found in the ghetto. Senator Lewis in Chicago, who, because of his excellent qualities as a man and as a public worker, is so popular among the Jews, also drew a considerable Jewish vote in the city of Chicago, though it is also true that thousands of Jewish citizens voted for the Republican nominee for

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governorship.

The conclusion is, therefore, justified that the so-called Jewish vote, of which the politicians talk so much during the election campaign, is a myth and exists only in the imagination of certain politicians.

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IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 2, 1920.

TO THE JEWISH CITIZENS OF CHICAGO!

The Jewish citizens of Chicago who are marching to the polls today--and we hope that all Jewish voters in Chicago will fulfill their duty as citizens and go to the polls--must remember that today is judgment day not only for the United States, but also for the entire world, as well as for the Jewish people. The whole world now places its hope upon the United States; all nations wish for and must have the sympathy and aid of this powerful republic, The United States is in a position to determine the future history of the world for many generations /to come/. If the American people today express their will toward liberalism, their desire to fulfill a great historic task, then America will be liberal and Europe will also be liberal. A liberal and democratic American government will not tolerate the forces of reaction in Europe, nor will it support those reactionary forces. If the future American government is a reactionary one, then not only will America be reactionary, but Europe will also be ruled by the forces of reaction. In a reactionary

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Europe, there is no place for Jews. The Jews will have to immigrate and a reactionary America will not let them in.

As liberal-minded people, as American citizens, who wish to see this mighty republic strong, great, free, and powerful, and as Jews who desire to help save the Jewish people, you must go to the polls today and vote for the party which has for the past six years shown its friendship and sympathy for the Jewish people, and which has extended recognition to great Jews--you must and should vote for the candidates of the Democratic party.

The Democratic candidate, Governor Cox, who is loved by all the Jews of Ohio for his sincere friendship and sympathy for the Jewish people, said, a few days ago, to a Jewish delegation in Chicago that if he were elected President, one of his first tasks would be to help solve the Irish and Jewish questions. He declared that those two questions must be settled. Governor

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Cox is known in his native state as a man of integrity, and we have no reason to doubt his word.

The candidate of the Republican party has given no such assurance. He has shown little interest in the Jewish question.

Governor Cox stands for liberalism, justice, and democracy, and when, with the help of your votes, he is elected President of the United States, then America will become the center of liberalism in the world, and the Jewish people will have a great and powerful friend.

Vote for Governor Cox!

In Senator Lewis, the Jews have an old friend. Senator Lewis is a great national figure, an able administrator, a noted jurist, a man of wit and

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intellect, and an intimate friend of Governor Cox.

Vote for Senator Lewis for governor of the state of Illinois!

In Congressman /Adolph/ Sabath, who is a candidate from the Fifth Congressional District, we Jews of Chicago possess a devoted, able, and clever ambassador in Washington. Congressman Sabath is the only Jewish Congressman who works in Washington, successfully and skillfully, in behalf of Jewish interests, and is very influential in all government offices.

Congressman Sabath does his Jewish work in Washington on the quiet--without publicity, without clamor--and he does it for the individual who appeals to him, as well as for the general public.

Express your recognition of Congressman Sabath's successful work by voting

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for him today.

The happiness of the United States, of the world, and of the Jewish people, demand the election of Governor Cox as President.

Senator Lewis, as governor of Illinois, will be a credit to the state, and Congressman Sabath must be returned as our ambassador in Washington because he is able and willing to perform the great task which he has fulfilled up until now.

Vote for Governor Cox, for Senator Lewis, for Congressman Sabath, and for the other recommended candidates.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

IS HARDING PREJUDICED AGAINST JEWS?

(Editorial In English)

A few weeks ago, we received a letter from Mr. Oscar Strauss, the former American ambassador to Constantinople, in which he tries to explain the attitude of Senator Harding to Louis D. Brandeis, when his confirmation by the Senate came up for vote. We also received a letter from a Reform rabbi of a minor congregation in the state of Iowa, in which he also assures us that Senator Harding is by no means hostile to the Jews, and that his voting against Brandeis has nothing to do with his attitude to the Jewish people. The rabbi goes on to say that since Senator Harding is rather a conservative man, and opposed to radicalism, he is opposed to Louis D. Brandeis because of his alleged radicalism.

We understand that Senator Harding only recently confirmed this interpretation

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of his action in an interview granted to a Jewish woman, a most active worker in the Republican camp. But lately, we had occasion to learn the full story about Louis D. Brandeis' confirmation. We are informed by the most reliable source that Senator Harding, while speaking against the confirmation of Brandeis, had not even touched the question of his radicalism, but simply went on to say that he must vote against Brandeis because Brandeis is a Jew, and because as a Jew he would degrade and disgrace the United States Supreme Court. Senator Harding made the bold assertion that Jews are not fit for office because they commercialize it, and he was very much afraid lest Louis D. Brandeis should commercialize his high office too, by giving away the secrets of the Supreme Court. This is actually what Senator Harding had stated in the Senate Judiciary Committee about Brandeis and the Jews. Of course the Democratic Senators took issue with him and one of them said to Senator Harding that a United States Senator had no right to speak that way about the American Jews who are loyal to the country and government, and are law-abiding citizens.

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We are informed by a man whom we have no reason to doubt in his truthfulness and correctness of his confirmation. He was present in the Senate Judiciary Committee when Senator Harding made his great statement about Louis D. Brandeis and the Jews. This being the case, the Jews in the United States, whether bound up with the Democratic or the Republican party, face a very serious situation.

We do not say that Senator Harding is an anti-Semitic propagandist, but if he holds such views on the Jews as he held five years ago--and we do not know that he has undergone a change of mind and heart in the meanwhile--it could not be said that he is a friend of the Jewish people. More than that--if he has not changed his mind, then he is an anti-Semite pure and simple. And no Jewish voter, whether liberal-minded or conservative, can possibly cast his ballot for an anti-Semitic candidate.

America is the only hope for the Jewish people in all the countries of the

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Diaspora. If the American government should be hostile to the Jews too, then all the people in Europe will be deprived of its only great friend and protector.

In days to come we will need the sympathy and help of the American government. We may need its diplomatic help and moral help. However, if the chief magistrate of this mighty republic is hostile to the Jews, then its help cannot be forthcoming.

We have also to bear in mind that a wave of anti-Semitism is rapidly spreading in this country. The only powerful agency to check it is the government. But if the head of the government is hostile to the Jews, no steps will be taken by the authorities in Washington to counteract the anti-Semitic movement in this country.

One can thus readily see the dangers ahead of us if a man who has been outspoken

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in his hostility to the Jews should become the president of the United States. Nor will American interests be served by an anti-Semitic president. What America needs most is a term of peace and rest to recuperate from the war, and to settle down to normal conditions. Anti-Semitism, however, is not checked in this restlessness and excitement all around.

Of course, people will ask, "If it be true that Senator Harding is hostile to the Jews, why do such men as Oscar Strauss and Louis Marshall support him?" It may be that these men do not know what Senator Harding has actually said about the Jews, and about Louis D. Brandeis, and accept his explanation of the incident as the correct one. But it is also possible that they think that not much importance should be attached to such an utterance in a moment of excitement. Or it may be that they believe that while president, Senator Harding will be more conscientious and will do nothing that will hurt Jews. But why should we take chances when there is so much at stake?

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We know what President Wilson has done for the Jews. There isn't a Jew in the world who has not a reason to be grateful to President Wilson for what he has done for our people. We know that ninety per cent of all the Jews in Ohio voted for Governor Cox, and we know that they will all line up now for Governor Cox because of his outspoken friendliness to the Jewish people.

We do not want to tell our readers how to vote, but a Jewish paper has a right and a duty to tell its readers the facts concerning the attitude of a candidate to the Jewish people. We leave it to the wisdom and consciousness of our readers to act as they please. We can only say again and again, since American interests are not at stake because Governor Cox is as much of a patriot as Senator Harding, that the Jews have a right to demand that the man whom we may help come in power, should not, at least, be hostile to the Jewish people. And since Senator Harding expressed his contempt for the Jewish people by asserting that they are not fit for office, we do not see how a Jew with a glimmer of Jewish intelligence can vote for him.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1920.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND THE JEWS

(Editorial)

The great day of election is at hand. In a few days, the American people will decide which party and which person is to be at the head of this powerful republic for the next four years: the Democratic party, with Governor Cox at the head, or the Republican party, with Senator Harding. One's attitude toward one or the other party depends upon numerous factors: economic, political, moral, psychological, etc. Each group of citizens has its own motivating factor which influences its attitude toward the other candidate. We Jewish citizens must have our own position on the great problem which is to be decided on November 2.

Again we must repeat, that first of all we go to the polls as American citizens, with the interests of America at heart. Regardless of how the

N.L.J. PROJ. 3027.5

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Jewish citizens vote--whether for Cox or Harding--they vote as American citizens for an American president. We must have a clear understanding on that fact, and the great American public must also understand that fact.

No Republican will dispute the patriotism of Governor Cox, and no Democrat will contest the patriotism of Senator Harding. We can, therefore, eliminate the question of Americanism so far as the election is concerned because it is not an issue. The Jewish voter must realize that both candidates are equal, so far as patriotism is concerned, and no matter whom he votes for, he will be voting as an American for an American, at an American election. Moreover, he has the right as well as the duty to familiarize himself with his own group interests and to ask: Which of the two candidates, who are both equally patriotic and healthy men, has a more developed sense of justice? Which is more liberal and which of them deserves my vote, not only as a patriotic citizen, but also as a liberal human being and a Jew? The voter also has a right to ask:

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Which of the two parties is more liberal, which of the two parties is more generous, more willing to help, more philanthropic?

These justifiable questions are answered by the following hard facts. Five years ago, the Democratic administration under President Wilson proposed Louis D. Brandeis for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The entire Democratic party, in this instance, backed the President, whereas the majority of the Republican Senators opposed the appointment of Brandeis and voted against his confirmation as Justice of the highest tribunal in the land. Among the Senators who voted against Louis D. Brandeis, was Senator Harding.

We do not say that all the Republican Senators who voted against Brandeis, were anti-Semites, nor were they /necessarily/ guided by an anti-Semitic motive. Furthermore, we do not know whether Senator Harding was guided in his action by anti-Semitic motives. Let us take it for granted that

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Senator Harding's motives were not anti-Semitic, nevertheless, they certainly were reactionary, and if Senator Harding is not an anti-Semite, he is, at any rate, hardly a liberal. America has nothing to expect, the world has nothing to expect, and the Jews have nothing to expect from a reactionary president and a reactionary administration.

In Ohio State, ninety per cent of all the Jews voted for Governor Cox, and only a small minority of the Jews voted for Harding. The Jews of Ohio know Governor Cox very well and all of them say that he is a thoroughgoing liberal and a true friend of the Jews. Of Harding, no one has yet dared to claim that he is a friend of the Jews. The fact is that Governor Cox is certainly as good an American and as great an American patriot as Senator Harding. Then why shouldn't the Jews vote for Governor Cox, who is known to be a friend of the Jews? Why should they vote for Senator Harding, who is a reactionary and is certainly no friend of the Jews?

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027S

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Everybody is well aware of the work done by the Democratic administration in behalf of the Jews in the pogrom-and war-torn countries during the past eight years. The United States was the first country to send an investigating commission to Poland to find out the truth about the pogroms. The sending of the investigating commission alone was a slap in the face of Poland because the Poles have steadfastly denied the existence of pogroms.

In 1915, President Wilson asked the State Department to issue an order to all American consuls in Poland, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces, and the Ukraine, to investigate the Jewish situation and to send in reports about the expulsion /of the Jews/ and the pogroms. When the Russian government heard about the order, it suggested to its governors and generals on the battlefields that they forbid any "Jewish scandals," i.e., no pogroms and no expulsions.

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The Democratic administration helped the Jewish relief work and President Wilson issued a special proclamation to the American people with regard to a Jewish relief day. It is not President Wilson's fault that the Poles do not abide by the provisions of the Peace Treaty regarding Jewish /civil/ rights. We have President Wilson to thank for the fact that these provisions regarding Jewish rights in Poland, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, were inserted in the Peace Treaty. We have President Wilson to thank for the fact that the Jews of Rumania have finally been emancipated; Rumania abides by the Peace Treaty. What President Wilson has done for Zionism is known to all the Jews in America. If the Jews vote for Harding in this election, they will not only be helping reaction, but they will also appear to be very ungrateful. The Republicans will be the first ones to condemn us for our ingratitude. We, therefore, must vote for the Democratic candidate, Governor Cox, a friend of the Jews, as is President Wilson.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1920.

MICHAEL ROSENBERG'S CAMPAIGN

Mr. Michael Rosenberg, who is the Democratic nominee for the Sanitary Board, is undoubtedly the most popular Democratic candidate for that office. He has really had a whirlwind campaign because many of his friends have actively and vigorously participated in it. A campaign such as Mr. Rosenberg's was well worth making because it revealed his standing in the community. His successful campaign testifies to his popularity among all sections of the population. Mr. Rosenberg is held in high esteem by Jews and Gentiles alike, and all his friends pay tribute to his amiability, straightforwardness, and good nature. His friends express the hope that all the Chicago Jewish voters, as well as tens of thousands of non-Jews, will cast their votes for Mr. Michael Rosenberg, when they go to the polls on November 2.

Mr. Michael Rosenberg has done a great deal for the community, and has proved

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that he is an able and efficient man, and deserves the trust and respect of the community. Mr. Michael Rosenberg has a fine reputation among his business friends as a businessman. His political friends like him because of his straightforwardness and reliability; he had all the qualities that go to make up a good citizen and a good man. He passed his first political test as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and his political friends think that he deserves a promotion. We hope that the people of Chicago will promote him, and will place him in the office for which he is now running.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 24, 1920.

THE MIDDLE ROAD

(Editorial)

In stormy and turbulent times, in times of crises, revolutions, and great upheavals, many people are inclined to tend toward radicalism--toward the radicalism of the left and the radicalism of the right. In stormy times almost everyone is an extremist. Such a situation is understandable. Yet if the two extremes were permitted to fight it out, and those who think calmly and are not hysterical, should refuse to interfere, then the struggle between the two extremes would lead to only one thing: to despotism and dark reaction. Should the extreme right triumph, reaction would gain control; should the extreme left triumph, anarchy and chaos would prevail. Anyone who wants to prevent such a tragic result of the struggle between the two extremes, must take the middle road, the road of liberalism and democracy.

This year's election battle is not so much a struggle between Republicans

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and Democrats as it is a battle between reactionary bosses and radical ringleaders--a struggle between "black and red". The real opponents of Senator Harding are not the Democrats but the red and pseudo radicals. The bosses who stand behind Senators Harding, Penrose, Lodge, and Moses, represent reaction; they wish to establish the "good old order" of the good old days, when a clique of reactionary Senators dominated the administration in Congress and ruled as it pleased.

The radicals of all shades are defending political doctrines and principles for which America is not ripe, and for which there will never be a place in America because the country will always be self-sufficient. Only in countries where industry destroys the farm, where agriculture is reduced to a minimum, and where it is necessary to import food, is there a possibility of radical economic changes. But in a country like America, that produces so much grain and which possesses so much raw material, there is no place for radical economic upheavals. Radicalism in America, where it is identified with Bolshevism and similar catastrophes, is an unhealthy

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phenomenon, just as the reactionary tendencies of the Republican bosses are unhealthy, because it is impossible to turn the wheel of history back. The unrest of the times, the urgency of the present moment make such unhealthy phenomena possible, but the calm, thinking citizens must not stand aloof and permit the extremist parties to rule the /political/ field.

Whereas the radicals of the right and of the left are grouped around the Republican bosses and the extreme leftists, of all sorts, the calm, thinking, and liberal citizens are grouped around the Democratic party with Governor Cox at the head. The Democratic party is the only party in America that represents the policy of the middle road. It is neither reactionary nor radical, and its program is evolutionary and progressive development, instead of reaction and revolution.

The Democratic party wants to bring the ship of state into calm waters. It wants to prevent upheavals, which must lead to catastrophes; therefore,

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all calm, thinking citizens, who are not affected by hysteria, must rally around the Democratic party and help it win on November 2.

Those who are following the trend of the present campaign have probably noticed that both extremist parties, instead of fighting one another, are concentrating their attack on the Democratic party because they know that only a victory of the Democratic party will destroy their reactionary or revolutionary plans. Never in the political history of America has the Democratic party been exposed to such a cross fire, as now. Never have such venomous arrows been hurled at the Democratic party as now, because it is, at the present time, the only party that represents the middle road. It stands in the way of both extremist parties, and is the only obstacle in the path of reaction or revolution.

If either of the extremist parties should gain power, then the American government would cease to be a government of the people and for the people, and would become a government of a class and for a class. With

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the Republicans in power would come also the trust barons, the industrial magnates, and the great financiers. They would let the middle and working classes pay the taxes; they would throw all the burdens upon the poor people, and they themselves would be able to carry on a profiteering policy without hindrance.

Should the radicals gain power, then only one class would rule--the "reds," which is not the working class. Of the millions of workers in Soviet Russia, only a quarter of a million are members of the Communist party.

Only the Democratic party is willing and able to uphold the traditional American policy of a government of the people and for the people. Therefore, every calm, thinking citizen must go to the polls on November 2 and cast his vote for the Democratic candidate for president. He must vote for Governor Cox, who is the candidate of the middle road against reaction and revolution.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1920.

JEWISH INTERESTS

(Editorial in English)

There is a rumor in circulation that one of the parties fears the entire Jewish vote will go to the other party. This rumor is based either on political /motives/ or on stupidity, and the rumor has no foundation in fact. There is no such thing as a Jewish vote. The Jewish citizens do not vote as Jews, but vote as Americans and as members of the American parties. They are to be found in both camps--in the Democratic camp and in the Republican camp. If it is going to be a Democratic landslide, the Jewish voters will naturally slide along with the Democrats, and vice versa. But to assert that there is a silent conspiracy of the Jewish voters in America against one or the other party is an act of stupidity and an act of malice, and no import should be attached to such assertions. We do not know of any responsible Jewish organization in the United States, the leaders of which have urged upon the members to vote for one or the other party. Jewish life and Jewish affairs have nothing to do with politics.

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But while there is no Jewish vote, there are Jewish interests to be safeguarded. The interests of the Jews are legitimate from every point of view, because they differ in no way in principle from the interests of many other religious or ethnic groups in this country. The Irish have their interests, the Catholics have their interests, the Prohibitionists have their interests, the Protestants have their interests, etc. Just as there are to be found Catholics or Protestants in both camps, though they have their own interests to safeguard, so there are to be found Jews in both camps. But while the interests of other groups may or may not collide with the interests of the American people and government, the interests of the Jewish people, being purely humanitarian in nature, do not collide with the interests of the American people; and as a rule, the interests of the Jewish people are absolutely compatible with those of the American people. We would never urge America to embark upon risky foreign enterprises to save Jewish interests, and still less to risk a war on account of Jewish interests. But the American people, imbued with liberal and humanitarian ideas, is certainly not interested in Jewish oppression abroad; but it is moreover interested to see the Jewish people happy and prosperous. The oppression of the Jews in

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the various European countries affects the interests of the American people in so far as it leads to a Jewish exodus from the lands of the Jewish oppression, and the exiles see only one refuge before them--America. While there is room in America for many more millions of people, America is deeply interested in seeing that immigration does not degenerate into a peoples' migration, that it does not assume the form of an invasion. The oppression of millions of Jews in various European countries is decidedly against the interests of America, and if we appeal to the American government and people to intervene in behalf of our oppressed brethren and sisters abroad, we do not impose ourselves upon the good nature of the American people; we appeal to its highly developed sense of justice.

If we know that a party is going to violate every principle of liberalism and fair play, /if/ we think that the coming in power of a party will do harm to the American people and to the world, and will delay the progress of the world, there is no reason why we should be instrumental in delaying the progress of the world.

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We do not ask the Jewish voters to cast their ballot for one party. We are sure that is not going to happen. Besides, there are a great many Jews in this country who have a developed sense of gratitude, and being grateful to the present administration for all that it has done for the Jews in the lands of Jewish oppression, and for all it has done for the Jewish people in America by appointing a Jew to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will cast their ballot for the Democratic candidates. Others, who expect the Republican party to be as fair to the Jews as the Democrats, will cast their ballot for the Republican candidates. But both types of voters are going to the polls with America's interests in mind, and not with specific religious or ethnic interests. Of course we could not expect a Jew to vote for an outspoken anti-Semite, first of all because anti-Semitism is absolutely incompatible with true Americanism. But when the attitude of both candidates to the Jewish people is the same, when both display the same impartiality, the Jewish question is absolutely eliminated.

The late Theodore Roosevelt was popular among all the Jewish classes because of his rich personality, and because of his courageous attitude to despotic

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Czarist Russia. The present Democratic administration is popular among the Jews because it has displayed a spirit of true liberalism to the Jewish people here and abroad, and those Jews who are Democrats by conviction or temperament, will certainly not fail to express their gratitude to the present administration by supporting its candidates on the day of judgment.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 20, 1920.

AN AMIABLE STATESMAN

(Editorial)

The Democratic candidate for governor, Senator /James Hamilton/ Lewis, is a very talented person; he is a clever politician, he has a sharp mind and a sound intellcct. He is a linguist and a distinguished jurist; an able administrator and a witty, brilliant orator, who can keep his audience spellbound. His popularity among the masses is due to his natural and captivating friendliness. He is good-natured and has a friendly word for everyone who turns to him.

If Senator Lewis had entered the diplomatic service, he would undoubtedly have become the most famous American diplomat of his time, because he possesses the art of getting around people. This characteristic is common only among people who themselves are good-natured and friendly.

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Every statesman and civic leader of high degree has one basic characteristic--and the basic characteristic of Senator Lewis is his sincere and natural affability. Everyone who knows Senator Lewis personally, respects and admires him because he never says an abusive word.

In contrast, however, to diplomats, Senator Lewis is a person of outspoken and firm convictions. To him democracy is not only a party matter--it is a matter of world-wide significance. He is well acquainted with the mechanism of the state and he knows and is convinced that the state mechanism can function properly only when the power of the state rests upon the will of the people, and is divided according to the verdict of the people. Senator Lewis, as a genuine democrat, does not believe that in the interests of the state, it is good to have one person remain too long at the head of the government. He, therefore, has informed the public that if he is elected governor, he will serve only one term, and will never be a candidate for another term. The state mechanism needs new strength and new blood, otherwise it cannot function smoothly, and, therefore, the Democratic candidate

for governor is a one-term man.

Senator Lewis is a statesman with an international reputation. For many years he was the party whip in the United States Senate and was naturally very popular with the administration. He was also very popular in the Senate, and was admired by political friends and foes. He exerted a great deal of influence upon Senate resolutions. During the war, Senator Lewis went to France on an important political mission, and carried it out to the complete satisfaction of the government. His tact and friendly behavior increased the deep respect and admiration that France holds for the United States. Simple and distinguished in his manner, he soon won the hearts of those Frenchmen who came in contact with him.

As a person of diversified political and administrative experiences, and as a gifted man, Senator Lewis will certainly prove to be a splendid governor of Illinois. Under his administration, Illionis will become even better known that it is now, and the democracy of Illinois will become a

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prominent factor in the whole of American democracy.

We Jews certainly have some excellent reasons for voting for Senator Lewis on November 2. We are an ancient and cultured people, and we appreciate wisdom, erudition, and noble qualities. Senator Lewis is also a sincere friend of the Jewish people, and whenever he has an opportunity to help a Jew, he does so gladly. He is proud of the fact that Jewish blood flows in his veins.

A Jewish journalist in New York recently declared that the Jews of America have two great friends--Arthur Brisbane and Senator Lewis. It may be that there are more than two honest and influential friends of the Jews, in America. In any event, Senator James Hamilton Lewis is one of our sincerest and truest friends. Every Jewish voter who goes to the polls on November 2, should bear this in mind.

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IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 19, 1920.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH

(Editorial)

Of the many Jewish candidates running for Congress, none is as popular as Congressman A. J. Sabath, who has successfully represented the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois in Washington for the past twelve years. None of the Jewish Congressmen can boast of having accomplished as much, or of having devoted as much time and energy to Jewish interests, as Congressman Sabath. The voters of the Fifth Congressional District will also testify that their congressman represented their interests skillfully and earnestly; there is no doubt but that they will again show their confidence in him by re-electing him on November 2.

All who are interested in the work of the House of Representatives know that Congressman Sabath is a leading figure there. He is a member of the Immigration Committee and of the Foreign Relations Committee; as a member of these two

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important committees of the House of Representatives, he is in a position to influence the immigration policy of Congress, as well as American relations with the Eastern European countries.

Congressman Sabath is liked and respected by all of his colleagues in the House of Representatives, with the exception of a very small group--the opponents of a liberal immigration policy. The members of this group are either complete reactionaries or narrow-minded politicians; Congressman Sabath is their strongest and most dangerous opponent, and it is this group of antagonists to a liberal immigration policy that would like to see Congressman Sabath defeated, because when he is in Congress, he knows how to block some of their devious plans against a liberal immigration policy.

We Jews are vitally interested in maintaining America's liberal immigration policy. Hundreds of thousands of Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, the Ukraine, and other parts of Eastern Europe, now have but one goal before them, one single hope--America. And as Congressman Sabath has always been an

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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outstanding and devoted leader of Jewish affairs, and has worked skillfully and successfully in behalf of Jewish interests, he is absolutely indispensable in Congress. He has the confidence of the leading statesmen of the Democratic party, and is also respected by his Republican colleagues in the House. As a member of Congress, he can and will do a good deal toward effecting a liberal immigration policy.

Congressman Sabath is often characterized as our ambassador in Washington, because of all Jewish Congressmen, he is the only devoted and successful Jewish intermediary. Hundreds of Jewish matters--political, personal, immigration, etc.,--go through his hands each year. He never refuses anyone who makes a legitimate request of him. He is an advocate of justice for all, and because he is so well known and admired in all the governmental departments in Washington, he is also successful there to a great extent.

We personally know of a great many cases of Jewish immigration which Congressman Sabath handled with great skill. He has earned the blessings and good wishes of

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innumerable Jewish immigrants who, through his efforts, overcame their difficulties quickly and attained their goal.

If a Jewish congressman ever honestly deserved the honorable title of a great public servant and advocate of justice, that congressman is A. J. Sabath.

We are sure that Congressman Sabath will, for the seventh time, be re-elected by a large majority, because he enjoys the absolute confidence of his district and the confidence of all the Jews of Chicago. It is unnecessary to appeal to the constituents of the Fifth Congressional District in behalf of Mr. Sabath. Each vote received by the Congressman on November 2 will be a vote of thanks, and an expression of confidence and appreciation of the marvelous work which he has accomplished up until now. Yet it is very important that Congressman Sabath receive a vast majority of votes so that he may be inspired with increased enthusiasm and energy to work for the welfare of the country, as well as his district, and in behalf of the great Jewish problems.

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We need Sabath in Congress again, and every Jewish voter of the Fifth Congressional District must vote for "our ambassador in Washington.

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IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1920.

"RETURN SABATH TO CONGRESS!" SAYS JUDGE FISHER

Judge Harry M. Fisher came out yesterday with an important statement in which he outlined his reasons for feeling that the citizens of the Fifth /Congressional/ District should re-elect A. J. Sabath to Congress. The judge of the Municipal Court and Jewish civic leader of Chicago made the following statement:

"Very few citizens realize that proper representation in Congress is received only by those congressional districts which re-elect the same congressman time and again until he has served long enough to occupy important places on committees. Newly elected members of Congress are not appointed to committees.

"The first term of a new congressman, regardless of his abilities, is devoted to the study of the rules and tasks of the Congress. Although he may be a capable man and may learn something during his first tenure of office, nevertheless, he will be of very little use to his constituents during his second term. Only those congressmen who have served ten, twelve, or more years,

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have a real hand in the work of Congress.

"The House Of Representatives is not an advisory body: its membership is too large. Hence it is compelled to work in committees. Having served a number of terms in Congress, Congressman Sabath is on very important committees. It would take a long time for a newly elected congressman to reach the position enjoyed by Sabath in Congress.

"If, by chance, a new congressman should be elected in the Fifth Congressional District, the latter will have to consider itself almost entirely devoid of representation in Washington for the next two years.

"Congressman A. J. Sabath has served fourteen years in Congress. He is one of the well-known and influential members; he is a prominent member of two important committees, which are particularly significant so far as the constituents of his district are concerned: the Foreign Relations Committee and the Immigration Committee.

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"Congressman Sabath has done splendid work in these committees, not only for his own constituents, but for every American citizen who has a friend or relative in Europe, whom he wishes to help in immigrating to this country or in any other way. Millions of impoverished and desolate people in Russia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and elsewhere consider America as the only place on God's earth from which they can expect help. The persecuted and oppressed hope that America will exercise its influence and will liberate them; the majority there live in the hope that help will eventually come from this country.

"Only with men like Congressman Sabath on committees dealing with the above-mentioned problems, can we hope to have a liberal policy so far as foreign affairs and immigration are concerned. The service rendered by Congressman Sabath in keeping open the gates of America for immigration is such that it alone entitles him to re-election.

"It is very important that we have a man like A. J. Sabath in Congress. The war

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not only closed the gates of America for almost six years, but also brought destruction to the population of Eastern Europe. We must without question, have in Congress a man whom we could see in Washington, who could use his influence to help us to bring over here the greater part of those who are so desolate and so poor over there across the sea.

"The man in Washington upon whom we can rely for help at any time is Congressman A. J. Sabath. Let's hope that it will be a special privilege for every upright citizen to cast his vote on November 2 for A. J. Sabath and re-elect him to the office of Congressman, which office he has served so honorably for himself and for all of us."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 12, 1920.

THE JEWISH VOTE AND JEWISH INTERESTS

(Editorial)

The anti-Semitic accusations that the Jewish citizens do not vote at the elections as Americans but as Jews, and that they vote only from the standpoint of Jewish and not American interests, are absolutely false. Anyone can realize this from his own daily life. Jews vote as Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, etc., and not as nationalists, assimilators, Orthodox, or free-thinkers. Contrary to the anti-Semitic opinion, there is no Jewish vote. When a Jew goes to the polls he goes as an American citizen, as an adherent of this or that American political party, not as a member of a Jewish party. There is no Jewish party in America. Jewish voters belong to various parties.

While there is no Jewish vote in America, there are, however, Jewish interests, just as there are Irish or prohibition interests. In a country with a population of one hundred and ten million people, of whom many have immigrated from

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various parts of the world, it would be impossible to avoid having groups that have their own interests, quite legitimate interests, which do not encroach on American interests. The Jews, as a group, have their own interests which not only do not violate American interests, but which, in the final analysis, are also American interests because they are the interests of humanity and justice.

What are the interests of the Jews of America? They want to keep Uncle Sam always on the side of the persecuted and the oppressed; they want him to protest against injustice; against persecution and massacres of the Jews; they want him to open the gates of this country to the persecuted of Europe, who come here with the earnest intention of working and of becoming loyal citizens of this country. Like all other citizens of America, the American Jews have a right to demand that the President of the United States and his cabinet should be the defenders of justice and the guards of righteousness, and that they should take the part of the persecuted Jews of Europe, as well as of any other oppressed people.

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These Jewish interests can and must be supported by the Jewish voter, because they are also American interests.

WPA (L) PROJ. 2275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1920.

CHICAGO CITIZENS! VOTE TODAY FOR ALDERMAN IN YOUR WARD

Today is election day. In each of the thirty-five wards of the city, an alderman is to be elected. Today is the first election under the nonpartisan system, and if the great mass of voters will go to the polls to vote, it will save the city a large sum of money, and will make it unnecessary to hold a second election.

Any candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast in his ward, will be declared elected. In a ward where no candidate receives a majority of votes cast, the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes will have a run-off against each other on April 6.

In only ten wards of the city is there no opposition, and the candidate in each of these wards is assured, therefore, of today's election. Women, as well as men, may vote in the aldermanic elections today.

The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. The best time to vote is before

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going to work, or to one's place of business. Irrespective of party affiliation, you ask for a ballot from the election officials and vote for the most suitable candidate.

Don't forget to vote for the following candidates: James McNichols, for alderman of the Tenth Ward; Oscar H. Olsen, for alderman of the Twelfth Ward; Maurice Cavanaugh, for alderman of the Eighteenth Ward; John Toman, for alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward.

The above-mentioned gentlemen have all proven to be capable public officials. They are at present members of the City Council, where they have made a brilliant record for themselves and the city. Henry Sonnenschein is also a person of great ability who deserves your support.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

TOMORROW IS REGISTRATION DAY

You cannot cast your vote in the coming election, November 5, if you have not registered. If you did register ten days ago, on the last registration day, October 5, well and good, but if not, you must do so tomorrow, Tuesday, October 15. It is only by registering that you may have a voice in the decision of important issues, and in the election of officials whom you think suitable to represent you in the national, state, and local governments.

In addition to the election of officials to represent you in the above-mentioned offices, there are four issues to ballot on: The calling of a convention for the revision of the old constitution of this state; the problem of good roads; the problem of an adequate banking law, and for Chicago--the traction question.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

The citizen who neglects to place his name in the new registration books (the old ones are all destroyed) cannot vote on November 5; and when he does not vote, then he fails in his duty.

The citizen who neglects to register is a slacker.

Who of you, Jewish citizens, wants to be stamped as a slacker? No one, we believe. Then see to it that you are registered!

The polls will be opened from 8 A.M., to 9 P.M.

Remember, tomorrow is the last day that you can become eligible as a voter, by answering a few questions to the clerk of the polling place.

You don't have to write; you have to answer only a few questions which the clerk of the polling place will ask you: Your name, address, how long at

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present address, and how long you have been a citizen. The clerks mark it all down, and you become a voter--a voter who has a say on November 5 as to which candidate should be elected to this or that office, whether this or that issue has your approval or not.

The female citizens should also register; they can vote for some very important offices.

Jewish citizens have a twofold reason to register; several Jewish candidates are in the race, and with your aid they will be elected. The Jewish candidates need your vote, must have your vote; they cannot be successful on November 5 without your full support.

They need and must have your support: Congressman Adolph S. Sabath, in the

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

Fifth Congressional District; Judge Henry Horner, for the probate court; Judge Harry M. Fisher, for the municipal court; Charles Krutchkoff, for assessor; George Mayer, for congress in the First District; Leo S. Lebousky, in the Second District; Samuel A. Ettelson, for state senator, Third Senatorial District; George P. Marks, Fifth Senatorial District; Samuel A. Weinshenker, for state representative, Second Senatorial District; Sidney Lyon, Fifth District, Jacob W. Epstein, Seventeenth District; Solomon P. Roderick, Nineteenth District. Every non-Jewish candidate, honest and suitable, who runs for office, whether on the Democratic or Republican ticket, deserves your full support also.

On account of the local election laws, all of you were not able to vote in the last primary election for Sabath, Horner, Fisher, and various other candidates. In the coming election, all of you will be able to vote for them.

You will not be able to vote if you do not register. If you didn't do so last

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

Saturday, tomorrow is the day; tomorrow you can become a full-fledged voter, a voter who will be able to elect, on November 5, the candidates best suited for the offices, and help in solving, the above-mentioned four problems, particularly the traction problem in Chicago.

Tomorrow is Registration Day! Remember!

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

OUR DUTY IN THE COMMUNITY

While we labor to establish democracy and good government across the sea, we must not forget to do the same in every community in this country. We must preserve our institutions, and see to it that only persons fitted for the various offices are elected.

On Tuesday, November 5, an election will be held here. The following offices are to be filled: United States senator and representative, State senators and representatives, and county and city officials. From both major parties, the Democratic and Republican, quite a few capable men were chosen in the last primary election, who deserve to be elected in the coming election. Many of them are already tried public officials, and one of them is Judge Harry M. Fisher.

NARA (ILL) PROJ. 80276

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

Judge Harry M. Fisher's candidacy for re-election to the municipal court bench, should particularly interest every Jewish citizen, regardless of the party to which he belongs. If the Jewish citizens intend to do their duty to themselves and to the community, they will re-elect him.

Judge Fisher deserves this vote of confidence. He has rendered excellent service to the community, not only as a public official, but also as a Jew.

For six years Judge Fisher occupied the bench of the municipal court, and he has faithfully fulfilled his duties to the citizens who elected him. The judges and the lawyers say: "Fisher is a distinctive lawyer"; the litigants who have appeared before him with lawsuits say: "Fisher is a judge who seeks to do justice".

In Jewish affairs, it could be said that very few important matters occurred

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

in Chicago in which Judge Fisher did not invest energy, time, and labor. There are very few Jewish organizations in Chicago, which have not heard his voice in the interest of the community.

Not all Jewish citizens have had the opportunity to show their friendship and respect to Judge Fisher in the primaries, on account of the election laws, but they will have the opportunity to express their feelings to him in the coming general election, when citizens of all parties can march to the polls and vote for their particular choice.

The Daily Jewish Courier, which brought out Harry Fisher as a candidate for judge six years ago, is now proud of the recommendation that it gave him, for Judge Fisher, with the aid of the Jewish citizens, was elected. Judge Fisher is one of the most popular and best informed judges occupying the bench of the municipal court in Chicago. He has established a big name for himself.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

The Jewish citizens must consider it a privilege to be able to vote for a man like Judge Fisher, and we do not doubt that they will do it on the fifth of November, and retain him in the office which he has vested with so much dignity for himself and for the entire community.

We wish also to attract the attention of Jewish voters toward another official, Judge Henry Horner of the probate court, who should also be re-elected on November 5.

Henry Horner has endeared himself not only with the legal profession, but also and particularly with hundreds of families who were obliged to go to the probate court for legal adjustment of inheritances. He is a man of deep sympathies, and takes especial interest in the circumstances of widows and orphans whose cases are in his court for judgment.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1918.

Judge Horner is very busy in his office, yet he finds time to devote to other matters beneficial to the public. He is very active in Jewish affairs, and is one of the Jews who feels deep sympathy for all unfortunates. All of us extend our respect and recognition to him.

Judge Horner and Judge Fisher deserve the cordial support of all Jewish citizens.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 31, 1916.

JULIUS H. QUASSER IS CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE
by
Dr. A. Lebenson

In the last two days, we have presented /in the Jewish Courier/ two Jewish candidates for judges of the Municipal Court--Philip P. Bregstone and Jacob H. Marx. All Democrats may vote for these two candidates on Wednesday, September 13. As we stated at the beginning of this series of political articles, the forthcoming primary is not a general election in which candidates are elected to office; it is an election in which candidates are nominated. Mr. Julius Quasser happens to be a Republican candidate for judge of the Municipal Court to fill a vacancy.

What is meant by a judge filling a vacancy? The Municipal Court is composed of thirty judges. Each of them is elected for a period of six years. Ten judges are elected every two years to replace those judges whose terms expire. But it sometimes happens that a judge of the Municipal Court either dies, resigns, or is elected to a higher court in the middle of his term,

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/thus/ leaving a vacancy--a vacancy in the Municipal Court. Someone must then be elected in his place for the duration of the unfinished term.

In this year's election, the terms of the following ten judges expire: John R. Caverly, P. B. Flanagan, J. R. Rooney, F. B. Flangan, Jacob H. Hopkins, Jame C. Martin, Harry P. Dolan, John R. Newcomer, Charles A. Williams, H. W. Welles, and J. W. Beckwooth. Ten other judges will have to be elected in the place of these ten judges for a term of six years each. Besides these ten judges, another one is to be elected to fill a vacancy of a two-year term caused by the election last summer of Judge John Sullivan to the Superior Court. We must, therefore, elect another one in his place to act as judge for the next two years.

The Republicans have selected the Jewish lawyer, Julius H. Quasser, to fill this vacancy. His name will not appear together with the names of the regular candidates for judges of the Municipal Court, but will appear at the bottom of the ballot under a different heading, which will read: "For Judge

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of the Municipal Court--to Fill a Vacancy." Three candidates on the Republican ticket are running for this vacant office. Only one of them will be nominated; the Jewish citizen will certainly do his best to see that this one is Julius H. Quasser. He is entitled to win this nomination because he is naturally qualified to hold the office of a judge.

Mr. Quasser is now middle-aged, in the prime of life. He is forty years old and has been for the past ten years, a resident of Chicago. He was educated in Cincinnati where he received his LL.B. degree. At twenty-two years of age he obtained permission to practice law in Ohio. He worked up a fine practice in Cincinnati until the latter part of 1906. When he came to Chicago, he obtained permission to practice in all courts of Illinois.

In the last twenty years in which Mr. Quasser has been practicing law in Chicago, he has built up a practice which can be envied by many older and better-known lawyers. Due to his devotion to the science of jurisprudence and his serious interest in his clientele, he has gained the reputation of

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being a lawyer upon whom one can rely in all matters of law. All of these characteristics caused the leaders of the Republican party to select him as a candidate for the nomination of judge of the Municipal Court. They know that if he were nominated and elected, he would conduct his court with dignity, honesty, capability and suitability, all of which are the results of his upbringing and education.

As a Jewish candidate, Mr. Julius Quasser is entitled to the support of every Jewish citizen. If he is nominated and elected he will not only bring honor to the Municipal Court, but also to the Jewish people. Mr. Quasser is a member of the well-known Davis family in Chicago and like the entire Davis family, he devotes a large portion of his time and energy to Jewish welfare work. He is also active in Jewish philanthropic institutions. He was a director of the Orthodox Home for the Aged for a long time. While there was still a hope of saving the Maimonides Kosher Hospital from extinction, Mr. Quasser was elected vice-president and for a long time he fought for the existence of this

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Jewish institution. He is now one of the most active directors of the Federated Jewish Charities.

Mr. Quasser is a brother-in-law of Mr. James Davis, president of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, and of Mr. Able Davis, president of the Jewish Aid Society. He is a nephew of Mr. Benjamin Davis, secretary of the Orthodox Home for the Aged, and president of the Jewish Aid Society. Together with the whole Davis family, Mr. Quasser works in the Jewish social and philanthropic field in a quiet and imperturbable manner without seeking any honors.

The candidacy of Mr. Quasser is a compliment to Jews. His character is such that he brings prestige, honesty and loyalty everywhere he goes.

The Jewish Republican voter will do his duty as a citizen and Jew by voting on Wednesday, September 13, for Mr. Julius Quasser, Republican candidate for judge of the Municipal Court. On the ballot, his name is the second on the list of judges under the caption:"For Judge of the Municipal Court--to Fill a Vacancy".

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Besides having the support of the United Republican party, Republicans and Progressives, he is supported by the best Jewish elements, regardless of their party and political affiliations.

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I F 4
IV

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1916.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

MERITORIOUS RECOGNITION

(Editorial)

Mr. Philip P. Bregstone, assistant judge of the Probate Court, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Municipal Court. Judge Bregstone showed his ability to adapt himself to legal work while he held his responsible position in the Probate Court. He is recognized by the lawyers of Chicago as an authority on real-estate laws which are often involved in inheritance and will cases. The Democratic party has accorded him recognition by placing him in an honorable position on the primary ballot, viz., the fifth from the top on the list of candidates for municipal judges.

Judge Bregstone, however, also deserves recognition from the Chicago Jewry. In the course of years, he has taken a warm interest in the Jewish national movement. He has given his time and energy freely, addressing Jewish meetings in Chicago, as well as in other cities, whenever he was called.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1916.

It would be appropriate for the Jews to reciprocate by becoming interested in him, and by giving him full recognition on the day of the primary election--the thirteenth of September.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

THE JEWISH VOTE IN POLITICS

by

Dr. A. Lebenson

Our opinion expressed here about Jews goes likewise for other nationalities, even the so-called pure American. Theoretically, we can reason that America is a "melting pot" into which is cast, by way of Ellis Island, Jews, Italians, Poles, Swedes, Germans, Russians, et al, and from it /melting pot/ emerge "pure" Americans. But in reality people do not fuse like metals. And for a long time every nationality remains isolated. America is still too young to have the power to affect vitally these groups in the process of fusion. Even the so-called pure Americans, who are mostly of English descent, think and feel like the English. It will take a great number of years before a unique American way of thinking is developed.

Each individual national group is more or less bound together by ties of

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friendship and devotion. An Irishman will always be more friendly to a McCarthy than to a Cohen, just as a Jew will more readily sympathize with a Levy than with a Czyncziewski, and Fritz will always be the favorite of Germans. These are cold facts, and all theoretical sophistry as to how it should be and why it is so, has nothing to do with this matter. This natural affinity is inherent among the members of one and the same nationality, Jews or non-Jews. From this affinity originate the so-called aristocratic clubs that bar Jews because the clubs are composed of "pure" American members. Thus there are such special clubs among the individual nationalities, in which members of other nationalities are not admitted.

In ordinary, everyday life, when people encounter one another in the struggle for existence, the boundaries between the various nationalities are not so sharply drawn. But when it comes to doing certain favors, when one feels that they can be done at public expense, then preference will always be given to a fellow national. This is true among Jews as among non-Jews, and when we speak here of the Jewish vote in politics, we feel that it is similarly true for the

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non-Jewish vote, such as the Polish, German or Irish. We are writing, however, for Jews, and we shall speak only of the Jewish vote in politics.

And we say with firm assurance that there certainly is a special Jewish vote. This means that the Jewish citizen will more readily vote for a Jewish candidate than for a non-Jewish one, even though the Jewish candidate may not belong to the political faction in which the citizen has more confidence. This does not necessarily mean that all Jewish citizens will vote for each and every Jewish candidate. It simply means that the Jewish citizen will be more inclined to vote for a Jewish candidate. The percentage of Jewish voters who vote for a Jewish candidate depends largely upon the character, competency, and suitability of the Jewish candidate. It is a well-known fact that Congressman A. J. Sabath, when he runs in the primaries, polls a large number of votes from Jewish voters affiliated with the political faction opposed to him. On election day almost ninety per cent of the Jewish Republicans, as well as the Jewish Socialists, vote for him. This is due to his competency, suitability, and devotion to his

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work in behalf of free immigration.

In the election of Judges J. W. Mack, Hugo Pam, Joseph Sabath, Harry M. Fisher, B. David, all Jews remember well that they /these Judges/ received nearly ninety per cent of the Jewish vote, which was made up of both Republican and Democratic voters. In this campaign the Jewish vote manifested its complete potentiality. Every Jew, regardless of his personal political and social opinions, felt as though it was his moral obligation to vote for these persons. In every case it can be said that only the Jewish vote and the enthusiasm of the Jews made it possible for the candidate to be elected. Especially was this the case in the election of Judge Mack. He was elected only by the united Jewish vote.

Actually there are Jews who deny that there is any such thing as a Jewish vote, or they contend that if there is such a "thing", it exists only among the "uncivilized" Jews of the West Side, who come from such despotic lands as

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Russia, Rumania, Galicia, etc., and therefore do not understand the spirit of free American institutions and traditions. Consequently, these Jews fool themselves when they go intc the election booth, ferret out on the ballot all the Cohens and then place an X next to their names. But when these Jews, who deny the Jewish vote, run for office they are the first to appear on the West Side to seek this denied vote, knowing in their hearts that they will undoubtedly receive the Jewish vote in any event.

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It is a fact that the longer Jews dwell in a community, the more they become Americanized, and the more they understand the American spirit of political activity, the stronger and more self-expressive becomes the Jewish vote. This results from the fact that the Jewish masses see how the masses of other nationalities conduct themselves politically and then do likewise. It is one of the things which we can say is "a good non-Jewish tradition" that Jews may practice. It is understood that the more the Jewish vote becomes united the more desirable it is for every political group. The political leaders know that

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when they have a Jewish candidate on their ticket, for whom the Jewish public will indicate enthusiasm, the Jewish masses will not only vote for the Jewish candidate but also for other candidates of the same party who support the Jewish candidate.

This leads every political faction to place on its ticket the best Jew it can get, because the better the candidate is the more Jewish votes he will draw for himself and for his colleagues, the non-Jewish candidates. And when this Jew is elected to office, he tries to preserve the respect and friendship of his national brothers who gave him the opportunity to attain the position he holds. Many of our Jewish officeholders who were barely known when they were first elected to office, have in time become national Jewish figures, as for example, Judge Mack, Judge Pam, Congressman Sabath and noted local welfare leaders such as Judge Fisher, Commissioner S. D. Rosenblatt and Trustee Harry Lipsky.

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The honor of holding office adds a distinct prestige to the officeholder and

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gives much weight to his opinions among the masses. If the office-holder possesses fine qualities, he is able to wield his power. The Jewish citizens know all this and they help such people to gain /public/ office. Herein lies the great secret of the Jewish vote whose existence some would deny.

JEWISH PROJECT 30026

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 31, 1914.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CITY FATHERS ARE CAMPAIGNING ON THE WEST SIDE

by

Doctor Levinson

When discussing the West Side wards, we must begin with the Twentieth. The Twentieth Ward, as it is today, is by no means the privileged ward it used to be. The number of its voters is the smallest of all wards, and the quality of the voters is not held in as high esteem, shall we say, as that of the average voter on the West Side.

Moreover, the Twentieth Ward is no longer what it was formerly called--the Jewish ward. The fact is that there are more Jewish voters in each of the wards which are designated as the Tenth, the Fifteenth, the Eighteenth, and the Thirty-fourth. Nevertheless, the Twentieth Ward still lives up to its past reputation. Especially when they want to give it a swift kick, do they dub the Twentieth a Jewish ward.

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And in this Twentieth Ward, politics is carried on in the old-fashioned way. The candidates appeal to the emotions of the voters in such a manner as to nauseate a sophisticated person. But in the Twentieth Ward there are no sophisticated people, and the politicians always run wild.

In this election, in which that old veteran alderman and politician of the Twentieth Ward, Henry L. Fick is running for office, the campaign is beind conducted in the identical manner of eighteen years ago. They [the politicians] promise each voter all sorts of jobs--the possible and the impossible kind--for either himself or his relatives; they promise the owners of the cafes that they will be allowed to operate twenty-four hours a day; they promise the saloon keepers that they can always keep wide open; they promise the peddlers that will not have to buy a license; and the storekeepers that they will not need to pay any taxes. If Henry L. Fick should be elected, then no citizen of the Twentieth Ward need worry about earning a livelihood. The city will take care of that. His fellow candidate, Franz Mat, is running on the same big-hearted platform. Promises

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are not being skimped.

By the will of God, a young Jewish lawyer is running against these two candidates, and it goes without saying that whenever a Jewish candidate runs, his opponents--the non-Jewish candidates--always have plenty of material about which to speak. Let our aristocrats agitate against internationalism as much as they please; the fact remains that every time a Jewish candidate runs for office his non-Jewish opponent is in the habit of dragging the Jewish question into the political arena. "I licked the sheenie to a frazzle," exclaimed a non-Jewish candidate to his wife over the telephone, after he had been elected alderman over his Jewish opponent. But when a campaign reaches the boiling point, then the Jewish candidate must justify his candidacy, not only because his ancestors "crucified" God's only Son but also because Bailes was not found guilty in Kiev.

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The present campaign in the Twentieth Ward differs not at all from previous campaigns. Halls are rented, and speeches are made in which it is shouted: "Do you want to turn Chicago into a Jerusalem? Do you want to surrender the City Hall to Jewish Candidates who will serve Kosher meals there?" And there are other similar foul jokes which please the average non-Jewish voter of the Twentieth Ward.

It is obvious that such arguments are advanced only in the non-Jewish districts. In the Jewish districts, however, the arguments take on quite a different character. The non-Jewish candidate defends the glory of the Jews, and brands the Jewish candidate who does not observe Judaism as a goy /literally, Gentile; here used as reproach to irreligious Jew/. To elect such a person, he says, would be a disgrace to world Jewry; Jewish voters should bury this sort of Jewish candidate under such a tremendous avalanche of votes that he not only would be unable to arise on the day of Resurrection but also would never again have the insolence to run for office.

What does the Jewish candidate do in such circumstances? Like a child who is

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attacked by a mad dog, he seeks refuge behind his mother's apron. He realizes that his mother is too weak to stave off the mad dog, yet his heart tells him that his mother will at least do everything within her power to save him, if that is at all possible. The Jewish candidate knows that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the Christian appeals to his "brethren" to vote against the "Christ-killer", the Jewish candidate appeals to his "brethren" to vote against the "Jew-baiter", and the result is that a political campaign is transformed into a controversy between Jew and Christian over religion and nationalism. It is an abominable result, but this is a campaign in the Twentieth Ward.

In the present aldermanic campaign in the Twentieth Ward, a young Jewish lawyer, Abe Kretsky, is running for alderman, and he is now the target at which all arrows are being aimed. Although his Judaism is not as strict as that of orthodox Jews for his non-Jewish apponents to taunt him with all the sins committed by Jews, beginning with the sin of the golden calf. And on account of him, his fellow candidate on the aldermanic ticket, Hugo L. Pitta, who is not a Jew, also suffers.

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He is called a worthless Christian because he is running with a Jew, against a bona fide Christian. And another thing: Last year he helped to elect a Jew running for the office of alderman against a non-Jew.

The Jewish candidate has the characteristics of his race, and say what you will, these young Jewish men, born and brought up in America, who think that as Americans they need not be Jews, find out when they come in contact with Americans that they are Jews; consequently, they return to the fold. Mr. Abe Kretsky has just found out what thousands before him have learned and what thousands after him will discover. As a candidate, he opened his campaign in true Jewish fashion by donating a large sum to the Moes Chitim /a fund for the needy/, and prevailed upon his colleague, Hugo L. Pitta, also to contribute to Moes Chitim. He /the Jewish candidate/ becomes interested in conditions in the Jewish neighborhoods, and holds on tight to his mother's apron-strings.

This is campaigning in the Twentieth Ward. A little farther west, in the

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Tenth Ward three candidates are running: a Democrat, James McNichols; a Republican, Albert Russ; and an independent, Joseph V. Cermak. The ward is strongly Democratic, and as they say in the lingo of politics, the Republicans don't stand a chance. The real battle is between Mr. McNichols and Mr. Cermak.

Mr. McNichols is a "Northerner" and Mr. Cermak is a "Southerner," that is to say, Mr. McNichols has lived, for a number of years in the northern part of the ward and Mr. Cermak in the southern part of the ward. Thus we have a new war between the "North" and the "South".

Jews are want to believe that only among themselves do there exist rival camps, such as are formed by the Jews of the West Side and the Jews of the South Side. Actually, however, such divisions are also to be found among the Christians.

For a number of years Mr. McNichols was secretary to Judge Tom Scully, and he devoted his time to doing favors to every resident in his ward. By and large,

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he was, like Judge Tom Scully, a "good boy". He was always being called on for help, and whether it was day or night, hot or cold, he was immediately on the spot to render his services.

Among his neighbors his name is sacred and dear. His friends say that if Jim now becomes alderman the office will be a pleasing reward for the favors that he has been doing gratis to everybody for such a long time, and that as alderman he will have more influence and do more favors.

The inhabitants of the north side of the ward have another favorite argument. Their contention is that since every ward is represented by two aldermen one of these should be chosen from the southern part and the other from the northern part. Therefore Jim McNichols should be elected in order to represent the northern part.

We must also not forget that the northern part is mostly populated by Jews.

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Now when a Jew from the Tenth Ward needs something at the City Hall, he goes to Jim McNichols, and Jim has to take him to the /Jewish/ alderman on the south side. But if Jim is elected, all this trouble will be avoided.

These are the most pertinent questions of the day, which are outstanding in the campaign in the Tenth and Twentieth wards.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, January 23, 1913.

IS IT POLITICS?

Each time a campaign begins for city, county, state, and national officers, we do our utmost to acquaint the Jewish public with the current issues and with the qualifications or faults of the various candidates who run for the various offices. The great masses call it politics. That would not be so bad, but the trouble is that many Jews, especially those who came from Russia where they were barred from participating in any political action and from electing delegates to represent them, are under the impression that the whole affair is an American matter, and that whoever is not involved in politics should not participate in elections.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, January 23, 1913.

It is true that after the importance of each election has been pointed out, the Jewish public becomes more interested and more people learn that it is the business of every individual citizen to participate and to mix in it and this quite frequently enabled the Jewish public to demand many of their demands.. The Jewish public is credited with the high positions held by Congressman Sabbath, Julian W. Mack, Harry Fisher, and Judge Hugo Pam. However, interest in the personalities of candidates only as a result of continual hammering by this newspaper is far from understanding the rights of Jews, and is still farther from taking advantage of their rights.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, January 23, 1913.

We mention this now, because there remains but four weeks until the primaries for nomination of a Judge for the Superior Court. The Jewish public knows that each time an individual Jew advance a degree, the entire Jewish community is elevated. The Jews should show that they are good capable citizens, who can occupy the most honored positions, and there isn't a more honored position than the judgeship.

The Jewish public is already aware of the fact that the well-known Russian-Jewish lawyer, Elijah N. Zolin, is a candidate for the Judge of the Superior Court on the Democratic ticket.....

The Jewish public will not be playing politics by nominating and electing as judge, Mr. E. N. Zolin. His election is a necessity from the Jewish and the American standpoint.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Daily Jewish Courier, October 8, 1912.

OUR JEWISH CANDIDATES.

It is high time to remind the Jewish citizens of Chicago that several Jews are running on the Republican and Democratic tickets for various offices, and these Jewish candidates are men of the highest order.

Adolph J. Sabath for Congressman. Congressman Sabath is running for the fourth time for re-election, as representative of his district in Congress.

In the American Jewish Annual, published by the American Jewish Committee, the work of Congressman Sabath in Jewish matters is highly praised.

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Daily Jewish Courier, October 8, 1912.

All these activities speak for themselves, and that is the best reason why Congressman Sabath should receive every Jewish vote.

Harry M. Fisher for Judge. Harry M. Fisher is entitled to receive the vote of every citizen, because if he is elected judge he will make one of the best judges of the Municipal Court. The Municipal Court is the "poor man's court," and the judges must ascend from the masses, sympathize with the masses, and understand the masses. Harry Fisher possesses these qualifications and is the right man for the bench. He is one of the first founders of the Hebrew Institute. Founder and President of the Maimonides Hospital.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 31275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 6, 1912.

THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND POLITICS.

Before the primaries, we called attention of our rabbis and leaders that they should become interested in the most important problems of our country, and that they should, in their pulpits and platforms, allow their voices to be heard on the chief issues pending in the national, state, and city campaign.

We know that as soon as we advocate anything like this, a great many will think that an election is merely a matter of dollars and cents; they will plead that such matters as the tariff question, high cost of living, and other questions should not enter such a sacred place as a synagogue. To these people the question of the American future is a question of extracting a few dollars from the politicians at election time. It is, therefore, not surprising that when they become aware that impartial rabbis, responsible Jewish leaders,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 6, 1912.

will discuss campaign issues and political candidates for the benefit of the country, they fear that they will be robbed of a few dollars.

Since the primaries, the thought apparently prevails that we should have free political platforms to discuss political issues.

The Jewish people are in need of an educational committee, where principles come first and personalities second. We must have speakers whom the public shall have faith in. We must have a platform, where current issues shall be discussed from the standpoint of issues, not from the standpoint of people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 6, 1912.

We are now standing in a period when our morale is changing, our manner of living, our thinking, and our conditions are changing. What was decent a few years ago is probably considered as a criminal act today.....And we must not be backward.

True, that the many years of exile, severe inquisitions, the enslavement of the Jewish soul effected us so that we acquired no other interest than the Jewish religion. We were driven from world affairs and driven into ghettos where our discussions were limited to Judaism and, naturally, our synagogues became the meeting place of Jewish interests only - which meant to lament the destruction of the Jewish race.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 6, 1912.

Now we are not only emancipated from the physical ghetto but also from the spiritual; we now have general interests as well as specific Jewish interests. In addition to religious and charitable institutions, we should become interested in civil matters - the tariff question, high cost of living, trusts, immigration, recognition of American passports in foreign countries, the money question, initiative, recall and referendum questions, the civil service question, the conservation question, increasing the army and naval powers, and scores of other national problems.

City, county and state problems should interest us as citizens. The rabbis ought to introduce these problems to the great Jewish masses, and discuss them in the synagogues where they should treat these problems as they understand them.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 8, 1911.

Hugo Pam elected Judge.

The Jewish voting public of Chicago marched to the polls in masses yesterday to cast their votes for the Jewish candidate, Mr. Hugo Pam, for Superior Judge of Cook County. The election returns show a large majority for Mr. Pam.

With many thanks, in a statement to the Jewish public of Chicago, Mr. Pam faithfully promised that he is at any time ready and willing to serve the public to his best ability.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 7, 1911.

The Jewish Public Votes.

Today is election day in Chicago and the Jews of Chicago are very much enthused over their Jewish candidate, Mr. Hugo Pam for Superior Judge of Cook County. He receives a hearty welcome in Douglas Park Auditorium today. The office of the Courier is continually answering telephone calls from all parts of the city from individuals inquiring how to vote for Hugo Pam.

There was a most enthusiastic meeting at the Douglas Park Auditorium last night. The meeting was somewhat in the form of a holiday. Every one seemed to be encouraged and confident that their Jewish candidate for Judge will be elected with a great majority. The crowd at the meeting spent their time in a most enjoyable Jewish manner, and dispersed at midnight fully resolved to cast their vote the next morning for Hugo Pam.

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JEWISH

Courier, Oct. 9, 1911.

HUGO PAM RECEIVES MOST WELCOME RECEPTION

The Jewish public on the West Side gave Hugo Pam, Republican Candidate for Judge of the Superior court, a big reception. Mr. Pam visited a few of the different synagogues on the West Side and everywhere he went he was received with great honor and welcome. He was assured of the support of the entire West Side.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 3, 1910

JEWS FOR JEWS

The mass meeting held last night at the Nat Herwood Hall for the benefit of the Jewish candidates was very successful. The Hall was packed with many Jewish voters and everyone was very enthusiastic about the future of the Jewish officers. The speakers with their eloquent addresses, held the crowd spell-bound and showed the audience the importance for the Jewish citizens to elect Jewish representatives in the different branches of our government.

Mr. Jacob M. Cantor acted as chairman of the meeting. The main speakers of the evening were as follows: Samuel Alschuler, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, candidate for re-election; his brother, the lawyer Joseph Sabath, candidate for judge of the Municipal Court, and George Sultan, candidate for member of the Board of County Commissioners.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 3, 1910.

Mr. Alschuler in his address showed the importance of the Jewish population in this country taking an active interest in the government problems of our land, first as a citizen and secondly as a Jew, in other words, whereas in most of the European countries, where the Jew is degraded and persecuted, he has no voice in that government, but in this country, even though the Jew plays a very small role politically, there can never be much anti-Semitism in this land of freedom. In order to keep it so we Jews must get active in politics and see that we have representation in all the branches of our government. In conclusion one of the speakers appealed to all the Jews in Chicago to cast their votes for the three Jewish candidates.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30975

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 3, 1910.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION FOR CONGRESSMAN SABATH.

Congressman Sabath was greeted by the audience with great applause. He spoke about his stands on the immigration question, which is an important problem for the Jewish nation and what should be done about it. He also spoke on the passport and high tariff questions, which needs to be amended.

Attorney Joseph Sabath addressed the crowd in the "Yiddish" language in which he related the importance of having a Jewish judge in the Jewish district. He was endlessly applauded by the large audience. Dr. Sultan will inaugurate new reforms.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 3, 1910.

Dr. Geo. Sultan told the audience how the institutions under the supervision of the County Commissioners of Cook County are conducted, and promised that if would be elected he would be one of them, he has plans for new reforms, in the County Hospital and its dispensaries, also in the different charity institutions in the county and in the county agencies.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910.

To the Jewish Voters of the 9th Ward.

As you already know, at next Tuesday's election there are two candidates for Alderman of our ward. One is Emanuel M. Abrahams, a Jew, the other is a non-Jew.

On every Jew, lies the duty of electing a Jew, especially since that Jew is Emanuel M. Abrahams, who is well known among us, and stands always ready and willing to do us a good turn.

Aside from that, the time has come for us Jews to have a political voice in our local government. Our Jewish community has now reached a size which warrants representation, and, since previous non-Jewish Aldermen, we feel, have not adequately presented our problems to the city as a whole through its representative body, the City Council, we think the time has come for us to elect a Jewish Alderman.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910.

With the election of Mr. Abrahams, we will receive the political recognition justly due us at this time. Mr. Abrahams is a man of character and energy and will surely accomplish the things expected of him. Therefore, we should convince our friends that Mr. Abrahams should be elected with the greatest majority we can possibly give him. We are convinced that he is the finest man we could possibly vote for at this time.

Ben Levy
70 W. Division St.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1910.

Free Concert and Political Meeting.

Today from two to six o'clock in the afternoon, there will be free theater entertainment, at the Metropolitan Theater, for Emanuel M. Abrahams, candidate for Alderman of the 9th ward.

Congressman Sabath's letter of recommendation, recommending the voters of the 9th ward to elect Mr. Abrahams as Alderman of that ward: "In all my years as Judge of the Maxwell Street Court, I have found Mr. Abrahans to serve only the best interests of his people. He has in his previous public position, clearly demonstrated his ability to fill a position of such importance."

Adolph J. Sabath.